THE

STATE OF THE POOR.

VOLUME II.

THE

STATE OF THE POOR:

OR,

AN HISTORY

OF THE

LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

In which are particularly conſidered,

THEIR DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

WITH RESPECT TO

DIET, DRESS, FUEL, AND HABITATION;

And the various Plans which, from time to time, have been propoſed, and adopted, for the RELIEF of the POOR:

TOGETHER WITH

PAROCHIAL REPORTS

Relative to the Adminiſtration of Work-houſes, and Houſes of Induſtry; the State of Friendly Societies; and other Public Inſtitutions; in ſeveral Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing, Diſtricts.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

A COMPARATIVE AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRICES OF LABOUR, OF PROVISIONS, AND OF OTHER COMMODITIES; AN ACCOUNT OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND; AND MANY ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ON SUBJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

BY SIR FREDERIC MORTON EDEN, BART.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. DAVIS,

For B. & J. WHITE, Fleet-ſtreet; G. G. & J. ROBINSON, Paternoſter-row; T. PAYNE, Mew's-gate; R. FAULDER, New Bond-ſtreet; T. EGERTON, Whitehall; J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly; and D. BREMNER, Strand.

1797.

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MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

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PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DUNSTABLE.

THIS pariſh is ſuppoſed to contain about 340 acres of land, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are, chiefly, of the Eſtabliſhed Church. There is one ſmall congregation of Quakers, and one of Anabaptiſts. The number of houſes that pay the window-tax is 115: the number exempted, 78. The number of inns, or ale-houſes, is 18. The pariſhioners are employed in agriculture, manufactures, inn-keeping, horſe-keeping, &c. One farm conſiſts of 100 acres: the others are ſmall.

The pariſh is, principally, in paſture. Wheat, barley, and beans, are cultivated, in that part, which is open field. The rent of land is about £3. an acre. The land-tax is at 3s. in the pound; and produces £247. 18s. There are no commons, or waſte lands. Farmers chiefly rent their own tithes. The common wages of labour, in huſbandry, are, 1s. a day, without board; 20d. a day, has lately been given, on account of the dearneſs

of proviſions. In the ſtraw work, which is the ſtaple manufacture of the place, a woman can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week; children, from 2s. to 4s. a week. This buſineſs has given employment, for the laſt 20 years, to every woman, who wiſhed to work: and, for 10 years back, ſtraw work has ſold well, particularly in the ſpring. Earnings in this line, have, for the laſt four years, been exceedingly great, which, in ſome meaſure, perhaps, accounts for the Poor's Rates not having riſen during that period. The ſtraw is chiefly manufactured into hats, baſkets, &c. A few women in the town make lace. A manufacture of whiting employs about 10 hands. The principal ſupport of the inhabitants, ſeems to be the great turnpike road, which paſſes through the town, and which accounts for the number of inns and ale-houſes.

The following were the prices of proviſions at Dunſtable, in September 1795: beef 4½d. the pound; mutton 5d.; veal 6d.; bacon 9d.; butter 1s.; milk 1½d. the quart, (but little ſold); potatoes 2s. the buſhel; bread 1s. 8d. the half-peck loaf; coals 1s. 10d. the buſhel.

Very large charities belong to this pariſh, which are applied, towards clothing, educating, apprenticing out children; maintaining impotent and aged women; diſtributing bread to the poor, &c. No ſatisfactory account of the money, thus annually expended, could be obtained. From various information, however, it ſeems clear, that in conſequence of theſe donations, poor people from the neighbouring pariſhes endeavour, by every means in their power, to obtain ſettlements here, and are often ſucceſsful. I have generally found, that donations in money and other charities, eaſe more the Rates of neighbouring pariſhes, than thoſe of the place in which they are, actually, diſtributed.

Moſt of the Poor in Dunſtable receive a pariſh allowance: the weekly penſions to 18 families, at preſent, amounts to £.1. 12s. 6d.: ten perſons are in a poor-houſe, where they are farmed, at 3s. 6d. each, a-week. The poor in the workhouſe have been farmed many years: the farmer finds victuals, and cloaths, &c. and has their earnings: thoſe who can work, are employed in the ſtraw manufacture. The maſter of the poor-houſe does not obſerve any conſtant rotation of diet. No militia families are, at preſent, chargeable to the pariſh.

Of four Friendly Societies in the town, only one has taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates at Dunstable.

Years.	Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.	Net Rates.			Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound.	
1680	—		—		2								
1685	48		—		6								
1690	54		—		5								
1691	42		—		5								
1692	27		—		4								
1693	39		—		—								
1694	38		—		—								
1695	36		—		—								
1696	34		—		—								
1697	27		—		—								
1698	35		47		3								
1699	34		21		7								
1700	22		36		—								
1720	30		28		5								
1740	26		37		6								
1760	—		—		10								
1773	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	—	215	12	0	203	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1774					—	269	8	10	267	6	6	4	0
1775	11	10	16	12	7	310	19	7	252	19	4	4	0
1776	20	19	2	8	5	200	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	241	18	10	3	0
1777	18	11	7	10	5	259	6	7	240	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
1778	18	17	17	17	5	311	9	10	263	17	2	4	6
1779	20	18	21	20	11	351	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$	358	8	5	5	0
1780	11	21	18	19	13	206	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	196	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1781	14	18	13	14	8	324	4	2	336	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
1782	15	12	9	15	5	292	15	9	242	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
1783	20	18	14	12	8	293	13	4	268	13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
1784	10	7	8	16	8	365	4	5	387	5	10	5	0
1785	22	9	9	10	9	322	19	8	301	7	3	4	6
1786	12	15	13	18	3	364	2	8	315	11	0	5	0
1787	16	9	15	19	5	328	5	3	377	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
1788	11	15	14	10	8	326	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	304	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
1789	11	12	10	10	10	329	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	299	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
1790	17	20	9	11	9	288	15	6	311	11	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4	0
1791	13	15	10	16	15	327	5	3	317	18	9	4	6
1792	21	17	16	9	4	293	14	6	277	19	8	4	0
1793	15	11	18	12	7	291	12	0	313	3	5	4	0
1794	15	16	10	10	5	293	11	10	344	14	5	4	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	298	12	7	277	19	$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	0

The rates, at an average, are aſſeſſed upon three-fourths of the real rental. About £. 10. or £. 11. are annually paid, out of the rates, towards the county ſtock. Removals of vagrants, &c. coſt about 7s. a-week, this town being a great thoroughfare. The Veſtry clerk is allowed 3 guineas a-year, and about 2 s. 6 d. a month is ſpent in Veſtry meetings.

September, 1795.

HOUGHTON REGIS.

BY a late ſurvey, the pariſh of Houghton Regis was found to contain 4340 acres, excluſive of about 100 acres of common, ſituated at 4 miles diſtance from the reſt of the pariſh. 47 houſes pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained. The occupations of the inhabitants are, agriculture, ſtraw work, and a little lace-making. The prices of proviſions, and the wages of labour, are nearly the ſame here as at Dunſtable. There are 6 alehouſes in the pariſh. The average rent of land is about 14 s. an acre. The land-tax, (which is, here, uſually paid by the landlord,) amounts to £. 434. 9s. 0d. which is about 2s. 8d. in the pound. Farms are from £. 30 to £. 150 a-year. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, and ſome turnips, and clover, are cultivated. There are 50 or 60 acres of common in the pariſh, beſides the 100 acres above mentioned. The pariſh is, nearly, all open field: but an application is intended to be made to Parliament, next ſeſſions, for an incloſure bill. Harveſt work here is entirely performed by men: labourers wives and daughters, do very little more, than dreſs victuals for the family. A few poor women glean, make ſtraw work, and lace. Tithes are taken in kind; they let for £. 800 a-year. One friendly Society meets in this pariſh. There are here 2 ſmall Calviniſt meeting-houſes; the congregations partly belong to this pariſh.

The Poor are principally maintained by a pariſh allowance at home. £. 12. 6 s. 0 d. a-month is paid among 32 out-penſioners, who have, moſtly, families: 5 other families receive occaſional relief. Some money is likewiſe paid to the families of militia men, but the amount could not be correctly aſcertained. There is alſo a poor-houſe, in which, at preſent, 4 poor people are ſupported. The poor in the houſe were farmed till about

 a month

a month ago: the contractor, for maintaining them, uſually received 2 s. a head, weekly, in ſummer; and 2s. 6d. in winter: laſt year his allowance was raiſed to 3s. in ſummer, and 3s. 6d. in winter. About £. 16 a year is paid out of the rates towards the county ſtock. Aſſeſſments are made as nearly on the full rental as poſſible. A Subſcription, amounting to £. 50, was diſtributed among the poor, laſt winter and ſpring.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

	Baptisms.			Burials.									
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Net Aſſeſſment.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the pound.
1768	13	7	20	12	8	20							
1769	9	14	23	11	10	21							
1770	8	9	17	8	8	16	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
1771	9	11	20	9	15	24	188	14	0	181	5	11	1 6
1772	10	5	15	5	12	17	189	1	0	176	0	0	1 6
1773	12	10	22	10	14	24	189	9	9	196	8	10¾	1 6
1774	7	7	14	10	10	20	189	8	9	209	10	9	1 6
1775	7	10	17	5	14	19	253	12	0	262	18	10	2 0
1776	6	11	17	3	9	12	253	4	3	237	8	1	2 0
1777	12	19	31	6	13	19	220	14	4	241	6	9	1 9
1778	8	10	18	7	10	17	254	16	9	241	9	7½	2 0
1779	16	10	26	9	2	11	256	9	4	210	8	10½	2 0
1780	8	13	21	14	13	27	192	11	3	265	18	4	1 6
1781	10	6	16	12	9	21	319	18	9	327	17	1½	2 6
1782	9	15	24	4	7	11	323	11	11	322	7	7	2 6
1783	9	8	17	10	11	21	258	12	6	238	5	0	2 0
1784	2	5	7	10	7	17	227	17	9	267	13	8¼	1 9
1785	8	4	12	5	8	13	228	0	10	232	3	5	1 9
1786	10	10	20	11	3	14	261	11	0	260	11	11	2 0
1787	9	4	13	11	5	16	296	5	11	326	7	3¾	2 3
1788	8	8	16	5	10	15	263	9	0	260	11	3	2 0
1789	6	8	14	8	8	16	307	8	4	261	0	9½	2 3
1790	5	13	18	4	6	10	246	15	2	205	3	0	1 9
1791	10	4	14	9	4	13	288	10	6	253	4	0	2 0
1792	8	7	15	5	7	12	281	10	10	264	19	0	2 0
1793	5	9	14	5	7	12	245	1	9	236	3	0	1 9
1794	4	6	10	4	10	14	334	6	6	309	19	8	2 3
1795, the year, including the collection, ends at Eaſter,							373	8	9	423	10	4	2 6

September, 1795.

HUMBERSHOE.

THE hamlet of Humberſhoe is ſituated in the town of Markyate ſtreet, in the pariſh of Studham. It contains about 120 acres, and 170 inhabitants, whereof a few are Anabaptiſts: 15 houſes pay the commutation tax; and 19 are exempted; in the latter is included an empty houſe, which would be chargeable if inhabited. The town of Markyate-ſtreet, lies in 2 counties, and 3 pariſhes: it is ſituated on one of the great north roads; and chiefly depends upon travellers for ſupport. This place is a ſingular inſtance of the great inequality of the poor's rates in neighbouring pariſhes. In Humberſhoe, (which is on one ſide of the ſtreet,) they are at 9s. in the pound; but in the 2 hamlets on the oppoſite ſide, they are not more than 2s. 6d. or 3s. in the pound. The reaſon aſſigned is, that the hamlet of Humberſhoe has very little land, and a number of ruinous houſes. The inhabitants are, principally, innkeepers, common tradeſmen, and ſhop-keepers: there is, likewiſe, one farmer, a few ſtraw workers, and the reſt are, moſtly, agricultural labourers.

The prices of proviſions are; beef $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5d. the pound; mutton 6d.; lamb $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7d.; veal 7d.; butter $11\frac{1}{2}$; bread 2s. the half peck loaf; coals 22d. and 2s. the buſhel; potatoes, of which very few are ſold, are 1s. 6d. the buſhel; milk 2d. the quart, but very little is ſold.

The wages of common labour are 7s. a week all the year, without board. In hay harveſt, men receive 9s. a week; in corn harveſt 40s. a month, and diet. The wages for ſtraw work vary from 2s. 6d. to 12s. a week according to the demand for the manufacture. The chief article manufactured is ſtraw hats.

The rent of land is about 15s. an acre. The land-tax is £. 31. 1s. 0d. and is collected at 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound, on the net rental. There is one farm of £. 84 a year: the reſt of the hamlet is let in ſmall parcels. A compoſition of from 3s. to 4s. an acre is taken in lieu of tithes. There are neither commons, or open fields in this hamlet.

There are no friendly Societies in this neighbourhood. The number of alehouſes in the hamlet is 4.

The poor are maintained at home: the following is a liſt of thoſe who receive parochial aſſiſtance.

Age

	Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
A labourer; lame; - -	60	- 1	6
A labourer; - - -	about 70		
His wife; - - -	about 70	- 4	0
3 children; orphans; from 8 to 12 years of age;		- 9	0
A decayed gentleman; - -	75	- 3	0
A baſtard; - - -	7	- 1	0
A baſtard; - - -	7	- 1	0
A tailor's widow; bedridden; -	85	- 4	0
A militia-man's family; - - -		- 3	0
		£ 1	6 6

Beſides the above-mentioned perſons, ſeveral poor people have their houſe-rents paid by the pariſh: the ſum, annually diſburſed, for this purpoſe, amounts to £ 6. 16s. Occaſional relief is alſo given to the indigent. The aſſeſſments are at full rental. Out of the Rates about 30s. a year, are paid towards the county ſtock; and between £ 3. and £ 4. to conſtables. The veſtry-clerk is allowed one guinea a year.

Years.	Net Sum collected by Rate. £.	s.	d.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1777	90	13	1¾	91	4	5		
1778	89	0	8¾	86	11	3¾		
1779	46	13	6½	40	2	2¾		
1780	41	14	0¾	45	6	10		
1781	49	0	4	50	0	3		
1782	48	4	4½	36	19	6½		
1783	53	16	7½	66	8	10		
1784 } 1785 }	[1]72	10	5	[1]85	5	5		
1786	69	9	2	102	11	9½	s.	d.
1787	37	2	4	31	4	0½	3	0
1788	64	4	4	67	16	9	4	6
1789	99	3	3	100	4	1¾	7	6
1790	112	3	2	91	7	6½	9	0
1791	78	10	4	153	2	1¼	6	0
1792	74	17	0	73	0	0¾	6	0
1793	77	2	8	68	10	6	6	0
1794	108	7	0	115	0	0½	9	0
1795	111	14	1½	111	12	8½	9	6

September, 1795.

[1] Whether theſe ſums are for 1784, or 1785, or for both years, the book does not determine.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

OF the extent and population of the townſhip of Leighton Buzzard, no ſatisfactory account could be obtained: the regiſters afford no clue towards aſcertaining the number of inhabitants, as, of five hamlets, belonging to the pariſh of Leighton Buzzard, four bury, and one chriſtens here. The following extracts, taken indifferently, rather indicate a decline in the population:

Years.	Baptiſms.	Years.	Baptiſms.	Years.	Baptiſms.
1732	71	1760	61	1770	63
1733	66	1761	41	1771	62
1734	76	1762	59	1772	54
	213		161		179

There are 31 ale-houſes: 198 houſes pay the window-tax: the number exempted, could not be made out. The occupations of the inhabitants are, agriculture, ſhop-keeping, lace-making, &c. Common labourers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week, beſides their breakfaſt; in harveſt, they receive two guineas a month, and board: Lace-makers, generally, are paid from 8d. to 10d. a day: a few can earn from 1s. to 1s. 3d. The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d. to 6d.; veal, 6d.; bacon, 9d. to 10d.; butter, 11d.; potatoes, 8d. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart. The uſual price of the half-peck loaf of wheaten bread was 1s. 6d.: it lately ſold for 2s. 6d.

The operation of Rates, and of other taxes, prevents farmers from being very communicative, reſpecting the rent of land. It is ſaid, however, that open fields do not let for more than 10s. an acre; while encloſed meadow produces 30s. About 300 acres of common belong to the pariſh, and hamlets; on which the Poor obtain turf. Farms are from £ 50. to £ 250. a year. Beans, wheat, oats, and barley, are the principal articles of cultivation. The greateſt part of the pariſh conſiſts of open field. Corn tithe is taken in kind; and hay, in compoſition, at about 4s. an acre. The amount of the land-tax is £ 415. 14s. and is generally paid by the landlord. Aſſeſſments are ſaid to be, on the net rental: this

may,

may, ſometimes, happen to new tenants, but perſons who occupy their own eſtates, are uſually rated, upon an old aſſeſſment.

In this town, are 3 friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 100 members. There is here one Quaker, and one Anabaptiſt congregation. Very few Poor are to be found among the Quakers; the reaſon of which ſeems to be, (as a Quaker obſerved,) "that as ſoon as a member becomes idle, drunken, or otherwiſe depraved, he is expelled from the Society."

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly at home: 19 perſons are at preſent in the houſe; ſome of them are old people and children unable to work. The boys are ſent out to work for the farmers: and a little lace is made by the women, in the houſe. The whole earnings are about 50s. a month. 44 out-penſioners receive at preſent £ 4. a week. 4 militia families receive 9s. 4d. a week, from the pariſh, which is reimburſed by the county treaſurer.

Years.	Net Aſſeſſments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1782	509	9	3½	503	1	3½	3	6
1783	512	11	2	474	10	3½	3	6
1784	658	13	2	629	14	11¾	4	6
1785	513	9	7½	493	4	6¼	3	6
1786	678	7	6	562	16	1¼	4	6
1787	453	10	3½	494	6	3	3	0
1788	458	7	8	490	5	4	3	0
1789	693	9	7½	676	8	8	4	6
1790	544	9	8	556	8	1	3	6
1791	700	18	11	671	0	3	5	0
1792	549	11	6	570	12	11	4	0
1793	626	4	9	633	4	3¼	4	0
1794	711	6	0	781	11	10	5	0
1795	629	4	3	640	7	5	4	0

The following are the Particulars of the Expenditure in 1782 and 1792.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1782	Poor	427	6	3	1792	Poor	521	6	3
	Militia	42	1	4		Removal of vagrants	8	19	0
	Conſtables, orders, &c.	29	14	2		Towards land-tax	0	4	0
	Loſs of bills	3	19	6½		Doctor's bill	20	0	0
						Purchaſing houſe	12	16	2
		£. 503	1	3½		Loſs of bills	7	7	6
							£. 570	12	11

In this town there is an alms-houſe, for 8 poor women, who have each an apartment, clothes, fuel, and 2s. 6d. a week. Donations, amounting to about £ 22. are yearly diſtributed in bread to poor pariſhioners. The work-houſe is in an excellent ſituation, but, at preſent, does not appear to be very cleanly.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer; or milk pottage.	Beef, bread, pudding, ſauce, and broth.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday.	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tueſday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Suet dumplings, or milk, or water-pottage.	Ditto.

September, 1795.

BERKS.

READING.

THE extent of the pariſh of St. Mary, Reading, is eſtimated at 900 acres. 240 houſes pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be learnt. The inhabitants are tradeſmen, farmers, agricultural labourers, and manufacturers, but principally, the latter. Sail-cloth, ſacking or ſack-cloth, gauze, ribbon, and pins, are made here. The weavers of ſacking can earn 16s. a week; of gauze, from 15s. to 30s. a week; of ſail-cloth, 18s. a week; ſpinners of hemp are paid about 3s. a week. Sail-cloth is the only manufacture that is briſk at preſent. The war, although injurious to other manufactures, affords full employment to this. Common labourers earn 9s. a week.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4d. to 7d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, from 5d. to 7d.; lamb, from 6½d. to 7d.; butter, from 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; bacon, 8½d. to 10d.; milk, 2½d. the quart; wheaten bread, the quartern loaf, 11½d.; coals, 56s. the chaldron.

Farms in this pariſh are from £ 200. to £ 300. a year. Wheat is the principal produce: but every other common grain, and root, is here cultivated. The rent of land is from 30s. to 40s. an acre. The land-tax is £ 656. 17s. which is about 2s. in the pound. There are no commons or waſte lands in this pariſh. The number of inns or ale-houſes is 17: the whole number in Reading, which conſiſts of 3 pariſhes, is 62.

One third of the inhabitants of Reading is ſuppoſed to diſſent from the Eſtabliſhed Church. The various perſuaſions are, Quakers, Independents, Anabaptiſts, and Methodiſts: they have each one houſe of worſhip in Reading.

The Poor of this pariſh are chiefly maintained in a work-houſe, which was erected, about 20 years ago, at the expence of £ 1400.; about £ 650. of which has been paid off. The building ſeems a comfortable and convenient lodging for the Poor, but is not always ſufficiently aired. The

lodging rooms contain 2, 3, and 4 beds a-piece: the beds are of flocks, and feathers. In winter about 80 or 90 perſons are generally in the houſe. The number, at preſent, does not exceed 70, moſt of whom are children, and old people. They are chiefly employed in ſpinning hemp: 2 looms for weaving ſail-cloth were lately erected in the houſe. Some of the Poor are ſent out to work for the farmers. No regular account is kept of their annual earnings, which are from £ 70 to £ 80. A few years back £ 160. were laid out in repairing ſome houſes belonging to the pariſh, which now produce £ 13. 8s. a year. About £ 350. a year are paid to out-penſioners: 1s. or 1s. 6d. is the uſual weekly allowance to each. If their neceſſities require more, they are, uſually, taken into the work-houſe.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Meat, pudding, vegetables, and bread.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday.	Bread and broth.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Tueſday.	Milk pottage.	Bread and broth.	Ditto.
Wedneſday.	Milk pottage.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Thurſday.	Bread and cheeſe.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday.	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Saturday.	Milk pottage.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.

Old people are allowed tea, bread and butter, for breakfaſt.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
1680	—	—	45	—	—	49	17
1685	—	—	63	—	—	53	20
1690	—	—	59	—	—	47	21
1691	—	—	68	—	—	73	16
1692	35	30	65	32	27	59	13
1693	26	25	51	27	35	62	16
1694	27	19	46	38	39	77	20
1695	27	21	48	30	25	55	22
1696	24	21	45	34	30	64	20
1697	22	30	52	44	31	75	16
1698	18	25	43	36	36	72	18

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	Fem.	Total.	BURIALS. Males.	Fem.	Total.	MARRIAGES.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1699	24	23	47	31	33	64	18						
1700	31	29	60	33	29	62	26						
1720	32	31	63	43	35	78	14						
1740	29	25	54	39	40	79	26						
1760	23	32	55	34	33	67	18						
1775	40	32	72	43	42	85	28						
1776	42	39	81	31	33	64	20						
1777	36	32	68	29	40	69	30						
1778	33	37	70	38	42	80	27						
1779	44	40	84	47	60	107	27	845	15	7	1049	9	4
1780	43	38	81	56	59	115	40	835	15	7	901	1	11
1781	47	32	79	42	32	74	15	942	6	3	894	4	8½
1782	40	31	71	29	36	65	27	947	18	5	1014	6	9¼
1783	41	36	77	55	40	95	30	1060	10	9½	1167	2	4½
1784	33	41	74	34	42	76	18	1191	10	0½	1168	9	5
1785	37	39	76	41	49	90	20	1123	5	1¾	1146	14	11
1786	38	41	79	41	30	71	26	979	0	11½	1034	0	10½
1787	39	43	82	36	47	83	23	1015	16	5½	808	16	7¼
1788	35	36	71	65	55	110	32	1030	15	0¾	816	18	0¾
1789	40	37	77	36	42	78	32	1100	4	9	1152	17	8¾
1790	36	45	81	33	39	72	18	1079	7	4½	1081	1	1¾
1791	36	45	81	45	49	94	27	1323	15	3	1288	18	1¾
1792	40	51	91	38	47	85	32	1028	6	6¾	1004	19	2
1793	48	38	86	43	50	93	26	970	6	11¾	898	7	8
1794	20	39	59	47	48	95	17	1062	13	4¼	1192	2	5½
1795	——— year ending in May—							1226	9	10¼	1012	19	6¼

£ 1226. 9s. 10¼d. the Rate laſt year, amounted to 3s. 6d. in the pound on houſes, and 5s. 2d. on land; the ſums marked under the column of net expenditure in the years 1787, 1788, and 1793, were the net expenditure on the Poor.

The following minutes, reſpecting births and burials, were obligingly furniſhed by Mr. Sturges, the preſent incumbent.

From

From 1764 to 1770, 212 males, and 220 females were born, of which 22 were baſtards; and 244 males, and 263 females were buried. From 1771 to 1791, 65 baſtards were born.

The amount of each year's Poor's Rate is accurately ſet down in the above Table, but the laſt column does not correctly denote the exact expenditure on the Poor, except in the year 1787, 1788, and 1793: in ſome years, the intereſt of money borrowed by the pariſh is included; in others, the charge of ſalaries is omitted.

This pariſh has, at preſent, a ſtanding overſeer. It is, generally, I think obſerved, that ſtanding overſeers keep down the rates more than officers, annually elected. The annual ſalary paid the overſeer is £ 30. a year; the veſtry clerk, £ 10.; the governor of the work-houſe, £ 31. 10s. and board; and the ſurgeon, who attends the Poor, £ 18. 18s.

Donations amounting to about £ 100. a year, are diſtributed among the Poor. 12 perſons belonging to this pariſh are in different almshouſes, and receive from 7d. to 21d. a week.

Many of the labouring claſs of the community, here, poſſeſs very little œconomy, or foreſight. It is not uncommon for a healthy young fellow, who has ample means of ſupporting himſelf, and family, by his own induſtry, to requeſt his pariſh to pay the midwife for his firſt child. It very rarely happens, that a labourer ſupports himſelf, wife, and 2 children, without applying for parochial aid: weavers, who can earn 18s. a week, do not heſitate ſoliciting relief, if a temporary ſtagnation of buſineſs curtails their common receipts, and reduces them to thoſe difficulties, which a little parſimony might have obviated. Tea is generally uſed here, twice a-day, by the Poor: the other part of their diet is, principally, the beſt wheaten bread; and, occaſionally, a little bacon: it is ſeldom ſufficiently boiled, and is thought to give them the ſallow complexion which is much obſervable here. In point of expence, their general diet as much exceeds, as, in point of nutrition, it falls ſhort of, the north country fare, of milk, potatoes, barley bread and haſty-pudding.

In Reading are three friendly Societies, who have all complied with the late Act of Parliament. The Rates, in the two other pariſhes of this town, are, generally, ſomewhat lower than they are in St. Mary's.

July, 1795.

STREATLEY.

Expences and Earnings of a Labourer's Family in the Pariſh of Streatley.

THE man is 50 years of age; has a wife and ſeven children, three of whom are out at ſervice: the ages of the four youngeſt, at home, are as follows; five, ſeven, twelve, fourteen. The two oldeſt, who are boys, drive the plough, for ſome neighbouring farmers. The two youngeſt do not work. The wife earns about 1s. 6d. a week, throughout the year. The man in winter earns 8s. a week; and, at preſent, 12s. a week. For about ten days in the wheat harveſt he receives 3s. a day. So that, altogether, the earnings of the family, conſiſting of ſix perſons, amount, annually, to about £46. The following are their expences:

	£	s.	d.
8 half-peck loaves a week, or 410 in the year, at 1s. 9d. each	36	8	0
2 lb. of cheeſe a week, at 7d. the lb. yearly - -	3	0	8
2 lb. of butter a week, at 9d. the lb. yearly -	3	18	0
2 lb. of ſugar a week, at 9d. the lb. yearly - -	3	18	0
2 oz. of tea a week, at 3s. the lb. yearly - -	0	19	6
½ lb. of oatmeal a week, at 3d. the lb. yearly - -	0	6	6
½ lb. of bacon a week, at 3d. the lb. yearly - -	3	5	0
2d. in milk every week, yearly - - -	0	8	8
Candle, ſoap, ſalt, ſtarch, blue, &c. yearly about -	2	7	4
Houſe-rent - - - - - -	2	5	0
Fuel is chiefly beech-wood collected in the woods: what is bought coſts about - - - -	1	0	0
Shoes - - - - -	1	10	0
Shirts and ſhifts - - - -	2	10	0
Other clothes - - - -	2	2	0
Total Annual Expences	£63	18	8
Total Annual Earnings	46	0	0
Deficiency	£17	18	8

The

The earnings appear to be very high, but the expences are enormous: it is however neceſſary to obſerve, that the articles conſumed, weekly, in the family, are marked at the preſent prices, which, in ſome inſtances are a third, and upwards, higher than they were a year ago. The houſe-rent is paid by the pariſh, and ſeveral well-diſpoſed perſons furniſh the man with old clothes, and ſometimes with ſhirts: in caſe of ſickneſs, he receives parochial relief. Beſides this, the pariſh has lately adopted the plan of allowing 1s. 6d. a week to poor perſons, for every child, that is not old enough to work. This labourer has, in conſequence, received one week's pay for his two younger children: his yearly receipt on this account will amount to £ 7. 16s. This mode of relief is to be continued as long as the preſent high price of proviſions keeps up. The great conſumption of bread in this family is very ſtriking: their principal diet is tea, ſugar, bread, cheeſe, and butter: they eat bacon boiled, generally, once a week. The Poor here ſeldom taſte freſh meat. That very cheap, and nutritive root the potatoe, is very little cultivated, or uſed here.

During the laſt 7 years, the Poor's Rates were 3s. in the pound, except in one year, when they were 3s. 6d. This year, including the expence of raiſing men for the navy, it is expected they will amount to 6s. or 7s. in the pound.

Streatley is ſituated on the banks of the river Thames, which works an excellent mill, and is wholly a farming pariſh, about four ſquare miles in extent; farms are from £ 100. to £ 300. a year. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal articles of cultivation. Very few cows are kept in proportion to the ſize of the farms. The rent of land is about 16s. an acre. There are ſeveral acres of good common. Labourers in general, have their houſe-rents paid by the pariſh. The Thames during the winter ſeaſon frequently overflows its banks, and continues in that ſtate for ſome time, whereby the Poor in the lower part of the pariſh are often much diſtreſſed. There are no friendly Societies in the pariſh.

In the neighbouring pariſh of Pangburn, which is wholly agricultural, the rates are 3s. 6d. in the pound. The Poor are moſtly farmed in this part of the country. *July*, 1795.

WAL-

WALLINGFORD.

THE pariſh of St. Mary, Wallingford, contains about 30 acres of land. The number of houſes, charged to the commutation tax, is 112: the number exempted, could not be aſcertained. The inhabitants are chiefly petty tradeſmen.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 5d; lamb, 6½d.; bacon, 10d.; bread, 21½d. the half-peck loaf; butter, 1s.; new milk, (of which but little is ſold,) 2d. the quart; eggs, ½d. each; coals, £3. 7s. 6d. the chaldron.

The wages of common labourers are, from 8s. to 7s. the week: the farmers do not appear to be much inclined to raiſe wages, but, uſually, allow their labourers proviſions, at leſs, than the ſelling price, during a dear ſeaſon.

In the neighbouring pariſhes, farms are large; from £200. to £300. a year; and in the adjoining pariſh of Cholſey is a farm of £800. a year, in which there is a barn ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in England: it is 101 yards in length, and 18 in width, and was the repoſitory for the Abbot of Reading's tithes, who reſided here in the ſummer. The chief articles of cultivation are turnips, clover, barley, wheat, and oats. The crops, between this place and Oxford, are very luxuriant. In the neighbourhood of Wallingford, tithes are, moſtly, compounded for. The land-tax raiſed annually by the town of Wallingford is £296. 7s. 10d. which is about 22½d. in the pound.

The number of inns or alehouſes is 16.

In Wallingford are 4 Diſſenting congregations; viz. 1 of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, 1 of John Weſley's, 1 Anabaptiſt, and 1 Quaker meeting-houſe.

The contractor, who farms the Poor, receives £300. a year, for which he undertakes to ſupply all the Poor belonging to the pariſh, with victuals, and clothes. The pariſh pays doctor's, and attorney's bills, &c. The Poor are not employed in any manufacture; but ſuch as can do a little work, are allowed to go out of the poor-houſe, wherein they are maintained by the contractor.

The introduction of a woollen or linen manufacture, would, perhaps, be ſerviceable to this part of the country. A mixture of agriculture and manufactures, more eſpecially, when the latter are ſcattered through a country, ſeems to be the moſt effectual method of keeping the Poor in conſtant employment. Country manufacturers eſcape the immorality and diſſipation, too much connected with large towns; and have this further advantage, that, in the occaſional ſtagnation, to which all manufactures are ſubject, or upon an unuſual demand for agricultural labour, they can vary their occupation; a mode of life, which, (notwithſtanding the many national advantages pointed out by the advocates for the diviſion of labour,) ſeems to be, not more conducive to the health, than congenial to the natural diſpoſition of mankind *.

The following is the uſual weekly rotation of diet in the poor-houſe:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage, or broth.	Butcher's meat, bread, and vegetables.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Do.	Cold meat.	Do.
Tueſday,	Do.	Same as Sunday.	Do.
Wedneſday,	Do.	Same as Monday.	Do.
Thurſday,	Do.	Same as Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	Do.	Same as Monday.	Do.
Saturday,	Do.	Same as Sunday.	Do.

There are no friendly Societies, at preſent, in Wallingford. There were two, which were not inſtituted upon a good plan. Their funds de-

* This place owes much to the late Sir William Blackſtone, who formed many plans for its benefit, and improvement. To his activity the town is indebted for two new turnpike roads; the one opening a communication by means of a new bridge over the Thames at Shillingford, between Oxford and Reading; the other leading to Wantage through the vale of White Horſe in Berkſhire. The advantages derived from hence to the town of Wallingford may be eſtimated from the gradual increaſe of its malt trade between the years 1749 and 1779, of which an account (comprehending the number of net buſhels of malt made in Wallingford) is here ſubjoined.

Average of 5 years ending	Midſummer	1754	49,172 Buſhels of Malt.
Do.	of do.	1759	58,676
Do.	of do.	1764	97,370
Do.	of do.	1769	101,086
Do.	of do.	1774	113,135
Do.	of do.	1779	107,254

See *Preface to Sir Wm. Blackſtone's Reports*, p. xxi.

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cayed ſo faſt, that they found it adviſeable to break up their clubs, and divide what money remained, among the members.

The pariſh of St. Leonard in this town has no poor-houſe: the Poor are relieved at home. The following is a liſt of regular penſioners.

	Weekly allowance. s.	d.
An old ſoldier aged 70; and his wife; - -	3	0
A ſoldier's family of 3 children; - -	7	6
A labourer's widow; aged 65; - -	2	0
A labourer's widow; aged 35; - -	1	0
A widow, and 3 children; - - -	6	0
A widow, and 3 children; - - -	2	0
A baſket-maker; aged 50; - - -	1	0
An orphan boy; - - - -	1	6
An unmarried woman; ſick; aged 25; - - -	2	6
A boy; aged 11; - - -	1	6
A boy; aged 10; - - -	1	6
A baſtard; - - - - -	1	6

Laſt month, the caſual payments amounted to £2. 5s. 6d. The beſt wheaten bread has been immemorially uſed by every deſcription of people. Perſons, here, remember wheat, in 1761, being at £7. a load. (A load is 5 quarters; 8 buſhels to the quarter; each buſhel of 9 gallons.) In 1740 wheat was £20. a load, and, about 1756, it ſold at £24. a load.

About 140 acres of land belong to St. Leonard's. About 30 acres of common are annexed to the whole town.

Between £9. and £10. is annually paid from the Poor's Rate of St. Leonard's, towards the county ſtock; and about £6. from St. Mary's.

The regiſter of St. Mary's has, all along, been kept in ſuch a looſe, incorrect manner, that very little information could be picked out of it: the following years are, I believe, pretty correct. Accounts could not be procured of Poor's Rates, prior to 1790. From report, however, it ſeems, that the Rates were 4s. in the pound in 1779, 6s. in the pound in 1780, and have not been lower ſince that period. For a few years, during which the farming of the Poor was diſcontinued, the Rates were 11s. and 12s. in the

pound. It is alſo ſaid, that in 1750 the diſburſements for the Poor, in the pariſh of St. Mary, amounted to £80.—a ſum, which was then thought high.

Baptiſms, Burials, and Poor's Rates, in the Pariſh of St. Mary, Wallingford.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound. s.	
1720	14	10	24	5	7	12								
1740	9	9	18	9	10	19								
1760	17	8	25	—	—	—								
1775	11	6	17	4	7	11								
1776 } 1777 }	20	23	43	7	4	11								
				10	6	16								
1778	14	15	26	—	—	—								
1779	10	7	17	—	—	—								
1791	—	—	—	—	—	—	465	9	6	492	5	1½	10	Under the management of the pariſh theſe years.
1792	10	17	27	12	10	22	418	3	3	421	11	8½	9	
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	7	0	510	3	1	10	
1794	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	9	9	499	11	0¾	9	Farmed.
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	1	3	348	18	0½	7	

Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Pariſh of St. Leonard, Wallingford.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound. s.	d.
1699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	9	5	16	3	—	—
1712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	6	8	12	1	—	—
1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	2	8	17	2	—	—
1716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	11	9	17	2	—	—
1717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	2	11	2	9	—	—
1718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	6	13	0	—	—
1720	7	5	12	1	2	3	2	16	0	7½	16	7	9	—	—
1740	2	5	7	3	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1760	2	4	6	6	5	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	11	9	56	1	10	2	0
1768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	12	0	39	12	0	2	0
1769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	3	9	53	14	3½	3	0
1770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	5	0½	71	17	0	3	0

Years.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound. s.	d.
1771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	6	3	38	2	7	2	6
1772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	16	9	40	9	8	2	0
1773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	17	6	74	2	5½	3	0
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	16	0	67	10	8	3	6
1775	8	5	13	6	7	13	5	82	18	6	85	0	11	3	6
1776	12	9	21	12	6	18	1	72	9	0	76	5	8	3	0
1777	10	8	18	6	5	11	1	94	18	0	95	18	8¾	4	0
1778	10	6	16	7	4	11	1	95	10	6	90	13	8¼	4	0
1779	5	9	14	8	10	18	2	93	18	6	121	13	6½	4	0
1780	7	7	14	8	5	13	4	160	17	6	181	11	10	7	0
1781	6	14	20	7	10	17	1	174	0	6	160	15	9	7	6
1782	7	7	14	8	5	13	1	154	13	0	177	8	6½	6	0
1783	7	9	16	6	7	13	2	156	4	6	178	9	8½	6	0
1784	9	6	15	10	9	19	5	168	14	6	161	17	1	6	0
1785	6	8	14	7	5	12	2	141	13	9	137	11	11	5	6
1786	9	4	13	14	3	17	7	153	14	6	173	17	8	6	0
1787	12	11	23	6	7	13	4	153	14	6	172	1	4	6	0
1788	9	6	15	5	5	10	4	153	19	0	150	3	5½	6	0
1789	7	7	14	7	5	12	4	154	7	0	151	8	4	6	0
1790	7	7	14	1	5	6	4	157	19	6	151	3	6	6	0
1791	8	3	11	8	4	12	8	185	5	0	229	11	8	7	0
1792	11	4	15	7	10	17	3	162	2	0	163	3	11	6	0
1793	9	11	20	8	4	12	1	110	3	0	118	8	10	4	0
1794	4	10	14	2	9	11	7	139	8	6	150	6	8½	5	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	16	6	132	4	2	5	0

July, 1795.

NEW WINDSOR.

THE parish of New Windsor, from the very uncertain information obtained respecting its extent, appears to contain somewhat more than 5100 acres. Its population, from the number of houses, and the average of births, and burials, may be estimated at near 3000 inhabitants. About 470 houses

pay

pay the houſe or window-tax: between 60 and 70 are exempted. The number of inns or alehouſes is 27.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1680	38	62	3
1700	57	46	
1775	84	77	
1776	78	69	
1777	86	72	
1778	101	85	
1779	80	74	
1780	75	76	
1781	95	66	
1782	94	74	
1783	106	79	
1784	92	106	
1785	91	70	26
1786	77	97	21
1787	95	94	25
1788	105	80	29
1789	94	94	14
1790	107	118	13
1791	82	97	28
1792	98	97	22
1793	85	96	24
1794	82	77	30

The pariſh, excluſive of buildings, conſiſts, principally, of parks, gardens, pleaſure grounds, &c.; concerning which, the information was ſo contradictory, that its authenticity could not be relied on. Tithes are compounded for. The amount of the land-tax is £976. 10s. 0d. to which the King contributes £120. which ſum is called by the pariſhioners, Debenta Money. There are no commons, or waſte lands. The prices of proviſions are: beef, 6d. to 8d. the pound; mutton, 6d. to 7d.; veal, 7d.; bacon, 10d.; ſalt butter, 10d.; freſh butter, 14d.; new milk, 3d. the quart; at the King's farm old milk is ſold for ½d. the quart.

Common

Common labourers receive 9s. a week, and beer; in hay harveſt, 10s. a week, and beer; in corn harveſt, 2s. a day, and dinner. Theſe wages, are higher, by a ſhilling a week, than they were laſt year.

There is one ſmall Methodiſt congregation in this pariſh. There are three friendly Societies; in each of which the number of members is limited to 81. Their rules have been confirmed by the Magiſtrates, according to the proviſions of a late Act of Parliament.

The Poor are either relieved at home, or in a poor-houſe, which is a very convenient building, and ſeems to be kept tolerably clean. Feather beds are uſed: there are 6 or 7 in each room: 2 perſons ſleep in a bed. 96 paupers, chiefly old people, and children, are, at preſent, in the houſe. The latter are inſtructed in reading, till they are 7 years of age; and are, then, put to a free-ſchool, where they are clothed and educated till they are 14 years of age; when the boys are bound apprentices till they are 21 years old, with an apprentice fee of £10. ariſing from the intereſt of donations bequeathed for that purpoſe. In the poor-houſe, linen and ſtockings are manufactured for the uſe of the houſe. For all other work (which conſiſts in picking hair, wool, &c. for other manufactures,) the Poor are allowed 2d. in every 1s. they earn for the houſe. Their annual earnings do not exceed £20. or £25. a-year. 75 regular out-penſioners receive, at preſent, £81. 11s. 10d. a month. About £100. are, annually, paid to caſual Poor. The pariſh books were not acceſſible; but in the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the Poor's Rate in 1783 is ſtated at £1114. 15s. 11d.; in 1784, at £1099. 4s. 6d.; in 1785, at £892. 17s. 3d. and the expenditure for the Poor in 1776, at £721. 9s. 0d. From the information of the overſeer it appears, that the Rates have not varied much during the laſt 20 years; that in 1794, (at 2s. 6d. in the pound on a low valued rental,) they produced £1190.; and this year (at 2s. in the pound) £952. In addition to theſe ſums, the King pays £100. a year, Poor's Rate, for his poſſeſſions in the pariſh; and £20. a-year, towards repairing the church.

Table of Diet in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and broth.		Mutton and vegetables.	Bread and cheeſe for adults. Bread and butter for children.
Monday,	—	Do.	Cold meat.	—— Do.
Tueſday,	—	Do.	Beaf and vegetables.	—— Do.
Wedneſday,	—	Do.	Same as Monday.	—— Do.
Thurſday,	—	Do.	Same as Tueſday.	—— Do.
Friday,	—	Do.	Same as Monday.	—— Do.
Saturday,	—	Do.	Bread and cheeſe.	—— Do.

At dinner and ſupper, a pint of ſmall beer is allowed to a grown perſon; and a leſs quantity to children. Women, who can procure themſelves tea and ſugar, have bread and butter, at breakfaſt, inſtead of broth.

About £300. (whereof £100. were given by his Majeſty) were collected laſt winter, and ſpring, in voluntary contributions, for the Poor. Bread was bought, and ſold to them at reduced prices: about £.150 of the money ſtill remain in the hands of the pariſh officers, and will be applied towards the relief of the Poor next winter.

The houſes within the limits of the Caſtle, do not belong to this pariſh *. *September*, 1795.

BUCKS.

BUCKINGHAM.

THE pariſh of Buckingham conſiſts of the borough of Buckingham and 5 hamlets; it contains, by eſtimation, 3800 acres, and about 2000 inhabitants, whoſe occupations are, principally, agriculture and lace-making. The number of houſes, that pay the window tax, is 230; about 180 are exempted.

Labourers chiefly work by the piece; earnings are irregular, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day. Women, on an average, earn 8d. or 9d. a day, by lace-making. The pariſh ſupports ſeveral roundſmen, particularly during winter. Farms are from £60. to £300. a year. Wheat, barley, and beans, and oats, in an inconſiderable degree, are the principal articles of cultivation. There are no commons. A great part of the pariſh is in paſture: one hamlet conſiſts of open field; the others are all old incloſure. Every farmer rents his tithes of the Marquis of Buckingham.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.

* In Domeſday Book (i. 62. d.) the Caſtle of Windſor is ſaid to be part of the manor of Clivore, (i. e. Cleivar,) and to have been held by Earl Harold, before the Conqueſt.

veal, 5d.; bacon, 9d. and 10d.; butter, 9d; milk, 1d. the quart, (ſmall meaſure); potatoes, 6d. and 8d. the peck; coals, 2s. the cwt.

There are 26 inns, or ale-houſes, in Buckingham.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Total Receipts.			Total Diſburſements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.									
1680	—	—	68	—	—	—	—								
1740	30	13	43	10	29	39	35								
1760	30	30	60	18	28	46	—				£.	s.	d.		
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	904	19	10		
1775	44	37	81	21	18	39	—	839	4	8	837	3	1		
1776	41	36	77	15	29	44	—	570	17	9	507	4	7		
1777	40	32	72	29	27	56	—	917	18	10	858	14	0		
1778	32	36	68	20	31	51	—	922	7	9	869	13	10		
1779	34	36	70	38	46	84	—	1054	11	2	1002	6	5		
1780	33	26	59	32	25	57	24	1070	0	11	1093	10	5		
1781	39	40	79	34	33	67	21	918	19	0	951	5	9		
1782	19	38	57	42	37	79	18	970	0	0	850	0	0	Poor farmed this year.	
1783	27	27	54	20	37	57	18	935	0	0	850	0	0	— Do.	
1784	39	40	79	34	36	70	18	1243	5	9	1250	15	10		
1785	36	25	61	30	33	63	20	1049	9	1¾	1044	16	7		
1786	28	39	67	18	29	47	22	1144	14	10	1172	4	7		
1787	41	27	68	13	29	42	19	1105	13	6	1078	9	0		
1788	27	34	61	22	20	42	27	1124	6	1	1100	1	7		
1789	27	46	73	19	23	42	16	1111	10	8	1096	5	2		
1790	39	36	75	12	28	40	17	1124	10	3	1120	4	6		
1791	37	36	73	13	19	32	30	1127	19	10	1137	16	1		
1792	40	34	73	19	27	46	21	1200	13	0	1223	6	0		
1793	46	43	89	15	33	48	21	1218	6	7	1185	6	9	s.	d.
1794	35	35	70	14	18	32	14	1150	19	0	1241	9	0	5	9
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1410	0	0	1557	0	0	7	0

The above account of the Rates is extracted from the Treaſurer's books, which do not ſpecify the net ſums annually raiſed by aſſeſſments. The column of total receipts includes compoſitions for baſtardy, forfeitures to the Poor, and money reimburſed by the county treaſurer on account of relief to the families of militia men. The ſums under the head of total re-

ceipts, in the years 1794, and 1795, are, nearly, the ſums aſſeſſed. In the diſburſements are included about £10. annually paid to conſtables. Near £300. a year are expended on the families of militia men: the greater part however of this ſum is repaid by the county.

The nominal rental of the borough and 5 hamlets, upon which the aſſeſſments are made, is £3996. 12s. 6d.; and, it is ſaid, the real rental is about £5000. The land-tax is £613. os. 6d. which is near 2s. 6d. in the pound, on the real rental.

In Buckingham are, one Preſbyterian chapel, one Quaker meeting-houſe, one Methodiſt chapel, and one congregation of the followers of Dr. Prieſtley.

The Poor are maintained, at home, or in the work-houſe; in which there are, at preſent, 14 Paupers, conſiſting of women, children, and old men, ſome of whom are inſane. Till within the laſt two months, the Poor, in this houſe, were let to a Contractor, who farmed them at various ſums; from 2s. to 3s. each weekly. He uſually received ſuch perſons, as the pariſh choſe to ſend. The laſt month's expences of the work-houſe were £11. 17s. 5d. The earnings of the houſe, (chiefly from lace-making,) amount to about 15s. a month. The preſent maſter of the work-houſe has a ſalary of 7s. 6d. a-week. No regular bill of fare has been obſerved; but, ſince the pariſh has taken the work-houſe into their own hands, the inmates have been allowed meat once a-day. The houſe is very ſmall, and new furniture is much wanted. 104 regular out-penſioners receive, in the whole, £7. 11s. od. every week. There are likewiſe 2 hoſpitals in the pariſh, one for 6, the other for 8 poor widows; who are there provided with neceſſaries, and receive each, 17s. in money, every year. About £24. in donations, are annually diſtributed to the Poor; and in a large houſe, belonging to the pariſh, 24 poor families are allowed to live rent-free. A friendly Society exiſted here a few years ago; but, in conſequence of diſputes among the members, it broke up, and none other has been eſtabliſhed ſince its diſſolution. Buckingham is a place of very little trade, and the inhabitants, in general, ſeem poor.

September, 1795.

MAIDS

MAIDS MORTON.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 900 acres; 69 families; and about 310 inhabitants. 19 houses pay the window tax; 43 are exempted. There is one ale-house in the parish.

The occupations of the parishioners are, agriculture, and lace-working. The prices of provisions are much the same, as at Buckingham. The wages, of labourers, are from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a day, with beer; but work is, chiefly, done here by the piece, and a man's earnings, in this way, amount to 15d. or 18d. a day. Here, are several roundsmen in winter, who receive 6d. a day from their employers; and from 6d. to 9d. from the parish, according to the wants of their families.

Farms are, from £17. to £90. a year. Wheat, barley, and beans, are the chief articles of cultivation. There are about 30 acres of old enclosure: the rest of the parish is open field. Tithes are taken in composition. The rent of land is from 18s. to 20s. an acre: the land-tax is levied at about 2s. in the pound: in some instances it is paid by the landlord; in others by the tenant. There are from 60 to 70 acres of common in the parish.

Methodism prevails much here: several of the inhabitants are of that persuasion.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Fem.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Fem.	Marriages.
1775	4	2	3	0	4
1776	3	0	3	1	2
1777	3	2	0	2	2
1778	3	2	2	4	2
1779	4	2	4	7	4
1780	5	1	3	1	1
1781	3	4	3	6	3
1782	2	4	2	6	2
1783	8	7	2	3	2
1784	5	4	3	5	1
1785	2	3	2	2	3

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Fem.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Fem.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate. Net Assessment. £.	s.	d.	Poor's Rate. Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1786	8	2	6	4	0								
1787	2	1	4	5	1	138	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	135	1	0	3	3
1788	2	6	2	5	6	148	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	144	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
1789	6	4	6	2	3	192	16	0	201	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
1790	8	3	4	2	5	117	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	130	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	2	9
1791	2	1	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	1	6	4	0	4	149	15	$5\frac{1}{4}$	154	11	9	3	6
1793	8	2	4	2	3	128	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	139	15	11	3	0
1794	6	2	5	5	5	129	16	4	150	2	$8\frac{3}{4}$	3	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	160	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$	154	9	4	3	9

The assessments are said to be upon the net rental. The Poor of the parish have an allowance at home. At present, 14 Poor people, (several of whom have families,) receive £1. 17s. 6d. weekly. Occasional relief is given to others. Exclusive of the Rate mentioned in the book, the inhabitants were lately rated at £25. to buy bread for the use of the Poor. Last winter, about £30. were raised, by voluntary subscriptions, for the same purpose. An annual donation of about £4. is likewise distributed amongst indigent parishioners. There are no friendly Societies in the parish.

September, 1795.

STONY STRATFORD.

THE town of Stony Stratford is a considerable through-fare: it consists of a long street, each side of which is in a different parish. The parish, on the south-side of the town, contains 30 acres of land. The land-tax, amounts to £123. 1s. and is about 3s. 7d. in the pound. The population could not be ascertained; but has varied very little for many years. The inhabitants are common tradesmen, inn-keepers, and lace-makers: the latter consist entirely of women: they earn from 6d. to 1s. a day. Day-labourers receive from 1s. to 1s. 4d. There are 12 ale-houses in the parish: the number of houses paying window-tax is 120: the number exempted could not be ascertained. There is an Anabaptist

chapel here. The following are the Poor's Rates, in the ſouthern pariſh, for a few years:

Years.	Net Aſſeſſments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1787	210	9	0	221	19	4		
1788	178	12	0	191	13	1		
1789	212	2	0	202	10	11	s.	d.
1790	183	14	0	172	3	1	5	2
1791	266	15	3	302	17	4	7	6
1792	166	8	0	207	13	10	4	10
1793	196	5	6	204	8	7	5	6
1794	195	10	0	218	13	9	5	6
1795	230	15	3	263	14	6½	6	6

The Rates are ſaid to be aſſeſſed on the net rental.

The Poor, of this and the other pariſh in Stony Stratford are maintained in a work-houſe. The rent is £ 16. a-year, two-thirds of which are paid by this pariſh. There are now 11 perſons, (10 of which belong to this pariſh,) in the houſe. No regular courſe of diet is obſerved, but meat is allowed 3 days in the week. 18 regular penſioners receive, in weekly allowances, £ 1. 11s.; and a few others have occaſional relief.

There are two friendly Societies in Stony Stratford, one of which meets in this pariſh. *September*, 1795.

WINSLOW.

THIS pariſh contains about 1400 acres, and 1100 inhabitants: 101 houſes pay the window-tax, and, (it is ſuppoſed,) about 110 are exempted. The occupations are ſhop-keeping, inn-keeping, farming, lace-making, and day-labour. Labourers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week, beſides breakfaſt; in hay time, 7s. a week, and board; and during the corn harveſt, 2 guineas a month and board. Lace-makers earn, from 8d. to 9d. a day, on an average. There ſeems to be here a great want of employment: moſt labourers are, (as it is termed,) *on the Rounds*; that is, they go to work from one houſe to another *round* the pariſh. In winter, ſometimes, 40 perſons are on the rounds. They are wholly paid by the

the parish, unless the householders choose to employ them; and, from these circumstances, labourers often become very lazy, and imperious. Children, about ten years old, are put on the rounds; and receive from the parish, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 5½d.; bacon, 9½d.; butter, 11d; potatoes, 8d. the peck; pit-coal, 2s. 3d. the bushel; sea-coal, 2s. the bushel; a loaf of wheaten bread, weighing 8¾lb. 1s. 6d.; this is the usual price; however, it was lately as high as 2s. 3d.: very little milk is sold here.

Farms are from £. 60. to £. 400. a year. About 200 acres are arable land, and cultivated with wheat, beans, and oats: the remainder of the parish is grass-land. There are no commons. In 1744 a hamlet belonging to the parish, containing about 400 acres, was enclosed; and in 1766 the other part of the parish was enclosed. Upon the enclosure of the open fields, land was given in lieu of tithe. The rise of the Rates is chiefly ascribed to the enclosure of common fields; which, it is said has lessened the number of farms, and, from the conversion of arable into pasture, has much reduced the demand for labourers. An old man of the parish says, that, before the enclosures took place, land did not let for 10s. an acre, and that, when he was young, the name of roundsman was unknown in the parish. It must however be considered, that, now a great part of the labour done in the parish, is paid for, out of the Poor's Rate, in money given to roundsmen. The rent of land is from a guinea to £. 2. 15s. an acre. The land-tax, (now at 7s. 6d. in the pound,) produces £. 233. 17s.

There is a small congregation of Methodists at Winslow. It is a market town: the number of inns or ale-houses is, at present, 14; but, it is thought that, when licences are renewed, several will be suppressed. There are no friendly Societies in the parish.

The Poor are maintained, partly, at a work-house, and, partly, at their own houses. 16 Paupers are at present in the work-house, under the care of a Contractor, who farms them at 3s. a week each, and is likewise allowed their earnings: he received only 2s. a week before the late dearness of provisions took place. The people in the house are old women and children, and one man. Lace-making is their chief employment. Their diet is not regulated by any particular bill of fare.

The

The following is a Liſt of Indigent Perſons who receive regular weekly Penſions from the Pariſh.

No. of Perſons.		Ages.	Weekly Penſions. s.	d.
1	A groom's widow; a lace-maker; -	48	1	0
1	A ſingle woman; - -	35	1	0
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	57	2	0
5	A ſaddler's wife, and four children: her huſband deſerted her; - - -	37	4	6
1	A whiteſmith's widow; - -	57	1	0
11	Eleven baſtards, (at 1s. 6d. weekly each.) -	—	16	6
1	A labourer's widow; - -	57	1	6
2	A labourer's widow and daughter; the former	70	3	0
1	A tanner, paralytic; - -	60	5	0
1	A baker's widow, lame; - - -	60	2	6
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	65	1	6
1	A labourer's widow; - -	75	2	6
1	A ſingle woman, ſick; - -	30	0	6
1	A labourer's widow; - -	60	2	0
2	A butcher and his wife; the former aged -	70	5	0
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	80	2	6
1	A butcher's widow; - -	58	2	0
1	A widow; - - -	80	1	6
6	A labourer's widow, and 5 children; -	40	6	0
1	A bricklayer's widow; - -	56	1	6
1	An orphan boy; - - - -	—	1	6
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	70	2	0
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	55	1	6
1	A gardener's widow; - -	80	1	6
1	A ſingle woman; - - -	70	1	6
2	A ſhoemaker, and his wife; the former -	60	3	0
2	A labourer's widow, and ſon; the former -	70	2	6
1	A labourer's widow; - - -	70	2	0
1	A woman at Buckingham; - -	—	1	6
1	A blackſmith; - - -	65	1	6
1	A woman, bed-ridden; - -	70	3	0
1	An orphan; - - - - -	20	1	0
55			£. 4	5 6

Beſides

Beſides theſe weekly penſioners, many receive occaſional relief, whoſe names are not inſerted in the regular liſt. During the late dear ſeaſon, the Poor of the pariſh went in a body to the Juſtices to complain of their want of bread. The Magiſtrates ſent orders to the pariſh-officers to raiſe the earnings of labourers, to certain weekly ſums, according to the number of their children; a circumſtance that ſhould invariably be attended to in apportioning parochial relief. Theſe ſums were from 7s. to 19s.; and were to be reduced, proportionably with the price of bread.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rate.

Years	BAPTISMS. Males.	Fem.	Total of Baptiſms.	BURIALS. Males.	Fem.	Total of Burials.	Marriages.		Net money raiſed by Aſſeſſments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
1680	6	6	12	10	12	22										
1685	8	14	22	4	10	14	1									
1690	21	27	48	12	12	24	2									
1691	11	5	16	5	8	13	3									
1692	22	16	38	12	12	24	1									
1693	13	15	28	12	7	19	1									
1694	13	11	24	11	14	25	5									
1695	27	18	45	9	10	19	9									
1696	17	16	33	17	14	31	7									
1697	—	—	38	—	—	26	9									
1698	—	—	29	—	—	34	4									
1699	—	—	42	—	—	30	4		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1700	—	—	40	—	—	43	4	1772	388	0	0	387	9	7½	3	0
1720	10	12	22	24	21	45	1	1773	311	0	9¾	303	0	11¾	2	4
1740	16	15	31	—	—	—	—	1774	304	8	0	282	0	0	2	4
1775	22	18	40	17	17	34	5		436	15	11	418	5	11	3	4
1776	15	10	25	11	7	18	7		432	1	0	455	11	4	3	4
1777	20	21	41	7	11	18	4		389	13	7½	365	6	3½	3	0
1778	14	13	27	7	11	18	7		395	15	8¾	371	1	11¼	3	0
1779	23	11	34	16	15	31	2		396	0	0	417	7	11	3	0
1780	19	13	32	20	12	32	3		387	15	0	437	19	11½	3	0
1781	15	20	35	8	16	24	5		463	1	3¾	511	8	6½	3	4
1782	14	14	28	11	11	22	4		433	0	8	488	13	2	3	4
1783	17	14	31	5	8	13	3		576	2	9¾	606	7	10	4	4
1784	11	16	27	26	15	41	7		Accounts wanting.			—	—	—	—	—
1785	17	15	32	7	11	18	4		531	12	3	587	16	3	4	0
1786	16	14	30	16	15	31	9		574	0	0	629	7	9½	4	4
1787	19	24	43	12	12	24	9		574	1	2	602	4	5	4	4
1788	18	16	34	13	12	25	3		533	15	6	558	14	6	4	0
1789	20	21	41	17	11	28	11		533	16	6	579	16	3½	4	0
1790	18	26	44	12	16	28	16		533	0	5	551	5	2	4	0
1791	17	15	32	7	11	18	7		484	9	7½	498	3	8½	3	8
1792	19	19	38	11	13	24	6		752	7	5¾	781	5	0¾	5	8
1793	15	16	31	14	11	25	6		531	17	10	555	15	6¾	4	0
1794	18	29	47	9	16	25	4		664	12	11	694	13	6	5	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		795	14	3	801	16	1¼	6	0

It

It is ſaid that houſes are aſſeſſed at two-thirds of their real rent; and lands at their full value. Out of the Rates about £ 10. a-year are paid to conſtables, &c.; and about £ 11. annually, to the county ſtock. Near £ 40. are now, yearly, paid to the families of militia men: about half the ſum is re-paid to the pariſh by the county treaſurer. *September*, 1795.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.

THE city of Cheſter includes 9 pariſhes: its extent is a ſquare of about 2½ miles.

In a lately-publiſhed hiſtory of Mancheſter, it is ſaid, that Cheſter contains 3428 families; 6697 males, and 8016 females; in all 14,713 ſouls. Mr. Bedward, the treaſurer of the city, eſtimates the population at 17,000.

The following number of houſes pays the commutation tax;

In the pariſh of	St. John	311
	St. Oſwald	320
	St. Peter	137
	St. Bridget	78
	St. Olave	20
	St. Michael	78
	St. Mary	143
	St. Martin	39
	Trinity	220
	Total	1346

The number of exempted houſes could not be aſcertained, but, from the above liſt of families, and of taxed houſes, it is fair to preſume, that it is about 2000.

Chester is not remarkable for it's activity in trade or manufacture. The people are, chiefly, small tradesmen, farmers, and labourers. Many families of independent fortune reside here. About 30 or 40 people carry on a cotton work; about 100 are needle makers. Two iron founderies employ a few hands.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, veal, and pork, 4d. to 5d. the pound; butter, 15d. to 16d. for 24 oz.; new milk, 2d. the quart; old milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. for 90lb.; wheat, 14s. to 15s. for 38 quarts; barley, 6s. 6d.; oats, 4s. to 4s. 6d. the same quantity.

Labourers receive in winter, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. the day; in summer, 1s. 6d to 2s. and beer. In harvest wages vary much, according to the demand; from 2s. 6d. the day to 4s. with 2 quarts of ale. The number of public-houses in Chester is 135.

The rent of land, near the city, is from £ 1. 10s. to £ 4. an acre. The average rent may be reckoned at £ 1. 18s. The farms are small, from £ 30. to £ 100. a-year; hay, and pasture are, principally attended to. In the neighbouring parishes, farms have, of late years, been much consolidated.

The land-tax is collected in the different wards, and not in the parishes: it varies from 8d. to 2s. 6d. in the pound. Tithes are, partly, taken in kind; but, principally, compounded for. In the neighbouring parishes, they are, generally, taken in kind.

There are no commons in the Chester parishes; nor any modern inclosures, except near the river Dee, where many thousand acres of sand, (a part of which belongs to these parishes,) have, within a few years, been brought into cultivation. The improvement arising from embanking, and inclosing, is here very visible: tracts, once the most sterile, and unproductive, are now covered with abundant vegetation.

No satisfactory information could be obtained relative to friendly Societies, of which there are about 3 or 4 in Chester. They consist of 70 to 100 members each, and have all had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. Their number, of late years, has much decreased.

Several friendly Societies broke up, in consequence of losing their funds; partly by the failure of a Bank, and partly by an unsuccessful Canal near this town, in which thousands of pounds have been sunk: These accidents also disheartened others.

The

The different parishes in the city were, in some respects, incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1761 *: Every parish, however, supports its own Poor. There is a general Poor-house in Chester, to which every parish can send it's Poor, upon paying a certain sum annually, for the maintenance of each Pauper. The original intention was to have established a house of industry; a plan, which has, at different times, been carried into execution, continued for a few years, and then dropped. For the last 2 or 3 years, very little work has been done in the house. The Poor-house is situated near the river: the lodging-rooms, and other apartments are large, and well aired. There are 15 or 16 beds in a room: they are of chaff or straw; but are much infested with bugs. There are no small apartments for married people. The Poor in the house at present, are chiefly aged persons and children. Old women spin flax, and pick oakum. The children, at ten years of age are sent out apprentices to Manchester and other places. About 11 deaths occur, annually, in the house.

The assessments in the different parishes vary much. The Rates last year, were upon an average 2s. in the pound. The following table exhibits the present number of Poor, in the poor-house; weekly out-pensioners; the total of their weekly allowances; and the amount of the rates last year.

Parishes.	No. of Poor in the Poor-house.	No. of Weekly Pensioners.	Total Weekly Allowances.			Poor's Rate in 1794.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
St Oswald	33	44	4	3	0	697	9	3¼
St. John	16	49	4	2	6	586	12	3¾
St. Mary	20	40	3	17	6	449	19	7½
Trinity	15	38	3	5	6	292	5	5
St. Michael	1	8	1	0	6	129	0	9¼
St. Bridget	2	15	1	7	9	153	5	1
St. Peter	9	19	1	6	9	196	0	6
St. Martin	1	8	0	11	0	84	4	10
St. Olave	11	6	0	8	6	92	6	4
Total	108	227	20	3	0	2681	4	2¼

The Poor's Rates of this year will, it is supposed, exceed £ 3000. Many poor people receive occasional assistance from the parish officers.

* 2 G. 3. c. 45.

Expences of the In and Out Poor of the several Parishes in the City of Chester, from the first day of May, 1759, to the first day of May, 1760, &c. &c.

Each Year ending 1st May.	St. Oswald.			John.			Mary.			Trinity.			Michael.			Bridget.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1760	200	13	9¾	348	14	7	148	11	0	168	8	6½	52	16	10	118	17	7¾
1761	123	3	0¾	262	6	10¼	125	7	1	108	1	2¾	25	17	8¾	70	4	5½
1762	131	13	5	315	13	0¾	201	5	7¾	106	5	5	33	15	6¼	67	2	9½
1763	139	7	9	240	10	4	179	16	3¼	93	9	6¾	73	4	0¼	78	11	1¾
1764	119	5	6	192	2	7½	149	4	4	88	7	0½	62	4	9½	80	10	0
1765	231	16	8¾	218	0	2½	222	12	11	107	18	8½	75	12	0	84	5	6¾
1766	203	2	11¾	261	2	10	212	19	10¾	116	11	9¾	61	17	4½	80	0	4¾
1767	208	14	0	329	7	5	221	16	0¼	114	15	2¼	53	3	9	95	18	2¼
1768	194	15	9½	321	17	7	257	16	0	149	8	0	65	16	7¼	93	17	0
1769	208	0	3¾	331	9	2¾	274	15	9¼	181	10	4¾	83	1	1½	114	7	11¼
1770	238	9	1½	259	17	3¾	283	17	3¼	157	5	10¾	85	7	4¼	134	14	3
1771	180	2	0¼	202	9	10½	216	3	10¾	75	19	0¼	78	2	2	95	17	4¼
1772	231	4	1	246	4	4½	221	14	9	84	18	3½	65	15	5¾	94	14	11¾
1773	227	15	1¼	263	14	11¼	243	9	9	70	6	10½	53	7	6	73	4	0¾
1774	247	16	1¼	288	14	9	294	5	7	118	11	2	78	4	11½	101	6	11
1775	271	14	7	298	18	6¼	223	7	1¼	137	17	9½	49	0	9¾	76	5	7¾
1776	208	5	2	294	13	6½	238	18	10½	121	5	1¾	52	10	9	87	4	9¼
1777	251	0	8¼	297	9	8¾	227	11	0½	84	10	5	53	14	2	69	4	9
1778	271	15	3	348	4	5¼	315	3	8¼	130	11	7½	96	17	0	82	15	2
1779	338	1	9	404	4	3¾	375	7	6	137	15	3¼	121	15	8½	86	16	0½
1780	340	7	3¾	390	16	9	333	1	1½	161	9	2½	95	15	3	91	11	5¾
1781	408	6	6½	367	0	2½	282	16	1¼	190	2	1½	104	3	8½	90	4	6¾
1782	397	13	6	378	12	10	358	14	11¼	235	14	0	132	2	6	79	0	6
1783	397	2	8	516	17	7	465	9	6½	346	17	9	124	17	3½	120	7	10
1784	334	3	3	365	13	2	407	6	0½	281	16	7½	68	10	11	41	18	6
1785	423	8	10	474	9	4½	378	13	10½	233	8	8	91	18	5	142	12	10
1786	438	6	8	557	11	2½	487	12	3½	265	14	8	124	14	6½	116	18	5
1787	429	0	6	500	19	7½	520	1	11	231	2	9	75	6	8½	137	9	5½
1788	602	5	0	733	10	4½	673	16	3¼	262	2	8½	146	15	6½	236	19	6¾
1789	607	17	0	564	5	7	592	14	1	241	1	1½	119	8	4	168	11	1½
1790	623	8	9	583	17	10	454	10	6½	191	14	4	153	9	0	155	8	3
1791	526	17	4½	422	8	8	380	18	7½	153	1	5	124	19	7	123	9	10½
1792	490	18	2	470	4	11½	409	0	9	210	9	9	116	14	10	110	5	11½
1793	457	11	3½	429	11	1	369	4	5¾	208	7	5½	88	10	8½	103	1	8½
1794	546	10	5½	521	9	5	374	12	6½	247	2	1½	126	0	11¼	142	12	5
1795	637	9	11½	544	3	8½	508	8	6¾	320	4	0	144	4	3	154	2	6

Expences of the In and Out Poor of the ſeveral Pariſhes in the City of Cheſter, from the firſt day of May, 1759, to the firſt day of May, 1760, &c. &c.

Each Year ending 1ſt May.	Peter.			Martin.			Olave.			John's Hoſpital.			Abbey Court			ANNUAL EXPENCE.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1760	88	13	2	122	11	5¼	0	2	6½	0	0	0	42	13	6¼	1292	3	1	
1761	63	4	0¼	77	19	6¾	1	5	3	0	0	0	21	13	11	879	6	4	
1762	70	14	2½	71	2	5¼	8	10	4	0	0	0	23	6	10	1029	9	8	
1763	60	8	11½	53	16	4¼	17	1	9	1	15	8½	18	9	10	956	11	8¾	
1764	52	18	3¼	39	11	3	14	2	9	0	0	0	6	3	8½	804	10	3¼	
1765	57	7	2	52	3	2½	12	19	7½	5	10	1	6	5	8¼	1074	11	10¾	
1766	46	5	7½	62	10	6¼	40	16	4½	2	4	2	6	7	7½	1093	19	7¼	
1767	29	11	5¾	72	7	7½	29	14	1¼	5	19	8¾	5	14	8¾	1167	2	3	
1768	58	12	6½	70	6	10	22	8	7¼	7	11	0	6	3	1½	1248	13	1	
1769	70	12	1¼	84	8	2½	52	9	3¾	0	15	0¼	6	10	2¼	1407	19	7¼	
1770	87	15	10¼	84	19	9¾	55	14	4¼	0	9	4½	20	10	2¾	1409	0	10	
1771	47	19	1¾	56	3	0½	50	14	1¼	4	4	10½	24	12	2¼	1032	7	8¼	
1772	54	13	5¼	33	3	4	69	9	9¼	5	10	7	22	2	4¾	1129	11	5¾	
1773	49	0	0	35	7	3	56	8	7	3	8	5½	19	7	3¾	1095	9	10	
1774	70	8	9	30	13	4	70	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1300	8	11¾	
1775	42	6	3¼	26	17	5½	56	6	6¾	0	1	10¼	0	0	0	1182	16	7¼	
1776	33	1	3¼	38	8	4½	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1129	8	10¾	
1777	45	6	3	24	7	10	44	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1097	9	3½	
1778	70	3	11¾	42	19	5¾	48	11	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1407	2	0	
1779	114	16	0	37	14	9½	47	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1664	4	3½	A manufacture was carried on in the Poor-houſe theſe years.
1780	96	0	6¼	35	3	5¾	49	2	5¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	1593	7	7¼	
1781	88	16	6½	31	0	2½	21	7	4½	0	18	3½	0	0	0	1584	15	8	
1782	107	16	4	28	18	4½	37	4	1	2	3	4½	0	0	0	1758	0	5¼	
1783	93	11	4	56	6	11	69	11	3	3	19	6	0	0	0	2195	1	8	
1784	80	12	0	55	19	10	64	5	8	6	13	9	0	0	0	1706	19	9	
1785	165	15	2	90	14	11½	98	11	5	7	10	0	0	0	0	2107	3	0½	
1786	183	5	3	101	5	7	78	13	4	8	18	3	0	0	0	2363	0	2½	
1787	191	12	10½	104	10	7	43	2	2½	8	2	8	0	0	0	2301	9	3½	
1788	253	3	9½	106	3	0¾	56	8	11	11	11	3	0	0	0	3082	16	5½	
1789	229	11	5	92	1	4½	49	2	7	14	12	0¾	0	0	0	2679	4	8¼	A manufacture in the Poor-houſe theſe years.
1790	154	11	6	77	11	11	22	12	10	17	2	6	0	0	0	2434	7	5½	
1791	136	17	10	58	17	11	15	2	0	16	13	3	0	0	0	1959	6	6½	
1792	156	7	11	47	15	9	21	16	1	13	11	9	0	0	0	2047	5	11	
1793	145	12	0½	56	7	8	18	14	5¼	14	13	2¼	0	0	0	1891	14	0¾	
1794	157	0	1	61	19	9½	38	14	7½	15	11	3	0	0	0	2231	13	7¾	
1795	205	1	10	74	1	3½	70	1	9	14	18	0	0	0	0	2672	15	9¼	

The voluntary contributions laſt year for the relief of the Poor, amounted to £ 491. 17s. 1.; of which £ 156. 11s. 8d. remain to be diſtributed upon a future occaſion. 8000 perſons, nearly half the population of Cheſter, applied laſt winter for relief.

The following Items of Sums paid out of the Rates, for different Charges, reſpect the Poor-houſe.

Houſe-rent	£ 90	0	0
Doctor's ſalary	18	0	0
Chaplain's ditto	18	0	0
Treaſurer's ditto	5	5	0
Clerk's ditto	60	0	0
Beadle's ditto	10	0	0
	£ 201	5	0

Beſides the above ſalaries, 10s. a week, and victuals, are paid to a tailor.

Weekly Bill of Fare in the Poor-houſe at Cheſter.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth and bread.	Beef, potatoes, &c.	Bread, and butter.
Monday,	Milk, gruel, and bread.	Butter, milk, and potatoes.	Milk, gruel, and bread.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Milk, gruel, &c.	Beef, ſoup, and potatoes.	Milk, gruel, and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto, ditto.	Oatmeal haſty-pudding.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.

1 lb. of bread a day is allowed to grown perſons; 6 oz. of beef, on meat days, and 1 pint of beer; children receive a proportionable quantity. Butter-milk is ſerved on potatoe and haſty-pudding days.

Of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church, there are at Cheſter, one congregation of Preſbyterians, one of Independents, one of Anabaptiſts, one of Antinomians, one Catholic chapel, and a meeting-houſe belonging to a ſect called the New Jeruſalem.

St. John's Hoſpital and Abbey Court are extraparochial. Only one perſon, from St. John's Hoſpital, is at preſent in the work-houſe; none from

from Abbey Court; neither are any of their out-poor paid at the houſe. The Corporation connives at their ſupporting their Poor ſeparately, and diſpenſes with their paying their quota of houſe-rent. Neither are the out-poor of St. John's Hoſpital paid at the houſe, ſo that an account of their number could not be obtained. The people of this town find great diſadvantage from the pariſhes not having been completely united, when the Act of Parliament, above alluded to, was paſſed. Removals and expenſive appeals are continually taking place between the pariſhes. They alſo find the great number of annual guardians to be very inconvenient: when one ſet of guardians had eſtabliſhed a manufacture, &c. perhaps at a great expence, their ſucceſſors often viewed it in a different light, and wholly diſcountenanced the plans their predeceſſors had adopted: ſo that, although a manufacture of cotton, linen, woollen, &c. has often been ſet on foot, it never continued more than 6 or 7 years at a time.

The Poor, here, have generally a diſlike to come into the work-houſe.

Regular weekly out-poor of the ſeveral pariſhes, coſt laſt year, -	£ 904	0	2
Meat, drink, waſhing, and clothes, for the poor-houſe, - - - - -	989	19	7½

The expence of houſe-poor, in the above articles, was about 3s. 11d. weekly for each perſon.

November, 1795.

HIGH WALTON.

THE townſhip of High Walton, in the pariſh of Runcorn, contains about 300 acres, and 110 inhabitants, chiefly farmers and labourers, all of the Eſtabliſhed Church. 15 houſes pay the window-tax; and 7 are exempted.

The prices of proviſions are: wheat, 14s. 6d. for 70 lb. weight; barley, 6s. for 36 quarts; oats, 4s. 3d. for 36 quarts; butchers' meat, 4½d.

4½d. to 5d. the pound; butter, 11d.; old milk, 3 pints for 1d.; butter-milk, 2 quarts for 1d.

The wages of common labourers are 8s. a-week, throughout the year, without victuals: a few have 9s.

The rent of land is from 20s. to 35s. an acre. Farms are chiefly of £20. and £30. a-year: one is as high as £130. Land is principally managed with a view to the dairy. The land-tax is £23. 16s. and amounts to about 1s. 2d. in the pound. This tax is, here, usually paid by the tenant. Tithes are taken in kind. There are no commons: about 16 acres were enclosed 23 years ago. There are no friendly Societies in the township.

The Poor have a weekly allowance at home. 2 guineas a-year are paid to the work-house at Kinderton. This serves as a check on the Poor, because, if any are refractory, they are threatened with being sent thither. This step, however, has as yet been found unnecessary.

The following are the Weekly Poor;

	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
A labourer's widow; aged 55; - -	2	0
A labourer's widow; aged 45; - - -	2	6
A family deserted by their father; -	2	0
A poor woman; - - -	0	6
	7	0

5 house-rents are paid; and several persons have occasional relief. The Poor do not all live in the township.

Years.	Net Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1772	8	3	10½	8	5	5		
1773	8	3	10	11	17	7½		
1774	29	18	4½	24	13	6		
1775	21	17	10½	18	2	10	1	6
1776	16	5	3	14	16	9½	1	0
1777	32	11	4	34	10	8½	2	0
1778	40	14	2	58	9	1	2	6

Years.	Net Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1779	56	19	10	58	14	7½	3	6
1780	48	17	0	48	19	3½	3	0
1781	73	5	6	68	6	1½	4	6
1782	65	3	0	59	19	1	4	0
1783	57	0	1	53	1	4	3	6
1784	48	17	0	60	2	9	3	0
1785	57	3	7¾	51	8	11	3	6
1786	49	3	0	62	16	14	—	—
1787	46	12	3	47	9	9	2	9
1788	42	7	6	43	5	7	2	6
1789	46	12	3	38	4	4	2	9
1790	42	7	6	35	16	1	2	6
1791	63	11	3	57	19	4	3	6
1792	33	18	0	33	14	10	2	0
1793	25	8	6	20	7	7	1	6
1794	50	17	0	37	10	0	3	0
1795	42	7	6	33	3	4½	2	6

As aſſeſſments are made upon an old valuation, property is rated much below the preſent rental. This townſhip, which is about 2½ miles from Warrington, is much more burthened with Poor, than Mickle Trafford, which is about 5 miles from Cheſter on the Warrington road. No ſatiſfactory reaſon can be aſſigned for this difference, unleſs, perhaps, the proximity of the former to a manufacturing country, be conſidered a ſufficient one. *November*, 1795.

MICKLE TRAFFORD.

THE townſhip of Mickle Trafford is ſituated in the pariſh of Plimpſton in the county of Cheſter. Its extent is near a ſquare mile, or 640 acres; its population about 200 inhabitants, (all of the eſtabliſhed Church,) who are either farmers, or agricultural labourers. 24 houſes pay the window-tax; 16 are exempted. The price of proviſions is much the ſame as in Cheſter. Wages of labourers, are from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day, with beer. Farms are from

£16. to £200. a year; chiefly from £50. to £60. a year. The dairy is the main object attended to by farmers. The average rent is about 25s. an acre. Tithes are taken in kind. There are about 12 acres of common in the townſhip. There is no friendly Society here; and only 2 ale-houſes.

This townſhip claims a ſhare of Kinderton work-houſe, but ſends no Poor thither. It pays 2 guineas a year houſe-rent to the governor of the houſe, and agrees to pay 1s. a week, for each Pauper that may be ſent thither. 13 poor families are chargeable at preſent, and receive weekly allowances from 1s. to 3s. each, at home. Several houſe-rents are alſo paid. From the year 1778, to 1783, the townſhip was connected with the houſe of induſtry at Cheſter: during thoſe years, the rates were higher than uſual, which the people here aſcribe to the miſconduct or miſmanagement of the clerk of the Cheſter work-houſe, in making unreaſonable charges on this townſhip; upon the whole, the connection was found to be diſadvantageous, and was, therefore, ſoon diſcontinued. The aſſeſſments, at preſent, are upon about two thirds and a little more, of the real rental.

Years.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1730	17	2	7½	17	16	1	—	—
1758	45	13	0	56	10	3	1	0
1776	45	13	0	45	6	1½	1	0
1777	22	16	6	22	14	1	0	6
1778	91	6	0	103	16	11½	2	0
1779	Accounts in this and 3 following years not ſettled.							
1783	102	14	3	89	0	8	2	3
1784	45	13	0	44	9	9	1	0
1785	51	7	1½	48	16	1½	—	—
1786	68	5	9	68	4	7	1	6
1787	79	13	4½	85	6	0	1	9
1788	68	5	9	66	15	1½	1	6
1789	47	8	5	46	12	6	1	0
1790	56	18	1½	64	17	3½	1	3
1791	79	13	4½	81	13	4	1	9
1792	68	4	9	68	0	7	1	6
1793	60	13	11	73	7	10	—	—
1794	68	5	9	68	3	1½	1	6
1795	68	5	9	83	5	4½	1	6

CORN-

CORNWALL.

GWENNAP.

THE pariſh of Gwennap is ſituated in the hundred of Kirrian; and is from 7 to 8 or 9 miles ſouth-weſt of Truro: its extent is nearly 4 ſquare miles; and the number of inhabitants about 4000, all of the eſtabliſhed Church. They are, moſtly, engaged in mining. The principal copper mines in Cornwall are in this neighbourhood. In the pariſh of Gwennap the moſt conſiderable are, the Conſolidated Mines, the United Mines, Poldice, Huel Unity, Huel Jewell, and Ireſavan. The mining buſineſs is a lottery in which there are more blanks than prizes: the prizes, however, are ſometimes very high: the Huel Virgin in Gwennap was, perhaps, the greateſt ever known. In the firſt fortnight's working, it yielded copper which ſold for £5700.; in the next three weeks, and 2 days, as much copper as ſold for £9600. To raiſe the firſt mentioned quantity, the adventurers expended not more than £100.; to raiſe the ſecond, a trifle more, in proportion to the quantity. This mine has continued to be worked, with great profits to the land-owner, and adventurers, for more than 30 years. The number of people employed in the mines of Cornwall cannot eaſily be aſcertained. Including the ſtreamers, who are a diſtinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, employed in raiſing the ore, waſhing, ſtamping, and carrying it, is ſuppoſed to amount to 16,000 perſons; of whom at leaſt 12,000 are capable of bearing arms. Theſe men are better paid than moſt labourers in England [1]. Ordinary wages are about 40s. a month.

There are 8 inns or ale-houſes in the pariſh; and 3 friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 400 members.

The prices of proviſions, at preſent, are: wheat, 11s. the buſhel; barley, 4s. 6d.; butcher's meat, 5½d. the pound.

Farms are ſmall: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley,

[1] General View of the County of Cornwall, drawn up for the conſideration of the Board of Agriculture. 20—22.

oats, and potatoes. Towards the weſtern part of the county, the laſt article is much attended to; and about Penzance two crops of potatoes in a year are not uncommon. An inſtance is mentioned, in the work above cited [1], of one Corniſh acre, (which is equal to one acre, and one eighth, ſtatute meaſure,) producing 900 Wincheſter buſhels in one year. Tithes are uſually rented by the tenant. One half of the pariſh is waſte land.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	
1776	503	1	4	Theſe 4 years are taken from the Returns to Parliament. The firſt ſum denotes the net expences of the Poor in 1776; the ſubſequent ſums, are the Poor's Rates of each year.
1783	718	18	0	
1784	511	2	4	
1785	512	2	4	
1786	623	15	1½	
1787	491	2	6	
1788	578	15	9¾	
1789	693	9	11½	
1790	798	10	8	
1791	769	1	0	
1792	640	18	3¼	
1793	614	18	3½	
1794	722	13	8	
1795	704	8	11¾	

The Poor are chiefly relieved in their own houſes: 40, however, are maintained in a work-houſe, in which there is no ſort of manufactory. Their weekly allowance is 2s. 3d. each. The Poor's Rates in this pariſh are much eaſed by the lord's dues being taxed, as the mines are very profitable to the land-owners.

March, 1796.

KENWYN.

THIS pariſh lies a little to the northward of Truro: its extent is 5 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who are all of the eſtabliſhed Church with the exception of a few Baptiſts, and

[1] p. 38.

Inde-

Independents. Owing to opening of new tin and copper-mines, the population has of late years much increaſed. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. The number of inns or ale-houſes in the pariſh is 18: there are 4 friendly Societies, containing altogether about 300 members. The price of proviſions, wages of labourers, ſize of farms, and other circumſtances relating to the pariſhioners, and the pariſh, are much the ſame, as ſtated in the preceding report. About one third of the pariſh is waſte land.

The Poor are relieved at their own houſes.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	
1776	678	5	4	Theſe years are taken from the Returns to Parliament. The ſum under the year 1776 is the net expence of the Poor.
1783	847	17	8	
1784	553	9	3	
1785	651	16	6	

				Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1789	511	13	3	10	6
1790	698	9	3	15	0
1791	790	1	9	17	0
1792	574	18	9	12	0
1793	538	8	0	11	0
1794	718	6	11½	15	0
1795	628	19	1½	12	6

March, 1796.

CUMBERLAND.

AINSTABLE.

THIS pariſh is nearly a ſquare of 8 miles: it contains about 5120 acres, whereof 3480 are common, and produce good paſturage for ſheep and black cattle: the number of ſheep amounts to 1200. Farms are ſmall, and principally occupied by proprietors. About 400 acres have been

been encloſed in the common fields, within the laſt 50 years. The average rent of land is about 18s. an acre; but it is obſervable, that here and in moſt parts of Cumberland, an extenſive common right is attached to moſt arable lands, which, unleſs this circumſtance is taken into conſideration, are eſtimated much above their intrinſic value. On the ſtrong lands good wheat is produced; and on the light and ſandy parts of the pariſh, barley, rye, peaſe, clover, turnips, oats, and potatoes, are cultivated: the two laſt articles form the principal part of the diet of a Cumberland labourer. The wages of labour are much the ſame, here, as in the neighbouring pariſhes of Kirkoſwald and Heſket. This pariſh contains 98 families, of which 5 are Preſbyterians; and 434 inhabitants, moſt of whom, with the exception of a few ruſtic artiſans, are employed in agriculture: 50 houſes, (2 of which have about 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax; 48 are exempted.

No book of pariſh accounts could be met with: the expence however of maintaining the Poor is much higher than formerly. The preſent annual expenditure is about £65. 18s. a year, which amounts to 10¾d. in the pound on the full rental. Two removals into this pariſh, (neither of which were conteſted,) took place within the laſt 20 years. The Poor are now farmed, with the exception of lunatics, for £49. a year.

The following is a liſt of the Paupers maintained by the Contractor:

M. Y. a maſon's widow, aged 73.

A. F. a labourer's widow, aged 80.

R. H. a weaver's widow.

M. I. a widow, aged 80.

T. S. a blackſmith's wife, aged 78; rather inſane at times; occaſionally chargeable.

M. B. a taylor's widow, aged 82.

M. N. receives 10s. annually from this pariſh, and 10s. from Cumahitton. The two pariſhes, in order to avoid a conteſt, agreed to join in maintaining her.

The following are lunatics:

F. G. aged 38; ſhe has been 18 years under the pariſh care: her weekly maintenance coſts 4s. 6d.

I H. aged 30; ſhe coſts the pariſh 2s. a week.

The intereſt of £50. is, likewiſe, annually diſtributed among poor perſons who do not receive parochial aid. *December*, 1794.

BROM-

BROMFIELD.

THIS pariſh is remarkable for lying in two of the five wards, into which the county of Cumberland is divided. It is nearly, if not quite, ten miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt; lying in a line parallel to the Solway Frith, from which it is ſeparated by the pariſh of Abbey Holme; excepting at Allonby, its weſtern extremity, where the Frith is one of its boundaries. Its breadth nowhere exceeds three or four miles; and in ſome parts it is not more than two. The whole pariſh contains twelve villages, or townſhips, the church being nearly centrical.

The ſoil, ſituation, and circumſtances of this pariſh are favourable to agriculture. The cultivated land lets in general, one acre with another, for £1. an acre: which, conſidering that it is more than three hundred miles from the metropolis, near no flouriſhing ſea-port, or large town, and has no mines, no great works, or manufactories in it, ſeems to be a ſufficient proof of its being well adapted to farming. Land ſo circumſtanced ſeldom lets at an higher price, even within twenty or thirty miles of London. There are no very conſiderable eſtates in the pariſh; not more than two, or three, that are worth £300. a year. Formerly, the owners of the land in this pariſh were in general the occupants; but this is no longer the caſe. One half of it at leaſt is ſuppoſed to be now held by farmers, whoſe farms, for the moſt part, are not large, very few exceeding £100. a year: moſt commonly they are about half that ſum.

The price of labour is certainly not low in this pariſh. Day-labourers earn from 1s. to 2s. a day, according to their merits, and the kind of labour they are employed in; thoſe two ſums being the minimum and the maximum of the price of labour by the day. The wages of men-ſervants employed in huſbandry, who are hired from half-year to half-year, are from 9 to 12 guineas a year; whilſt women, who here do a large portion of the work of the farm, with difficulty get half as much. It is not eaſy to account for ſo ſtriking an inequality; and ſtill leſs eaſy to juſtify it.

It is remarkable, that in this pariſh, excluſive of Allonby, the number of inhabitants has varied but little for the laſt hundred years.

In 1700 the Baptiſms were	32.	Marriages 16.	Burials 28.
In 1750. — —	28.	— 14.	— 24.
In 1790 — —	22.	— 16.	— 18.

But, it is to be obſerved, as accounting pretty fully for the apparent decreaſe in the foregoing liſt in the later periods, that, in 1743, a Chapel of Eaſe was built at Allonby; and that in 1776, the inhabitants of that diſtrict ceaſed to make their entries in the pariſh regiſter kept at Bromfield.

According to an actual enumeration[1], made at the deſire of the perſon to whom the author is indebted for the account of this pariſh, the preſent ſtate of its population is as follows; viz:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	In all.
Dundraw -	24	23	12	59
Kelſick -	14	17	8	39
Moor Row -	16	17	10	43
Whey Rigg -	17	16	9	42
Blencogo -	53	72	59	184
Bromfield -	17	22	24	63
Scales -	21	23	21	65
Crookdake -	48	54	35	137
Langrigg -	50	57	59	166
Mealrigg -	18	24	23	65
Weſt Newton	48	52	93	193
Total	326	377	353	1056
Allonby, including men, women, and children				320
				1376

So that, with ſundry odd houſes, and ſome ſmall hamlets, the inhabitants whereof are not herein enumerated, the whole population of this pariſh may be fairly eſtimated at upwards of 1400.

That the people might more conveniently levy and gather their ceſſes and taxes, many of theſe townſhips were long ago conſolidated into little diſtinct bodies or corporations, here called Quarters. Of theſe there are five in the pariſh; whoſe hiſtory, as to the Poor's Rates, here follows:

About thirty years ago, the Quarter of Allonby and Weſt-Newton paid to the Poor £16. per ann.: twenty years ago, they paid £30.: at preſent, viz. in 1793, when this ſurvey was made, on an average, they pay £60. per ann. This is an aſtoniſhing increaſe; and not eaſily accounted for. The Quarter of Langrigg, &c. twenty-five years ago, paid £10.; fifteen years ago, £20.; at preſent, £34. Bromfield Quarter, twenty

[1] Since inſerted in the Hiſtory of Cumberland, ii. 318. but the totals are there, inaccurately ſet down.

years ago, paid £34.; at preſent, £60. Twenty years ago Dundraw and Kelſick alſo paid £34.; but at preſent £55. Blencogo twenty years ago paid £8: twelve years ago, this Quarter had no Paupers: at preſent its Poor ceſs is £22.

A diſtrict leſs liable to extrinſic, or adventitious influence, than this pariſh could not eaſily be named: yet, even here, it appears, that within the laſt twenty years, the Poor's Rates have nearly doubled; this is the more extraordinary, as there are no manufactories in the pariſh; and indeed hardly any other inhabitants in it beſides a working peaſantry. Much of the period herein ſpecified has been bleſſed with peace: neither have the people there been viſited with any uncommon calamities; nor even with very hard times. Taking both men and women into the account, the preſent Rates here impoſe a tax of ſix ſhillings and ſixpence per poll: and if rated by the actual rent of the land, probably, about ninepence in the pound: in Blencogo, only, it ſeems not to exceed ſixpence in the pound. All perhaps that is neceſſary to add, is, that the expences of litigations, and removals, are not included in this eſtimate: and that there are no Box Clubs, or Friendly Societies in the pariſh; and above all, no benefactions, or regular annual charities bequeathed to the Poor, a circumſtance which, it has been obſerved in other diſtricts, always has a conſiderable influence on the Poor's Rates. *October*, 1793.

CALDBECK.

THE pariſh of Caldbeck contains, by eſtimation, 12,800 acres, of which about 8500 are common. Of 1780 inhabitants, 156 are, moſtly, maſters of families belonging to different trades; 54 are miners; and the reſt are employed in agriculture. They are all of the Eſtabliſhed Church, except about 25 Quaker families. Heſket-newmarket, in this pariſh, is a ſmall, but ancient, market-town. The average rent of land is about 15s. an acre: the land-tax is collected by the purvey at the rate of about 3½d. in the pound on the full rental. Tithes are paid in kind; about 400 acres are tithe-free, having formerly belonged to Holm-Cultram Abbey,

which, being of the Ciſtertian order, claimed an exemption from tithe, under the council of Lateran.

The wages in harveſt are 1s. a day, with victuals: in other agricultural employments, men, and women, are paid between Martinmas and Candlemas, 10d. a day, with victuals; and, the reſt of the year, 1s. a day, with victuals.

Years.	Poor's Rate, total collection. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure on the Poor. £.	s.	d.
1775	87	0	0			
1776	69	12	0			
1777	69	12	0			
1778	104	8	0			
1779	139	4	0			
1780	139	4	0			
1781	139	4	0			
1782	130	10	0			
1783	104	8	0			
1784	130	10	0			
1785	130	10	0			
1786	174	0	0			
1787	208	16	0	202	1	2
1788	208	16	0	176	2	6
1789	139	4	0	78	6	8
1790	121	16	0	99	17	2
1791	129	4	0	121	11	11
1792	165	6	0	138	16	4
1793	208	16	0	183	17	0
1794	208	16	0	196	5	0
Total Poor's Rate in 20 years	20)2808	16	0			

Yearly average £140 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$ = $8\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound on the full rental.

Two conteſted removals, which took place, a few years ago, will not ſoon be forgotten by the pariſhioners.

	£.	s.	d.
The attorney's bill for attendance, &c. was -	44	8	2
Expences of witneſſes, horſe-hire, journeys, &c.	34	15	0
Total expence of the two removals - -	79	3	2
Another conteſted removal coſt the pariſh -	4	13	0
Another - - - - -	1	9	0

From Jan. 1755 to Jan. 1775 the Baptiſms were 567—Burials 398—Marriages 153
From Jan. 1775 to Jan. 1795 Baptiſms - 750—Burials 463—Marriages 156

There is one friendly Society in this pariſh, inſtituted in 1784; the number of members is 130. Their ſtock at preſent amounts to £220: they meet once a month, pay 6d. into the box, and ſpend 2d. While the ſtock does not exceed £150. a ſick member is allowed 4s. a week; and when it is above £150.—5s. a week; and if £200.—6s. a week. If the diſorder does not wholly prevent working, the allowance is to be proportionably reduced. Members aged 70 years, and upwards, are allowed 4s. a week, without any obligation to work. The rules have been confirmed by the Juſtices.

The following weekly penſions are allowed to the Poor:

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
1	To H. aged 42; a widow, with a ſmall family; —	3	0
2	M. S. a ſingle woman, aged 60; lame; — —	2	6
3	W. B. between 70 and 80 years of age; a clogger; lame;	1	6
4	J. H. aged 76; a collier; old age, and poverty threw him on the pariſh; — — — —	1	0
5	A ſingle woman, aged 65; old and infirm — —	2	0
6	R. a carpenter's widow, aged 55; — —	0	9
7	E. S. aged 82; — — — —	1	0
8	J. H. formerly a carpenter, aged 75; old and poor; —	1	0
9	A labourer's widow, with a family; aged 45; —	1	0
10	An unmarried woman, aged 60; — —	1	0
11	A ſmall farmer's widow, aged 34; rather idle; —	1	6
12	A. B. formerly a farmer; with a family; — —	2	0
13	T. a widow, aged 60; — — —	1	6
14	J. J. — — — — —	2	0
15	S. and family; he is a collier, about 30 years old; —	1	6
16	J. S. — — — — —	1	0
17	A carpenter's widow; — — —	1	6
18	A. S. aged 40; a tailor, with a family; —	2	0
19	M. aged 50; indolent and lame; — —	1	6
20	S. aged 60; lame; — — —	1	6

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
21	P. a paper-maker's widow; aged 60; — —	1	0
22	H. aged 45; a labourer's widow, with a family; —	1	6
23	S. and wife; each about 70 years of age; he makes ſieves;	2	6
24	S. a collier's widow, aged 65; — — —	1	0
25	T. a tailor, and family; — —	1	0
26	A baſtard child; — — —	0	6
27	Do. — — — —	1	0
28	Do. — — — — —	2	6
29	Do. — — — —	1	6
30	Do. — — — —	1	0
31	Do. — — — —	1	6
32	Do. — — — —	1	6
33	Do. — — — —	1	6

As ſeveral of the above Paupers live in diſtant parts of the pariſh, no very ſatisfactory account, reſpecting them, could be obtained.

The intereſt of a donation of £50. is applied towards binding out poor children apprentices.

December, 1794.

CARLISLE.

A FEW years ago a work-houſe was erected in Carliſle, at the following expence:

	£.	s.	d.
Purchaſe of ground - - - -	90	0	0
Intereſt - - - -	6	18	9
Paid different contractors for building, &c.	737	0	0
Furniture, and other expences, eſtimated at	166	1	3
Total expence, £.	1000	0	0

The work-houſe properly belongs to the 4 quarters of St. Mary's within the walls of Carliſle, but Poor are likewiſe admitted from ſeveral pariſhes, and townſhips in the country, by which, it is ſuppoſed, the proprietors are con-

ſiderable gainers. The conditions are, For each pariſh ſending Poor, to pay £4. a year houſe-rent, for leſs than 10 paupers; £5. a year for leſs than 15; and for 15 and upwards, £6. a year. No lunatics, or perſons with infectious diſorders, are admitted. At preſent 13 pariſhes and townſhips are under agreement, to ſend their Poor to the work-houſe: the number ſent, however, is very different, at different periods of the year: at preſent, only 20 are there, 5 of whom are under 12 years of age. Beſides theſe, there are in the houſe 18 Poor belonging to the city, of whom 2 are under 12 years of age. The whole number, including the maſter and his wife, is 40. The proprietors of the houſe are entitled to all earnings: very little work, however, is done in the houſe: few will come hither, that can work. Thoſe in the houſe, able to do any thing, either ſpin, or are ſent out to various employments, chiefly in the cotton manufactory. The following is the amount of earnings, for one year, from Auguſt, 1793:

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings in Auguſt 1793,	2	13	4
September,	2	4	1
October,	1	12	8
November,	1	9	1
December,	1	3	5
January 1794,	1	19	0
February,	1	16	10
March,	1	11	7
April,	1	8	1
May,	1	13	3
June,	1	13	8
July,	1	4	4
	£20	9	4
20 Paupers from country pariſhes, each at 2s. 2d. a week; annually	113	13	4
13 country pariſh rents at £4.	52	0	0
Total annual receipts, £	186	2	8

The following is a copy of the Rules of the work-houſe:

1, That the ſeveral perſons, upon their admiſſion, ſhall deliver to the maſter, the houſehold furniture, linen, and clothes which they may be poſſeſſed of; that they may be clothed, if neceſſary, and have their

their proper apartments aſſigned them by the maſter, who is to take care that the males and females have ſeparate apartments, except only ſuch as are married.

2, That they ſhall be employed, (unleſs prevented by want of health,) every day during their reſidence in the work-houſe, except Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, and Good Friday, for ſo many hours as the day-light in the different ſeaſons of the year will admit; being allowed to reſt half an hour at breakfaſt, an hour at dinner, and an hour at ſupper: the intervals to be noticed by the maſter, in ſuch mode, as he ſhall think proper.

3, That the maſter ſhall adapt the various employments to each perſon, in ſuch manner, as ſhall be beſt ſuited to his or her ability; having regard to age, and ſex: and ſhall be attentive, that they are employed conſtantly during the hours of work; and if any one be found remiſs, or negligent, in performing what is required, to the beſt of his or her power and ability, or ſhall waſte, or damage the goods committed to his or her care, or ſhall break the windows, or deface the walls, the maſter ſhall puniſh ſuch perſon in ſuch manner, as to him ſhall ſeem juſt, and beſt adapted to the nature of the offence: and ſhall enter in a book, to be kept by him, for the inſpection of the committee, the name of every perſon, who ſhall be ſo puniſhed; expreſſing the puniſhment inflicted, and the nature of the offence.

4, That the maſter ſhall be particularly careful to prevent among the people committed to his charge, all profane curſing, or ſwearing; all indecent behaviour, or expreſſions, aſſaults, quarrels, or abuſive words: and to encourage them to natural kindneſs, and good offices; that they may live together in chriſtian charity. All offenders, in any of theſe caſes, to be puniſhed by the maſter; provided always, and it is the intent and meaning of theſe regulations, that no puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any of the Poor, exceeding that of confinement, or alteration in diet; unleſs particularly ordered by the committee.

5, That all the beds be made by the healthy who lie in them, by turns, as ſoon as they riſe: thoſe of the ſick, by perſons appointed for that purpoſe, before the hour of nine in the morning; the rooms and paſſages to be ſwept before ten; and waſhed once a week, at leaſt.

6, That

6, That no perſons ſhall be allowed to ſmoke in their bed-rooms, or to burn a candle there, but at the diſcretion of the maſter.

7, That no one ſhall abſent himſelf from the work-houſe, without leave from the maſter, or miſtreſs; and any perſon having admiſſion (i. e. I ſuppoſe permiſſion) from the maſter or miſtreſs, and not returning at the appointed time, in an orderly manner, ſhall be reſtrained from going out thence for one month.

8, That all who are able ſhall follow the maſter, or whom he ſhall appoint, to church, every Sunday in decent order; and after divine ſervice ſhall ſo return, on pain of forfeiting their next meal.

9, That the children be waſhed and cleaned every morning; and a proper perſon appointed to inſtruct them in the performance of ſuch work as may be thought moſt beneficial; and they ſhall not be permitted to play till they have finiſhed their taſks.

10, That a committee of three ſhall viſit the houſe once a week, inquire into the management of the maſter and miſtreſs, and hear the complaints and grievances of the Poor, who are hereby requeſted to take notice, that, for every frivolous, or unjuſt complaint, made by the Poor, of or againſt the maſter, or miſtreſs, they will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed.

11, That thoſe regulations ſhall be read over to the Poor once a week, who ſhall be aſſembled for the purpoſe; and their names called over, that none may pretend ignorance.

Graces before and after meat are appointed to be ſaid by the maſter at each meal. There are alſo forms of prayer to be read regularly, by the maſter, before breakfaſt, and after ſupper.

The work-houſe is two ſtories high in front, and three backwards; and can accommodate about 40 perſons. The front is 72 feet in length, by about 24 in breadth. On the ground-floor, are the work-room, about 40 feet by 12, the back-kitchen, the lodging-room for lame Paupers, the coal-cellar, beer-cellar, and dungeon for the confinement of the refractory: on the firſt floor, which is entered from the ſtreet, on one ſide are the kitchen, larder, maſter's, and committee-room; on the other, the dining-hall, about 36 feet long; behind which are 5 lodging-rooms, each about 8 feet by 10: on the upper ſtory 13 lodging-rooms are diſpoſed

on

on each ſide of a long paſſage, at the extremity of which are, the men's hoſpital, the women's hoſpital, and the lying-in room. Behind the houſe is a yard, 30 feet by 20.

The maſter is allowed a yearly ſalary of £15. together with meat, drink, waſhing, and lodging, for himſelf, and family.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

Sunday.	Breakfaſt.—Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer. Dinner.—Broth, beef, and bread, with beer. Supper.—Bread, and broth.
Monday.	Breakfaſt.—Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer. Dinner.—Potatoes, mixed with a little milk, and butter; broth, bread, and beer. Supper.—Haſty-pudding, or boiled milk and bread.
Tueſday.	Breakfaſt.—Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer. Dinner.—Boiled milk and bread. Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
Wedneſday; ſimilar to Sunday.	
Thurſday; ſimilar to Monday.	
Friday.	Breakfaſt.—Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer. Dinner.—2 ſlices of boiled beef, and ſoup. Supper.—Bread, and broth.
Saturday.	Breakfaſt.—Haſty-pudding, and milk, or beer. Dinner.—Boiled milk and bread. Supper.—Bread, cheeſe, and beer.

On Chriſtmas-day the Paupers are allowed roaſt mutton, plum-pudding, beſt cheeſe, and ale.

	£.	s.	d.
The ſtanding officer's ſalary, formerly £15. is this year advanced to	20	0	0
The clerk's ſalary, for keeping the books - -	5	4	0
Average annual expences of removals, law &c. about -	14	0	0
Ditto of ſurgery, midwifery, &c. about - - -	7	0	0
Ditto of repairs in work-houſe, and other caſual expences, about	10	0	0
	£56	4	0
To which may be added the ſalary of the maſter of the work-houſe	15	0	0
	£71	4	0

Years.			Annual Collection. £.	s.	d.	Years.	Births.	Burials.	Marriages.
1774 to Aug.		1775	260	0	0	1774	94	58	27
1775	—	1776	260	0	0	1775	84	94	28
1776	—	1777	357	10	0	1776	84	65	44
1777	—	1778	325	0	0	1777	105	82	36
1778	—	1779	325	0	0	1778	82	85	52
1779	—	1780	357	10	0	1779	89	131	42
1780	—	1781	422	10	0	1780	119	146	20
1781	—	1782	399	14	3	1781	113	123	39
1782	—	1783	360	0	0	1782	120	129	52
1783	—	1784	360	0	0	1783	123	109	34
1784	—	1785	396	0	0	1784	129	97	43
1785	—	1786	432	0	0	1785	128	130	69
1786	—	1787	432	0	0	1786	124	131	48
1787	—	1788	432	0	0	1787	134	123	39
1788	—	1789	396	0	0	1788	129	112	52
1789	—	1790	216	0	0	1789	103	141	45
1790	—	1791	114	0	0	1790	104	145	54
1791	—	1792	114	0	0	1791	111	205	46
1792	—	1793	180	0	0	1792	146	131	63
1793	—	1794	216	0	0	1793	116	145	70
						1794	132	163	42
			20) 6355	4	3				
Average of 20 years			£317	15	2½	21) 2369	21) 2545	21) 945	
			Average of 21 years			112¾	121 1/7	45 1/5	

It is ſuppoſed this year's collection will amount to £ 288., which ſum is collected at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound, on the full rental. The work-houſe was finiſhed in 1786; and the above-mentioned expences of building, &c. amounting to £ 1000., were paid out of the Rates of 3 or 4 years about that period; ſince which the inſtitution has produced a very conſiderable ſaving to the pariſh; principally, by diſcouraging applications to the pariſh: for, although it is certain, that in the work-houſe the Poor are far better provided with the important neceſſaries of food, clothing, habitation, and fuel, than they could be, by their moſt induſtrious exertions at home, this mode of receiving parochial relief is univerſally diſ-

liked: many diſtreſſed families prefer the chance of ſtarving among friends and neighbours, in their own native village, to the mortifying alternative of being well fed, well lodged, and well clothed in a Poor-houſe, the motley receptacle of idiots, and vagrants.

Excluſive of the Poor in the houſe, 32 Paupers, including 4 baſtards, receive parochial aſſiſtance.

St. Mary's Quarter contains 367 houſes, that pay the window-tax, of which number 170 are ſtated to have above 6 windows; it is eſtimated that not above 10 ſeparate houſes are exempted. It is however to be obſerved, that a great proportion of the houſes are double tenements. The inhabitants are gentry, tradeſmen, and manufacturers; what proportion one claſs bears to another, it is not eaſy to determine.

The land-tax is collected by the purvey, at the rate of 1½d. in the pound, on the full rental.

In Carliſle are 6 Friendly Societies; 5 of men, and 1 of women. One of the former is wholly compoſed of men employed in the cotton ſtamperies. The dates of their eſtabliſhment, and number of members in each, are, as follows:

	Dates of Eſtabliſhment.	No. of Members.	
1	1772	240	Men.
2	1778	140	Men (Stampers).
3	——	1781	170 Men.
4	1781	150	Men.
5	1781	135	Women.
6	1782	145	Men.

The members of each Society are not ſelected from any particular pariſh. In the Society marked number 2, a ſick member is allowed 6s. a week: and when incapacitated by old age, from working, the ſame allowance, weekly, for life. The fund of this Society, conſiſting, at preſent, of £240. it is expected, will be ſoon ſufficient to enable it to augment it's weekly allowance to 8s. A copy of the Rules of the Female Friendly Society in Carliſle could not be procured; but, the following is a ſhort Abſtract of the Rules of a very ſimilar Female club, eſtabliſhed at Wigton in this county.

Healthy women under 43 years of age are admitted, on paying 1s. 9d. entrance-money, 7d. box-money, and 1d. towards providing a doctor. A member of 3 years ſtanding is allowed, in caſe of ſickneſs, 5s. a week for the firſt 10 weeks; and 3s. a-week, afterwards; but no ſickneſs, or lameneſs, in the time of pregnancy, entitles a member to relief from the Society; but if they are the conſequence of pregnancy, ſuch member is entitled to the allowance, to commence one month after her lying-in. £ 5. are allowed towards the funeral expences of a member, and £ 2. towards the funeral expences of a huſband; but a member cannot receive the laſt allowance more than once in her life. Widows are allowed £ 2. on the death of a child; and unmarried members £ 2. on the death of a father, brother, &c. Members diſcloſing the ſecrets of the Society, upbraiding one another, refuſing to be ſilent, after due notice, &c. are liable to a fine; the framers of theſe Rules, which are very minute, ſeem to have entertained ſtrong ideas of the loquacity of the ſex. The following Rule ſeems well calculated to puniſh diſſoluteneſs of manners, among the female part of the labouring claſs. If any ſingle or unmarried woman, having had a child, before ſhe entered this Society, ſhall commit the ſame crime, when in the Society, ſhe ſhall be excluded; or, if any married woman ſhall have a child in the abſence of her huſband, ſhe alſo ſhall be excluded, provided ſhe cannot ſatisfy the Society in ſix months. Members of 20 years ſtanding are allowed 2s. a week for life, while the fund conſiſts of £ 100. and upwards. For managing the concerns, and keeping the keys of the ſtrong box of this Society, two ſtewardeſſes are taken by rotation, and continue ſix months in office; two collectors, who are choſen by the ſtewardeſſes, collect fines, &c.: a beadle, and warden, (both females,) are likewiſe taken by rotation; the former is the meſſage bearer, and the latter inſpects the public affairs of the Society, to ſee that the officers diſcharge their duty, and attends the door, on club nights. A committee, of ſix women, is taken by rotation, from the roll, every ſix months, whoſe buſineſs is to determine all controverſies, to accept members, with the concurrence of the ſtewardeſſes, and to give their aſſent to the lending or diſpoſing of money, or other things, belonging to this Society. The club meets once a month at an ale-houſe in Wigton, the landlady of which is bound under the penalty of 2s. 6d. to find them good ale.

In the Society marked No. 1, the buſineſs is managed by a committee

of 12 members: it has likewiſe it's ſtewards, treaſurers, warden, and clerk. No perſon can be admitted a member, who is above 31 years of age. Sick members, who cannot work, are allowed 5s. a week: the ſick, who can work a little, are allowed a weekly ſum, not exceeding 5s. at the diſcretion of the committee. Members 70 years old, are allowed 4s. a week during life. £. 5. are paid towards the funeral of a member. The members meet monthly, ſpend 2d. and pay 6d. each, to the box.

In another Society, ſick members are allowed from 6s. to 8s. a week, according to the funds of the Society. From 1 guinea to £. 5. is allowed for the funeral of a member. The members meet monthly, ſpend 2d. and pay 6d. each, into the box.

Caldewgate Quarter contains about 1200 acres of incloſed land, and about 400 acres of common. The rent of land varies from £. 1. to £. 5. an acre. Tithes are taken in kind: the compoſition for tithe pigs, is 3s. a litter, or 7s. 6d. annually, for each ſow. The inhabitants are, with the exception of a few farmers, tradeſmen, manufacturers, and inn-keepers. 136 houſes, whereof 18 have about 6 windows, pay the commutation tax; it is ſuppoſed, that not more than 20 are exempted. There are, however, a great number of double tenements occupied by poor families.

Wages are extremely various. In this Quarter, there are two ſtamperies, which employ about 55 men in the manufacture, as many boys, 30 women, and about 30 common labourers: there are, alſo, 2 breweries, and 2 cotton manufactories. Journeymen ſtampers, when in full employment, can earn a guinea a week in ſummer, and 15s. in winter: however, they each pay 2s. a week to an aſſiſtant boy. Apprentices receive 5s. a week, during their firſt 5 years; and 7s. a week, during the remaining 2 years of their ſervice. Labourers in the ſtamperies earn 7s. and 7s. 6d. a week. Women receive from 3s. to 12s. a week. A good weaver, with conſtant work, can earn 12s. or 15s. a week; but, in general, 8s. or 9s. a week, ſeem to be their uſual earnings. It ſhould be obſerved, that, of late, manufacturers have not been able to get full employment.

The diet of theſe people is very different from that in the ſurrounding country pariſhes: tea is ſubſtituted for haſty pudding; and butcher's meat for butter, milk, and potatoes.

This Quarter agrees with the proprietors of St. Mary's work-houſe, for the

the maintainance of their Poor: at preſent only 2 perſons, belonging to Caldewgate, are in the houſe. 30 paupers, 6 of whom have families, receive parochial relief at their own homes: among them are included 11 baſtards, for ſome of which the Quarter receives 1s. 6d. weekly, from the reputed fathers.

The following are the annual collections for the Poor, &c. No accounts before 1785 could be obtained.

Years.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1785	224	0	0	collected at	1	4 in the pound on the full rental.
1786	280	0	0	——	1	8
1787	168	0	0	——	1	0
1788	168	0	0	——	1	0
1789	112	0	0	——	0	8
1790	168	0	0	——	1	0
1791	226	0	0	——	1	4
1792	120	0	0	——	0	8
1793	120	0	0	——	0	8
1794	213	10	0	——	1	2
10)1799	10	0				
Aver. of 10 yrs.	179	19	0	-		

The annual average expence of officers, meetings, journeys, orders, &c. is eſtimated at - - - £8 0 0
Ditto of attorney's bills - - - 10 0 0
Book-keeper's ſalary - - - 1 4 0
£19 4 0

Caldewgate Quarter, containing ſeveral large manufactories, is liable to a great influx of ſtrangers, ſo that removals often take place: generally not leſs than 5 perſons are annually removed from, and about 1 or 2 received into the Quarter, under orders of removal. Conteſts enſue on theſe occaſions, one Pauper often produces two or three litigations. The inhabitants pique themſelves on their courage and reſolution, in defending parochial privileges, and would rather ſpend £20. in getting rid of a Pauper, than maintain him at half that expence. No certificates are granted.

A dona-

A donation of 40s. is annually distributed in equal proportions, among 20 poor widows; and another donation of 2 guineas each, to 10 poor people of the Quarter, who do not receive parochial aid, is annually given at Candlemas. 137 families, who were estimated to amount to one third of the population of the Quarter, partook of the contributions lately raised for the relief of the necessitous.

Cumersdale Quarter contains about 2000 acres: the average rent of land is about 15s. an acre. 21 houses, whereof one has above 6 windows, pay the commutation tax: 20 are exempted. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers. The land-tax is collected, by the purvey, at the rate of 1½d. in the pound. Tithes are paid in kind. About 800 acres were enclosed 27 years ago.

No regular accounts are preserved respecting the Poor's Rate. The total collection, last year, amounted to £62. 6s. 4½d. which is about 9¾d. in the pound. The Rates are said to have increased within the last few years. This Quarter, as well as Caldewgate, pays £4. yearly to the work-house; but has no Poor there at present. The following persons receive a parish allowance at home.

		s.	d.
1	A weaver's widow, with 3 children; - - -	1	6
2	A widow aged 75; lame; -	1	6
3	R. L. aged 50; unmaried; sick; - -	1	6
4	M. C. a single woman, aged 60; was a farmer's servant;	1	0
5	A soldier's widow, and 3 children; - -	2	0
6	A labourer's widow, aged 75; - -	1	7
7	A bastard; - - - -	1	0
8	A bastard; - - - -	1	6
9	A bastard; - - - -	1	6
10	A bastard; - - - -	1	6

Some house-rents are likewise paid; and a few other persons receive occasional relief. Removals are not very frequent; about 2 occur every 3 years.

In Rickergate Quarter, 80 houses pay the window-tax, of which 21 are stated to have above 6 windows. Its extent is about 480 acres. The rent of land is from £1. to £5. an acre. The land-tax is collected by the purvey

purvey at the rate of about ¾d. in the pound. Tithes are payable in kind; but a compoſition of 2s. in the pound is often taken for hay. The inhabitants are, chiefly, tradeſmen, inn-keepers, and manufacturers.

No accounts, previous to 1784, reſpecting the Poor, are preſerved. The following ſums ſhew the annual parochial aſſeſſments collected for the uſe of the Poor, and other purpoſes.

	£.	s.	d.		
From July 1784 to July 1785	97	10	0		
From July 1785 to July 1786	97	10	0		
From July 1786 to July 1787	108	9	0	A valuation took place this year, and the Rate was collected at 1s. 6d. in the pound.	
From July 1787 to July 1788	99	18	0		
From July 1788 to July 1789	99	18	0	1s.	6d.
From July 1789 to July 1790	83	5	0	1	3
From July 1790 to July 1791	66	12	0	1	0
From July 1791 to July 1792	116	11	0	1	9
From July 1792 to July 1793	133	4	0	2	0
From July 1793 to July 1794	149	17	0	2	3
10)	1052	14	0		
Average of 10 years	105	5	$4\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{10}$		

The annual expence of meetings and other caſualties amounts to about - - - - - £2 0 0

The ſtanding officer's ſalary about - - - - 5 0 0

Within the laſt 3 years, there have been 4 removals from, and 3 removals into, this Quarter; which, with ſome conteſt, that aroſe in conſequence, coſt the Quarter upwards of £40.

Rickergate Quarter pays £4. a year to the proprietors of the Poor-houſe, for the liberty of ſending their Poor thither; but at preſent, all the neceſſitous, (who are compriſed in the following liſt,) receive an allowance at home.

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
1	A ſoldier's wife, aged 45; - - - -	2	0
2	A nailer's wife, aged 70; - - - -	1	6
3	A boy, 12 years old; parents dead; - - -	1	0
4	H. H. a lame man, and almoſt blind; - -	1	9
5	An unmarried woman; ⎫ ſiſters; between 60 and 70 years		
6	Ditto; ⎭ of age; - -	2	0

7 An

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
7	An infirm old man, aged 85; }		
8	His daughter, aged 45; }	2	0
9	A bricklayer's widow, aged 65;	1	0
10	W. P. a nailer, and family;	3	0
11	A boy, 10 years old, whoſe parents are dead, receives in cloaths, &c.	1	6
12	A labourer's widow, aged 76;	1	0
13	A ſoldier's widow, aged 71;	1	0
14	An Iriſhman;	1	0
15	B. R. and 5 children; (huſband preſſed into the Navy) in cloaths, &c.	7	0
16	J. A. formerly a ſoldier; now a taylor, with a family;	4	0
17	A ſoldier's wife, and 1 child;	2	0
18	A ſoldier's wife, and 1 child;	2	0
19	A militia man's wife;	1	0
20	Ditto;	3	0
21	Ditto;	3	0
22	A militia ſerjeant;	2	0
23	A militia ſerjeant;	2	0
24	A baſtard;	1	0
25	Ditto;	2	0
26	Ditto;	1	6
27	Ditto;	1	6
28	Ditto;	2	0

It has been a general rule in Cumberland, for many years paſt, not to grant certificates. This Quarter, however, granted one about 2 years ago to a nailer: he lives at Wigton, where he can make a ſhift to ſupport himſelf and family, but, if removed into this pariſh, would certainly become chargeable.

		Houſes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
In 1763 } 1780 }	the city and ſuburbs of Carliſle contained	—— 891	1059 1605	4158 6299
1787		3864 Males 4813 Females		Total 8677

Part of the pariſh of St. Cuthbert is included in this enumeration.

February, 1795.

CASTLE-

CASTLE-CARROCK.

THE pariſh of Caſtle-carrock contains, by eſtimation, 750 acres of cultivated land, 600 acres of low common, and 1500 acres of mountainous common. The number of inhabitants is 232; whereof 15 are artificers, or manufacturers of the common neceſſaries and implements in huſbandry; 20 lime-workers; and the reſt agricultural labourers. No houſe in the pariſh has more than 6 windows: 31 pay the commutation tax; 11 are exempted.

The greateſt part of this pariſh remains in dales, or doles, as they are called; which are ſlips of cultivated land belonging to different proprietors, ſeparated from each other by ridges of graſs-land: about 100 acres may have been encloſed within the laſt 50 years. The land-tax is here collected by the purvey, and amounts to about 5d. in the pound on the full and fair rental. Tithes are paid in kind: laſt year tithe wool ſold for 8s. 6d. the ſtone of 16lb. The rent of land is, on an average, 18s. an acre. Men, in harveſt, receive 1s. and women 10d. a day, with victuals. Threſhers, hedgers, &c. are paid, from 8d. to 10d. a day; weeders, 6d. a-day; wool-ſpinners earn 4d. a-day, and victuals. Labourers, at the lime-kilns, receive 7s. 6d. a-week, without victuals.

A Table of Baptiſms and Burials.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.
1774	10	4	1784	7	4
1775	3	2	1785	12	2
1776	15	2	1786	8	5
1777	8	4	1787	11	4
1778	3	3	1788	6	6
1779	11	2	1789	11	2
1780	7	7	1790	10	2
1781	10	3	1791	6	2
1782	3	2	1792	7	3
1783	6	3	1793	7	2
			20)	161	63
			Yearly average	$8\frac{1}{20}$	$3\frac{1}{7}$ nearly.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

This pariſh, formerly, joined with a neighbouring pariſh in the maintenance of the Poor; for which they paid £ 4. annually; and 1s. a week with each Pauper. At preſent, the Poor are relieved at home: the following are the regular penſioners in the pariſh of Caſtle-carrock.

J. G. aged 30; was incapacitated from working by a kick from a horſe: he is allowed 2s. a week.

J. D. aged 70; gained his ſettlement here by ſervice: old age, and poverty, threw him on the pariſh: his weekly allowance is 1s. 6d.

J. H. aged 65; was once a ſmall farmer; but being now very poor, receives occaſional relief, which amounts to about 15s. in the courſe of the year.

A child, 8 years old, whoſe parents are dead, coſts the pariſh 1s. a week.

A male baſtard, of the ſame age, coſts the pariſh 1s. a week.

No perſon works for the pariſh; nor is there any other charitable fund to reſort to, but the Poor's Rates.

A Friendly Society was eſtabliſhed in the year 1780. The number of members is 29. Their Rules have undergone conſiderable alteration, and are now before the Magiſtrates for confirmation.

No certificates can be remembered; and only three removals are known to have taken place during the laſt 20 years. None were conteſted. A removal was conteſted about 22 years ago, and is ſaid to have been very expenſive, but the law charges cannot now be aſcertained.

No regular accounts are preſerved reſpecting the expenditure of money in parochial charges. The annual collections for the uſe of the Poor, and other pariſh expences, appear to have varied during the laſt 20 years from £ 20. to £ 34. In 1793, however, only £ 20. 10s. 6d. were collected. From the beſt information obtainable relative to theſe matters, £ 26. may be ſtated as the annual average amount of parochial aſſeſſments. This ſum amounts to about 10¼d. in the pound on the full, and fair rental.

There is a ſmall ſchool in this pariſh, but it is not ſufficient to maintain the teacher; he has a ſmall property of his own.

December, 1794.

CROGLIN.

OF 7000 acres, the eſtimated extent of the pariſh of Croglin, 890 only are cultivated; the remainder, amounting to 6110 acres, is fell, or mountainous common. The number of houſes paying the commutation tax is 26; none have more than 6 windows: 15 are exempted. Of 163 inhabitants, (84 males, and 79 females,) 2 are blackſmiths, 2 ſhoe-makers, 4 joiners, 1 taylor, 2 lime-burners; and the reſt agricultural labourers. They are diſtributed into 2 villages, and a few ſcattered cottages. From 1672 to 1691, the number of baptiſms was 106; of burials, 140:—from 1772 to 1791, of baptiſms, 133; of burials, 104. Tenements let from £ 3. to £ 45. a-year. The whole rental of the pariſh is £ 672. The average rent of open fields is 9s. 6d. the acre; of incloſures 15 or 16s. The land-tax may be eſtimated at, nearly, 4½d. in the fair rental. About 100 acres of common field have been encloſed within the laſt 50 years; but a great part of the arable land ſtill remains in narrow crooked dales, or ranes, as they are called. Scanty crops of oats, and barley, are the principal produce. Labourers in harveſt earn 1s. a day, with victuals; women, 10d; hedgers, from 8d. to 10d. a day, with victuals; and lime-burners, during 2 months, in the ſummer, 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals.

The pariſh book, previous to 1779, is unintelligible; ſince that period the total diſburſements for the Poor and other purpoſes, have alone been entered. The following years only could be made out:

Years.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.
1779	16	5	7½
1780	13	7	7½
1782	17	2	1
1784	14	12	1
1785	19	8	6¾
1786	11	12	3
1787	14	5	9½
1788	9	0	0½
1789	6	8	4
1790	5	17	0¾
1791	2	11	8
1792 and 1793	2	12	4½
12)	133	3	6
Average of 12 years	£ 11	1	11½

The average amount of the Poor's Rate, (collected by the purvey,) amounts to about $3\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound on the fair rental. The pariſh formerly joined with others in keeping a poor-houſe; but has lately allowed it's Poor relief at home. At preſent, there is not a ſingle Pauper in the pariſh. A donation of £ 20. was bequeathed laſt year, the intereſt of which is directed to be annually diſtributed, at Chriſtmas, among the Poor of the village of Croglin. This well-intended gift, will, probably, ſoon create Poor enough to receive it. There have been 2 removals, (one from, the other into the pariſh,) within the laſt 14 years. Above 20 years ago there was a removal, which is ſaid to have been very expenſive. There is one Friendly Society, of only 5 members, which means to break up very ſpeedily.

December, 1794.

CUMREW.

THIS pariſh contains, by eſtimation, 800 acres of cultivated land, and 1200 acres of fell, or mountainous common. The land is cultivated in the old Cumberland manner: the graſs ridges in the fields are from 20 to 40 feet wide, and ſome of them 1000 feet in length: grazing cattle often injure the crops. Great flocks of ſheep are kept on the common in ſummer, and brought into the low grounds in winter. The ſtock of the pariſh conſiſts of 1000 ſheep, 100 horſes, and 260 head of black cattle, of the Cumberland breed. There are no manufactories, great roads, or rivers in the pariſh. The average rent of land is 14s. an acre. Oatmeal is paid in lieu of tithe-hay and corn. Sheep, wool, &c. are tithed in kind. 184 acres of common have been encloſed within the laſt 50 years.

Of 146 inhabitants, 7 are common artificers: the reſt are employed in agriculture. 27 houſes, (only one of which has above 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax; 7 are exempted. The inhabitants are chiefly of the eſtabliſhed Church.

Table of Poor's Rates, Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

	Total Aſſeſſment.	Expend. on Poor.	Years.	Bapt.	Bur.	Mar.
Aſſeſſments from June 1773 to June 1774 were	£14 6 7½	£11 8 9	1774	10	4	2
June 1774 to June 1775 —	15 10 7	12 17 4	1775	2	2	4
June 1775 to June 1776 —	15 8 8	12 9 4	1776	8	1	1
June 1776 to June 1777 —	19 11 6	13 15 6	1777	9	3	2
June 1777 to June 1778 —	16 3 4	12 11 0	1778	9	5	1
June 1778 to June 1779 —	15 12 1	No accounts.	1779	5	5	2
June 1779 to 8th July 1780 —	16 14 2	12 15 2	1780	4	8	0
8th July 1780 to 17th July 1781 }	No accounts of theſe years		1781	4	4	1
17th July 1781 to 5th July 1782 }	preſerved.		1782	7	10	0
5th July 1782 to 7th July 1783 —	12 19 5½	6 0 1½	1783	2	3	3
7th July 1783 to 18th June 1784 —	12 0 6	8 17 6	1784	7	0	1
18th June 1784 to 10th June 1785 —	14 0 6	10 7 5	1785	5	2	1
10th June 1785 to 2d June 1786 —	16 8 4	11 11 0	1786	5	8	4
2d June 1786 to 25th May 1787 —	9 0 7	5 10 1	1787	7	4	5
25th May 1787 to 19th Aug. 1788 —	13 3 8½	7 12 5	1788	6	3	3
19th Aug. 1788 to 12th June 1789 —	9 7 1	5 16 2	1789	5	3	0
			1790	8	2	3
	14) 200 7 1½	13) 131 11 9½	1791	5	2	0
			1792	8	5	0
Average of 14 years Aſſeſſment	£14 6 2½	£10 2 5¼	1793	1	3	3
Average of 13 years Expenditure on Poor	10 2 5¼					
				20) 117	77	36
Average of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages for 20 years	- - -			5¾	3¾	1¾

The average amount of parochial aſſeſſment is levied at the rate of about 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

The Poor have a pariſh allowance at home. From the following deſcription of their ages, maintenance, &c. it appears that the annual expenditure of the pariſh, on the Poor, amounts to about £ 14. a year.

1. E. E. 80 years of age; gained a ſettlement by marrying a Pauper belonging to this pariſh about 6 years ago: ſhe was born lame, but occaſionally follows agricultural employment. She receives an allowance of 1s. every week.

2. E. D. 72 years of age, a labourer's widow; obtained her ſettlement here by marriage. She has been chargeable 5 or 6 years, and receives a weekly allowance of 1s.

3. A. D. a labourer, receives occaſional relief from the pariſh, to the annual amount of about 10s. He belongs to a Friendly Society, from which he receives 4s. a week. He has been long ſick, and has a ſmall family of children to maintain.

4. A baſ-

4. A baſtard child, 2 years old, coſt the pariſh 2s. a week.

5. A baſtard child, between 5 and 6 years of age, coſts the pariſh 1s. 6d. a week.

In this pariſh there is one Friendly Society, which was inſtituted in 1780. The number of members is, at preſent, between 60 and 70. Their Rules are now receiving conſiderable alteration, in order to be ſubmitted to the Magiſtrates at the Quarter Seſſions, for confirmation, in conformity to a late Act of Parliament.

Only two removals can be recollected to have taken place within the laſt 20 years, neither of them were conteſted.

The following are the uſual wages in this pariſh:

To men, in harveſt, with victuals, 1s. a day.
To women, in harveſt, with victuals, 10d. a day.
To threſhers, and hedgers, with victuals } 8d. a day.
and } 10d. a day.
To labourers, at the lime-kilns, without victuals, about 2 months in the ſummer } 1s. 6d. a day.

December, 1794.

CUMWHITTON.

THE pariſh of Cumwhitton contains about 7 ſquare miles, of which the greateſt part is common: the incloſed land is divided into ſmall farms, which are from £5. to £50. a-year, and, principally, occupied by the owners. The number of families is 86, who are all of the eſtabliſhed Church; except one Quaker, and one Roman Catholic family. No houſe in this pariſh has above 6 windows: 50 pay the commutation tax; the number exempted is 41, of which 5 are uninhabited. The inhabitants are, wholly, employed in agriculture. The average rent is about 18s. an acre; right of common included. The land-tax is collected by the old ſettled purvey, and, as nearly as can be calculated from the rent of land, amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound. This pariſh pays tithe wool, and lamb in kind; and a modus of oatmeal, in lieu of tithe-corn and hay. The Dean and Chapter

Chapter of Carliſle, who are appropriators of this benefice, leaſe out their tithes, and even ſurplice fees; and pay their curate, Mr. Edmund Wills, (who is a great nephew of Biſhop Gibſon,) ten pounds a year.

There are no Friendly Societies in the pariſh.

Years.	Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure on the Poor.	Baptiſms.	Burials.
1773	27	5	9	The overſeer's account of Diſburſements for the Poor are loſt, except for a few years back; and, even then, only the ſum total expended each year, is entered on the pariſh books.		
1774	39	4	1¼		15	8
1775	37	4	0		2	6
1776	37	5	11		7	7
1777	37	6	1½		4	8
1778	41	3	1¼	— — —	5	8
1779	28	17	7	— — —	8	4
1780	31	13	7½	— — —	8	9
1781	34	16	7	— — —	6	6
1782	39	16	2½	— — —	9	6
1783	32	10	5½	— — —	13	5
1784	53	17	0	of which £ 32. 19s. were expended in repairing the pariſh church.	12	6
1785	29	8	11½		8	2
1786	28	15	10	— — —	10	5
1787	32	11	10½	— — —	11	3
1788	25	13	5½	— — —	12	6
1789	28	0	10	£. s. d.	9	7
1790	40	18	5	31 15 4	16	7
1791	25	1	9½	21 16 5½	12	6
1792	40	0	6	36 16 0	13	6
1793	33	3	7	29 14 7	9	9
1794				nearly - 30 0 0	12	4
1795				will be nearly 35 0 0	12	9
21)	722	15	8½		—	—
Average	34	8	4		Average 9⅗	6¼

The average of marriages, during the above period, was 4 annually.

As there is no Pound Rate in this pariſh, the above ſums are collected by the old purvey; but allowing £ 34. 8s. 4d. to be the average ſum collected annually, it will amount to about 4d. in the pound on the full rental. The aſſeſſment includes money raiſed for the relief of the Poor, and other purpoſes: it receives an annual augmentation of an uncertain

ſum

ſum from the farmer of the tithes, which varies from £3. to £3. 10s.; and which is included in each year's ſtatement.

The Poor receive a pariſh allowance at home: their ages, ſex, maintenance, and other (it is hoped not unintereſting) particulars, are minuted in the following table; in which it was thought unneceſſary to particularize their names.

J. L. aged 80, and his wife, aged 82, have had parochial aid above 20 years. They were formerly engaged in agriculture, and obtained a ſettlement here, by renting a tenement of £10. a year. A hurt, which the huſband got by a fall, incapacitated him from working, and threw him on the pariſh: his wife, occaſionally, ſpins a little lint, and earns about 3 farthings a day, beſides doing her other neceſſary houſehold work. They receive, at preſent, 2s. regularly, every week, and about £1. 6s. annually, for houſe-rent, for digging and carting peats and turves for fuel, &c.

M. D. aged 80, and her ſon J. aged 45, were formerly employed in agriculture. The cauſes of the mother's having recourſe to the pariſh, were old age, and natural infirmities, which, although induſtrious, ſhe could not provide againſt: that of the ſon, was a lameneſs which could never be accounted for. He earns a little money, by making baſkets, bee-hives, &c. The weekly pay allowed them is 1s. 6d. They obtained their ſettlements by birth.

M. D. 55 years of age, an agricultural labourer, was likewiſe, from a perſonal misfortune, obliged to apply to the pariſh. Her preſent allowance, beſides rent, fuel, &c. is 1s. a week.

M. R. 100 years of age, beſides houſe-rent, fuel, &c. receives 9d. a week, from the pariſh. Her ſon allows her 3d. a week more. She is the widow of a very noted beggar, who would never follow any other occupation; and of whom ſome very laughable anecdotes are related. She obtained her ſettlement by birth.

J. N. and his wife, between 80 and 90 years of age, formerly rented a ſmall farm, which gave them a ſettlement, but took no care to provide againſt old age, and it's natural attendants. They receive from the pariſh about £4. annually, in various neceſſaries.

M. N. 70 years of age, was an agricultural ſervant. Sickneſs obliged her

to

to ſolicit parochial relief; her ſettlement was diſputed, but, at laſt, the two contending pariſhes compromiſed the matter, by agreeing to bear an equal ſhare in her maintenance, and each allows her 5s. a year; which, added to her earnings from ſpinning, &c. ſuffice to maintain her.

A. S. 60 years of age, a farmer's widow, receives a weekly allowance of 1s: ſhe reſided in another pariſh, but, upon becoming burthenſome, was removed thither.

Beſides theſe regular penſioners, other indigent pariſhioners receive occaſional relief, in houſe-rent, fuel, &c. No work is done on account of the pariſh; nor are there any other charities here, or annual donations for the Poor.

It cannot be remembered, that a certificate was ever granted to a pariſhioner; or that any certificated perſon ever ſettled here. Only 2 removals from the pariſh, and 1 into it, have occurred within the laſt 20 years. None of them were conteſted.

	s.	d.
The expence of an unconteſted removal was; to the Juſtice	4	6
For paper - - - - -	0	1½
Overſeer's allowance - - -	1	6
	6	1½

Wages by the day are: threſhing, hedging, ditching, digging turves, and peat, 8d.; reaping, from 10d. to 1s.; mowing, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. Women, by the day, earn, ſometimes, 6d., but, moſtly, 4d., for weeding corn, hoeing turnips, &c.; in harveſt, 10d.; in hay-making, 6d.; and by ſpinning wool, from 4d. to 6d.

Skim-milk, which is very generally uſed, is ſold, 3 pints for ½d.: the prices of other proviſions are fluctuating.

The uſual food of labourers is: For breakfaſt, haſty-pudding, made with oatmeal and water, which is eat with milk, and ſometimes with a little butter:—for dinner, the diet is more variable; potatoes form the moſt uſual diſh, and are eat with a little butter or bacon; and are ſucceeded by milk and barley bread.—butcher's meat boiled, and a flour pudding, are uſually the dinner on a Sunday; and ſometimes on a week day; more eſpecially during harveſt:—the common ſupper is milk, boiled with oatmeal, which is eat with barley bread.

The following is a ſtatement of the expence of the uſual daily fare of a labourer.

	s.	d.
Breakfaſt; haſty-pudding and milk - -	0	1
Dinner; potatoes ¼d. butter, or bacon ½d. milk and bread ½d.	0	1¼
Supper; boiled milk, and bread - - -	0	0¾
	0	3

This ſum, however, is more, than any poor perſon expends in a day's proviſions.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a tailor in this pariſh; he is 30 years of age, has a wife and 3 daughters whoſe ages are 5 years,—2 years,—2 months:

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns 8d. a day, and victuals for 50 weeks in the year, 2 weeks being allowed for indiſpoſition, &c. -	10	0	0
He has an apprentice who earns him 2s. a week -	5	0	0
Wife ſpins lint, reaps a little in harveſt, &c. and earns yearly about	3	0	0
Total earnings	£18	0	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent, 16s.—fuel, peat and turf, 10s.—beſides the man's labour - - - -	—	1	6	0
Barley, 18 buſhels, at 5s.—£4. 10s.: oat-meal, 26 ſtone, at 2s. 4d.—£3. 8d.: butter, 50lb. at 8d.—£1. 13s. 4d.	—	9	4	0
Milk, 180 quarts, 15s; treacle, 5s.: malt and hops, 5s.	—	1	5	0
He gets potatoes planted in the neighbouring fields, for the turf and peat aſhes, and a little reaping in harveſt; they coſt him about 8d. a buſhel,—30 buſhels — —	—	1	0	0
Cheeſe, 4s.; tea and ſugar, 10s.; candles, ſoap, ſalt, &c. £1.	—	1	14	0
Midwife, 5s. once in 2 years, 2s. 6d.; no other expences are incurred at a lying-in, it being the cuſtom in this place for every neighbour to make a ſmall preſent, on theſe occaſions - - - -	—	0	2	6
He feeds a pig, and ſells part of the pork; balance of expence about - - - -	—	1	0	0
Clogs and ſhoes, 10s.; other cloathing, &c. £1. 18s. 6d.	—	2	8	6
	£18	0	0	

This man has a careful wife, who could ſupport herſelf and family with her huſband's earnings, viz. 4s. a week.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a woman, aged 61, and is an inſtance of Cumberland economy among many others that might be pointed out.

	£.	s.	d.
She ſpins wool for her neighbours about 15 weeks a year, and earns 4d. a day and victuals, - - -	1	10	0
The remaining 37 weeks, ſhe ſpins lint at home for a manufacturer, and earns 13½d. a week - - -	2	1	7½
Total earnings,	£3	11	7½
Intereſt of £10. - - -	0	10	0
Total income,	£4	1	7½

EXPENCES.	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent, 10s.—fuel (peat and turf), 7s. - -	0	17	0
Barley, 2½ buſhels at 5s. - - - -	0	12	6
Oatmeal, 6 ſtone at 2s. 4d. - - -	0	14	0
Butter, 8 lb. at 8d.—5s. 4d.—Milk, 220 quarts, 5s. 6½d.	0	10	10½
She gets 3 pecks of potatoes planted for her: her turf aſhes produce about 9 buſhels: balance of expence about	0	2	0
Tea, not uſed: ſugar and treacle - - -	0	4	0
Salt, candle, ſoap, &c. &c. - - -	0	4	0
Clogs, (one pair in 2 years,) 1s. 6d: ſhoes one pair in 7 years, 6d. - - - -	0	2	0
Butcher's meat, 1s. 6d.: wheaten bread, 1s. - -	0	2	6
Shifts, 2s. 9d.; other cloaths, &c. 10s. - -	0	12	9
Total expences,	£4	1	7½

This woman's earnings are ſmall; but ſhe makes her expences correſpond. She ſeems perfectly happy, content and cheerful; and always takes care to avoid debt. Her father rented a ſmall farm of only £8. a year; and as he was very lame, ſhe was obliged to do the greateſt part of the work. On his death ſhe diſpoſed of the ſtock, &c. and after diſcharging all his debts and funeral expences, a ſurplus of £10. remained, which ſhe placed in the hands of her landlord; the intereſt of which pays her

rent. When ſhe was able to reap in harveſt, ſhe earned a little more money; yet, notwithſtanding her preſent ſcanty income, ſhe has no thoughts of applying to the pariſh: She receives no aſſiſtance whatever from her friends. Her common diet is haſty-pudding, milk, butter, and potatoes. She was brought up in a moſt frugal manner, and feels no inconvenience from being obliged to live ſo abſtemiouſly. She never had a tea-pot in her houſe, at any period of her life.

The common expence of clogs, for a year, in this country (ſuppoſing no ſhoes to be worn) is 4s. 4d. for a man that works out of doors; and about 3s. 8d. for a man within doors; for a woman 3s. 6d.; and for a boy, about 12 years old, 3s. &c.

April, 1796.

GILCRUX.

THIS pariſh contains about 1200 acres, of which 100 are common. 24 houſes pay the commutation tax, of which number 10 are ſtated to have 7 windows; 12 are exempted. There are 207 inhabitants, of whom, 11 are colliers, 2 ſhoe-makers, 1 a carpenter, 2 blackſmiths, 1 a clogger, 1 a tailor, 3 publicans; and the reſt farmers, and agricultural labourers. The inhabitants are all of the eſtabliſhed religion. The rent of land is from 6s. to to 21s. an acre: the average is about 14s. The land-tax is at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound; and amounts to £10. 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d. Tithes are paid in kind, with the exception of hay, for which a ſmall modus is paid. About 400 acres, of common-field, have been encloſed, within the laſt 50 years. The wages of labourers are, in harveſt, 10d. 1s. and 14d. a day, with victuals; at other times of the year, 10d. a day, with victuals.

The pariſh rents part of a poor-houſe at Cockermouth for £2. a year. This is intended as a check on the claſs of indigent perſons, that fall within the deſcription of "Sturdy Beggars." No Pauper, undeſervedly neceſſitous, has ever been ſent thither. The following is a liſt of thoſe who receive parochial aid:

J. H. aged 36; formerly a ſailor; now inſane; receives from the pariſh £8. 15s. a year; and £1. 10s. annually, from a ſailors' club at Whitehaven.

L. M.

L. M. aged 66, unmarried; has been chargeable above 30 years; receives £4. a year.

J. W. aged 70; unmarried, receives about £3. 18s. a year.

A baſtard coſts the pariſh 1s. 6d. weekly; and cloaths.

Another baſtard coſts the pariſh 1s. weekly; and cloaths.

Of 3 removals, (namely 2 into, and 1 from the pariſh,) which have taken place within the laſt 20 years, 1 was conteſted a few years ago. The attorney's bill on that occaſion amounted to £14.

The Poor's Rate is collected by the purvey: the only diſburſements from it are for the Poor, removals, and journeys of overſeers.

Years.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.
1775	35	12	6	1775	3	1
1776	16	2	5½	1776	4	7
1777	16	3	9½	1777	6	4
1778	31	18	2	1778	6	3
1779	27	13	3½	1779	2	1
1780	33	7	4	1780	4	1
1781	no account			1781	4	2
1782	29	8	9¾	1782	4	3
1783	27	7	10½	1783	10	8
1784	29	14	10	1784	5	4
1785	24	13	3	1785	4	6
1786	27	16	9	1786	4	4
1787	30	5	9½	1787	5	2
1788	26	13	10	1788	2	1
1789	27	8	1	1789	6	3
1790	35	17	1½	1790	6	8
1791	44	15	9½	1791	2	2
1792	49	3	6½	1792	7	2
1793	36	12	9½	1793	9	4
1794	46	1	11½	1793	5	4
	19)596	17	11¾		20)98	20)70
Aver. of 19 yrs.	31	8	3¾	Aver. of 20 yrs.	4 9/10	3½

The average is about 9¾d. on the full rental.

January, 1795.

HAR-

HARRINGTON.

THIS parish is situated on the coast, a little to the southward of Workington: of 1600 acres, (it's estimated extent,) 700 acres, of common, were enclosed about 20 years ago. The number of inhabitants is 1412: whereof 252 are sailors; 268 colliers; about 500 are engaged in various occupations relative to commerce, and manufacture; and the rest are farmers, and agricultural labourers: they are chiefly of the established church. 101 houses pay the commutation, or window-tax; 6 of which have above 6 windows: 163 are exempted. The whole number of houses is 264; of families 307. Land lets from 5s. to 25s. an acre: the average price may be stated at 13s. or 14s. The land-tax annually raised in this parish is £13. 6s. 10½d. which is about 2½d. in the pound on the full rental. Labourers, here, are principally employed in the collieries; and work by the piece: they earn from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a day.

No account, respecting the Poor's Rate, goes farther back than 1779. The following table exhibits the annual collection for the Poor, and other purposes, from that period; and, in a few of the subsequent years, the net sums annually expended on the Poor:

Years.	Total collected. £.	s.	d.	Net Expend. on the Poor. £.	s.	d.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1774	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	30	11
1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	19
1776	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	30
1777	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	34
1778	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	11
1779	68	16	3	—	—	—	21	13
1780	82	11	6	—	—	—	37	18
1781	82	11	6	—	—	—	24	32
1782	96	6	9	—	—	—	37	10
1783	55	1	0	—	—	—	37	8
1784	96	6	9	—	—	—	42	28
1785	110	2	0	—	—	—	37	21
1786	96	6	9	—	—	—	30	12
1787	81	9	0	69	16	1	30	27
1788	82	14	0	64	16	2	38	25
1789	96	7	11	84	9	3	24	20
1790	110	2	0	101	14	5	31	25
1791	123	17	3	115	18	3	26	22
1792	166	7	0	160	19	0	45	34
1793	111	7	4	104	5	10	37	23
1794	153	2	8	145	10	2	39	25
16)	1613	9	8	21)	710	21)	448	
Aver. of 16 yrs.	100	16	10¼	Aver. of 21 yrs.	33⅘		21⅓	

This average is at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

This

This year the parish began to maintain the Poor in Workington poor-house; for which £10. a year are paid for rent; and 2s. 2d. a week for every Pauper, sent thither, lunatics excepted. The Poor have such a dislike to this mode of provision, that it is expected this new system will lower the Rates very considerably.

The following is the list of the Poor.

2 children, orphans; one 5, the other 9 years old: their father was a footman.

N. T. a sailor's widow, aged 40, sick; has 3 children, 3, 6, and 10 years old.

M. T. a farmer's widow, aged 60; has her house-rent paid by the parish.

L. L. a widow, aged 65; and her daughter, aged 40, deserted by her husband; receives annually 30s. for house-rent.

J. J. a baker, lame, aged 60; his wife nearly of the same age: last year they were allowed 5s. a week from the parish; but now prefer receiving 30s. annually for house-rent, to going to Workington poor-house.

E. P. a sailor's widow, with 4 children, aged 35; received 3s. a week last year: the parish now only pays her house-rent.

R. H. aged 55, a sailor's widow, receives 34s. annually, for house-rent: last year she received a weekly pension.

J. G. a baker, afflicted with the rheumatism; he and his wife, aged 48, received, last year, 2s. a week: at present, their only allowance is 30s. annually, for house-rent.

J. H. a widow, aged 64; paralytic; receives 21s. a year for house-rent.

J. J. 42 years of age; has had 6 bastards; has 26s. yearly, for house-rent; last year, she had 2s. a week.

T. a butcher's widow, aged 70; had 2s. a week last year; receives now 30s. for house-rent.

J. S. aged 60; a miner: last year he received 1s. 6d. a week; but now, rather than go to the poor-house, he declines receiving any thing from the parish.

M. G. a sailor's widow, aged 68; has a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d.

J. T. aged 28; a militia man's wife, is allowed 2s. a week.

J. P. aged 42; a miner's widow, with 2 children; had last year 2s. a week; at present receives 30s. annually, for house-rent.

M. B.

M. B. A labourer's widow, aged 65; receives 6d. a week.
A baſtard child, 6 years old.

There is a Friendly Society in this pariſh, conſiſting of colliers: their number is about 160: they have no printed rules. Mr. Curwen contributes liberally towards raiſing their funds; but if any of the members work 12 days for another maſter, they are excluded from receiving any benefit. Six removals from this pariſh have taken place ſince 1786: none were conteſted; although preparations were made for that purpoſe: the expences of 4 of theſe removals were £9. 4s. 8d.—£1. 9s. 2d.—£1. os. 6d. —£11. 2s. od. *January*, 1795.

HESKET.

THE form of the pariſh of Heſket is very irregular: it contains about 19,200 acres, (whereof the greater part is common,) and is divided into four quarters, namely, Heſket, Plumpton, Stonfield, and Petrill-Crooks; there are ſeven villages in the pariſh, called Heſket, Low Heſket, Aketyate, Nuneloſe, Armathwaite, Old Town, and Cawthwaite. 260 families occupy lands; 70 families are cottagers: the number of inhabitants, who with the exception of a few mechanics, and innkeepers, are employed in agriculture, is 1150. They are, moſtly, of the eſtabliſhed Church. Many cottages have been pulled down within the preſent century; and the following table of births, burials, and marriages, exhibits a declining population. 160 houſes, (11 of which have 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax: 70 are exempted.

Births from	1682 to 1702—761	} decreaſe, 196.	
	1770 to 1790—565		
Burials from	1682 to 1702—591	} decreaſe, 215.	
	1770 to 1790—376		
Marriages from	1672 to 1691—160	} decreaſe, 2.	
	1770 to 1790—158		

The chief articles of cultivation are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, peaſe, and clover; ſome potatoes are alſo grown. Rye, of late years, has not been much attended to in Cumberland, being eſteemed a great impoveriſher of the land. The common courſes of crops, are, 1 fallow, 2 wheat, 3 barley,

3 barley, or oats; 4 oats, or peaſe; or, 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover one year, 4 oats. Good graſs land lets at 30s. and 40s. an acre: it is uſed, chiefly, for dairying, and for the occaſional grazing of droves, that paſs through the pariſh. Farms are from £10. to £100. a year; the land-tax is collected by the purvey at the rate of about 2½d. in the pound on the full rental. No more than 200 acres have been encloſed, within the laſt 50 years; a large portion, however, of the pariſh appears to have had it's hedges planted a little before that period.

In harveſt, men receive from 10d. to 14d. a day, with diet: women, from 10d. to 1s. with diet. A haymaker gets from 8d. to 1s. a day, with diet. In winter, till Candlemas, the wages of agricultural labour, are 8d. a day, with victuals; and, after Candlemas, 10d. a day, with victuals. Mowing graſs, is 2s. 6d. an acre. Ditching, from 4d. to 9d. a rood. A headman's yearly wages are from £10. to £14. A next ſervant from £8. to £10. a year: a boy of 12 years of age, 25s.; a dairy-maid from £4. to £5.; other women ſervants from £3. to £3. 10s.

The Poor's Rate was collected by the purvey, till about four years ago, when a valuation and pound-rate took place. The ſum annually expended on the Poor could not be made out; but the ſums below are the annual collections for the uſe of the Poor and other purpoſes.

Years.	Total collected. £.	s.	d.	Years.	Total collected. £.	s.	d.
1774	157	10	0	1784	210	0	0
1775	105	0	0	1785	157	10	0
1776	140	0	0	1786	157	10	0
1777	105	0	0	1787	210	0	0
1778	122	10	0	1788	157	10	0
1779	157	10	0	1789	157	10	0
1780	157	10	0	1790	205	11	1½
1781	262	10	0	1791	202	15	0
1782	210	0	0	1792	256	1	9½
1783	210	0	0	1793	228	8	3½
				1794	229	17	10½
	10) 1627	10	0		11) 2172	14	1
Average of 10 years	£.162	15	0	Average of 11 years	£.197	10	4½

Average of 10 years, from 1774 to 1783 inclusive,	£162	15	0
Average of 11 years, from 1784 to 1794 inclusive,	197	10	4½
2)	360	5	4½
Average of 21 years, from 1774 to 1794 inclusive,	£180	2	8¼

This average is collected at the rate of 6½d. in the pound on the full rental.

This parish has made an agreement with the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, in consequence of which, the latter receives all descriptions of Poor from Hesket into a work-house in Carlisle; for which Hesket pays £4. annually for house rent; and 2s. 6d. a week, with every Pauper sent to Carlisle. Occasional relief is, however, given to a number of poor people at home: a parish meeting is held every month, to which the necessitous apply, and are relieved at the discretion of the overseers; if they refuse what is offered them, they are sent to the work-house—an alternative, which they always wish, and, generally, contrive, to avoid. The following is a list of the Poor, who, at present, receive occasional parochial aid, at their own homes.

1 C. L. aged 75; a widow; her late husband was an idle, unsteady fellow.
2 E. S. a farmer's widow; aged 75; old age brought her on the parish.
3 M. G. a soldier's widow, aged 65.
4 G. A. formerly rented a small farm; his age is about 80.
5 His wife, nearly of the same age.
6 J. C. a blacksmith, aged 25; he is not very industrious.
7 His wife, as idle as her husband: they have 3 children.
8 J. T. aged 80; was a small farmer.
9 J. H. aged 70; a blacksmith.
10 A. B. a labourer's widow, aged 80.
11 M. R. a labourer's widow, aged 75.
12 J. B. a small farmer's widow, aged 70.
13 The wife of J. S. aged 30; insane.
14 S. T. aged 35, deserted by her husband, a groom; has 5 children.
15 S. E. a widow, with three children, aged 55.
16 M. R. a small farmer's widow, aged 67.

17 S. a blind beggar, and his wife.
18 M. N. a maſon's widow, aged 30; has 2 children.
19 S. K. a labourer's widow, aged 75.
20 S. B. deſerted by her huſband, a tailor; ſince which ſhe has had 2 baſtards.
21 R. H. aged 76; was a weaver, but is now blind.
22 C. a widow, aged 55; deaf.
23 G. S. aged 75; was a maltſter, and farmer.
24 J. G. aged 45; is a broom-maker, and has a ſmall family.

The number of Paupers in the work-houſe at Carliſle is very fluctuating: at preſent, there are in it 12, belonging to this pariſh.

No accounts are preſerved reſpecting removals or certificates. An old man, however, who had ſerved the office of overſeer 14 years, ſays, that as near as he can gueſs, taking one year with another, about 5 removals happen every 3 years; 3 into, and 2 from, the pariſh. 6 or 7 conteſts took place, during his continuance in office.

The intereſt of a donation of £50. is annually diſtributed to the indigent, who do not receive parochial relief.

There is one Friendly Society in Heſket, conſiſting of 140 members.

January, 1795.

KIRKOSWALD.

THE pariſh of Kirkoſwald contains by eſtimation 12,800 acres; of which the greater part is mountainous common. The pariſh conſiſts of two parts; Kirkoſwald, and Staffold diviſion. In the former there are 654 inhabitants, conſiſting of the families of 8 tailors, 3 weavers, 16 common labourers, 1 cooper, 3 maſons, 5 ſhoe-makers, 1 officer of exciſe, 2 joiners, 1 ſurgeon, 5 blackſmiths, 1 butcher, 2 inn-keepers, 4 carpenters, 3 paper-makers, 1 rope-maker, 1 grocer, 3 millers, 1 dyer, 1 fuller, 10 miners, 1 ſchool-maſter, and 1 gardener; all of which are of the Church of England, except one Preſbyterian, and one Quaker family.—In Staffold, there are 283 inhabitants: the families are; 1 mill-wright, 2 ſhoe-makers,

6 common-labourers, 1 blackſmith, 1 gardener, 1 maſon, and 1 weaver, all of the Church of England, except 6 Preſbyterians. The total population of the pariſh is 937.

In Kirkoſwald diviſion 56 houſes pay the commutation tax, of which 8 have above 6 windows; and 78 are exempted. In Staffold diviſion, 41 houſes, (4 of which have above 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax; and 20 are exempted.

Tenements are from £ 30. to £ 150. a year: the cultivated parts of the pariſh are very productive; fallowing, liming, and dunging being much attended to. The clay lands produce good crops of wheat, barley, and oats: in the lighter ſoil, turnips have been introduced with ſucceſs: clover and graſs ſeeds are, likewiſe, ſometimes ſown. Some lands let as high as 45s. an acre: the average, however, of the whole pariſh cannot be ſtated at more than 14s. or 15s. There are about 6,000 ſheep, (chiefly ſhort Scots,) in the pariſh. The average weight of fleeces is 7 to the ſtone of 16lb. It is obſerved, that the higheſt grounds, and coarſeſt herbage, produce the heavieſt ſheep, and worſt wool. Few cattle are bred for ſale. The eſtates of the principal proprietors are tithe-free: others pay in kind. The land-tax is collected by the purvey, at the rate of about 2¼d. in the pound, in Kirkoſwald diviſion, and, in Staffold diviſion, at 2¾d. in the pound, on the full rental. There have been very few encloſures made within the laſt 50 years.

In harveſt men receive 1s. and 1s. 2d. a day, and victuals; women 10d. and 1s. a day, and victuals. Threſhers, ditchers, &c. earn from 4s. to 5s. a week, and victuals. The general employment of the female part of a labourer's family, not only here, but in moſt parts of Cumberland, is ſpinning lint, or flax; when they are not otherwiſe engaged. All the coarſer ſort of linen uſed by the inhabitants, is chiefly manufactured at home, and is thought to be more durable than that made by a profeſſional manufacturer. The wages of ſpinners are, however, very inconſiderable: a woman muſt labour hard at her wheel, 10 or 11 hours in the day, to earn 4d. Whether the poverty of women engaged in this manufacture, is aſcribable to low wages, I ſhall not, here, attempt to inveſtigate; but the fact certainly is, that in the north of England, where ſpinning is much attended to, many more women, than men, are neceſſitated to ſolicit parochial aſſiſtance.

Beſides the linen manufacture for houſhold uſe, there is a ſmall manufactory of paper in the pariſh.

There are two Friendly Societies: one, inſtituted in 1758, conſiſts of 68 members; the other was eſtabliſhed in 1783, and has 84 members. Their regulations are very ſimilar, and are ſoon to be ſubmitted to the magiſtrates for confirmation.

Each diviſion ſeparately maintain it's own Poor: and does not join with the other, except in repairing the church. In Staffold diviſion are the folfollowing Paupers:

H. B. a ſmall farmer's widow, aged 70: ſhe receives 1s. 6d. a week.

T. L. aged 70; once a farmer, now afflicted with the rheumatiſm: his weekly allowance is 2s.

E. T. a farmer's widow, with a ſmall family, aged 60: has 2s. a week from the pariſh.

A baſtard child, 2 years old, coſts the pariſh 1s. 6d. a week.

A baſtard child, 4 years old, coſts the pariſh 1s. 3d. a week.

Beſides theſe, 6 or 7 poor families have their houſe-rents, which amount to from 12s. to 20s. yearly, diſcharged by the diviſion.

The following are the Poor in Kirkoſwald diviſion.

J. R. aged 73; formerly a ſmall farmer; mere poverty and old age brought him on the pariſh: his weekly allowance is 2s.

H. H. aged 48, a paper-maker's widow, with 4 children: ſhe receives 2s. 6d. weekly.

A. S. aged 42, a labourer's widow; an induſtrious woman, with a ſmall family; the pariſh allows her 2s. 6d. a week.

M. T. a widow, aged 70, receives 2s. a week.

A baſtard child, 8 years old, coſts the pariſh 1s. a week.

J. H. a widow, 45 years old, has a family, and receives 3s. 6d. a week. Her huſband was a ſhoe-maker.

M. I. a maſon's widow, aged 94, thrown on the pariſh, through poverty and mere old age: her weekly allowance is 3. 6d.

M. W. a dyer's widow, aged 42, receives 1s. 6d. a week.

J. B. aged 36, deſerted by her huſband, who left her with 2 children: ſhe is allowed 2s. a week.

A baſtard child, coſts the pariſh 1s. a week.

M. D.

M. D. aged 78; is a miller's widow, and receives a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d.

C. T. aged 83, a weaver's widow; and her infirm daughter, aged 36, receive weekly 2s.

W. N. aged 84; was a huſbandman; old age and poverty brought him on the pariſh: he receives 1s. 6d. a week.

J. A. a ſmall farmer's widow, aged 80; receives 2s. a week.

A baſtard child, coſts the pariſh 1s. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 2s. a week.

Beſides theſe regular penſioners, others receive occaſional relief.

About 5 years ago, a ſtranger, with a certificate, ſettled in Kirkoſwald diviſion. Three certificates are known to have been granted from it; but not within the laſt 20 years. Within that period 4 removals have occurred; 2 from, and 2 into this part of the pariſh: none were conteſted. One perſon was, likewiſe, removed from Staffold a few years ago, without occaſioning litigation; and another perſon, within the laſt 20 years, was received into it, under an order of removal: this was conteſted, and coſt the pariſh between £ 12. and £ 13.

Years.	Diſburſements in Kirkoſwald Diviſion.			Collections by Church-wardens for the whole pariſh.			Collections by Over-ſeers for the whole pariſh.			Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1774	45	7	4	14	14	9	7	12	8	15	6	4
1775	42	11	4¼	8	2	10½	7	13	4	15	11	3
1776	44	13	6	2	17	8½	6	13	2½	17	18	9
1777	46	1	10	2	12	1½	8	10	7½	22	14	5
1778	42	7	2	2	12	6	3	15	10	16	10	4
1779	68	16	8½	2	13	1½	4	15	2½	20	9	5
1780	70	4	3	2	12	6	6	17	1½	19	10	9
1781	81	9	0	5	6	0	3	16	0	21	9	4
1782	100	10	2	3	12	6	6	12	5	18	15	7
1783	102	13	4	2	12	0	7	11	4	20	16	6
1784	107	18	6	1	15	2	8	9	5¼	13	13	2

Years.

Years.	Diſburſements in Kirkoſwald Diviſion.			Collections by Church-wardens for the whole pariſh.			Collections by Over-ſeers for the whole pariſh.			Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1785	97	18	2	No accounts.			7	11	4	15	11	7
1786	83	1	5½	2	13	1½	7	11	7	19	14	7
1787	62	1	5	2	13	3½	5	13	9	19	11	2
1788	82	14	11	2	13	3¾	4	4	0½	15	9	10
1789	No accounts.			18	2	1	5	16	6½	17	14	1
1790	89	6	10	2	13	3¾	7	11	8	17	18	4
1791	140	5	2	2	13	3¾	9	9	7	16	15	4
1792	No accounts.			No accounts.			No accounts.			15	18	5
1793	93	1	8¾	2	13	9½	7	3	7	25	19	7
1794	122	12	4	5	5	7½	8	18	9¾			
										20) 354	260	105
										Average of 20 years -	17¾	13	5½

The average of the Poor's Rate for 19 years is £ 80. 3s. 11d. which is about 9¾d. in the pound on the full rental. The Poor's Rate, till within the laſt 3 or 4 years, was collected by the purvey: a ſort of valuation was then made, and, in conſequence, a pound-rate has been introduced; but, as is the caſe in moſt other pariſhes where a pound-rate is uſed, it is here ſo much diſguiſed, that without various explanations, (which are rarely given without great reluctance,) it becomes very difficult to aſcertain what proportion parochial taxes bear to the rental of the pariſh.

In Staffold diviſion, the accounts have not been regularly preſerved; but from the beſt information that could be obtained, the Poor's Rate, during the laſt 20 years, has varied from £ 3. to £ 36. 18s. The annual average may be ſtated at £ 16. or £ 17. which is about 4d. in the pound on the full rental. *December*, 1794.

NENT HEAD.

THE following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a miner, who lives at Nent Head, on Alſton Moor in this county.

He is 45 years of age; has a wife, and 7 children, 2 of which are boys, and 5 girls: the eldeſt girl is 18 years old; the youngeſt 1 year old.

EARN-

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He earns on an average, yearly - - - -	26	0	0
His wife and children, occaſionally, waſh ore, and earn yearly about	18	0	0
Total -	£ 44	0	0

YEARLY EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent - - - -	3	0	0
Fuel (peat) - - - -	1	0	0
Barley bread - - - -	5	10	0
Milk - - - -	1	16	0
Butcher's meat - - - -	10	0	0
Potatoes - - - -	4	0	0
Oatmeal - - - -	4	0	0
Cheeſe - - - -	1	0	0
Tea and ſugar - - - -	3	10	0
Butter - - - -	3	0	0
Soap, candles, and groceries - - -	2	0	0
Cloathing, and other incidental expences - -	5	4	0
Total -	£ 44	0	0

This man had 3 other children which died: he ſays, the total expence of his wife's 10 lying-ins amounted to near £ 20.

The following are the earnings and expenditure of another miner's family of the ſame place.

The man is 39 years old; has a wife and 4 boys, and 4 girls, living: he has loſt 2 children: the eldeſt is 18; his youngeſt 1½ year old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns every year about - - -	30	0	0
The oldeſt boy works in the mines, and earns yearly, about	18	0	0
The reſt of the family earn - - -	0	0	0
Total -	£ 48	0	0

EXPEN-

EXPENCES.

	£	s.	d.
Houſe-rent	3	0	0
Peat for fuel coſts nothing but labour to dig it	0	0	0
Bread, (barley and rye)	10	0	0
Oatmeal	5	0	0
Butcher's meat, (chiefly beef)	8	0	0
Potatoes	4	0	0
Butter	5	0	0
Milk	0	10	0
Tea and ſugar	3	10	0
Wheat flour	0	10	0
Cheeſe	0	16	0
Cloaths, groceries, &c.	7	14	0
Total	£48	0	0

The pariſh of Alſton, in which Nent Head is ſituated, is very extenſive, and is moſtly common. In it are 46 ale-houſes: the miners are much given to drinking, but become more ſober, when married: they live chiefly on crowdie, barley, rye, and butcher's meat. Poor's Rates are 2s. 10d. in the pound, and amount annually to about £900: 2 years ſince, the Rates were at 2s. 6d.; and 8 or 10 years ago, at 1s. 6d. The land is all in graſs.

March, 1796.

SEBERGHAM.

THIS pariſh contains by eſtimation 2420 acres of old cultivated land; and by admeaſurement 2576 of common, which was divided about 28 years ago. About 80 of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-pits, 13 are bleachers, 2 blackſmiths, 7 joiners, 3 weavers, 2 ſhoe-makers, and 4 publicans. They are all of the eſtabliſhed Church. 80 houſes pay the commutation tax; 9 are ſtated to have above 6 windows: and 148 are excepted.

The average rent of land is 14s. an acre: the land-tax is collected by the

purvey[1], at the rate of about 2½d. in the pound. Tithes are paid for by compoſition; which is regulated by an Act of Parliament, relative to this pariſh, that paſſed a few years ago: the clergyman receives annually the price of a certain number of buſhels of wheat; the value whereof is fixed at certain periods by two perſons, one appointed by each party.

Labourers in harveſt have 1s. a day and victuals, men and women; in other works of huſbandry, between Martinmas and Candlemas 10d. a day; and 1s. a day and victuals the reſt of the year.

In this pariſh there are no Friendly Societies or charities.

The Poor of this pariſh were farmed for ſome years back; but upon the Contractor's not allowing them ſufficient victuals, the Juſtices refuſed their acquieſcence; and a pariſh allowance is now given to each Pauper at home. The following is a deſcription of the perſons that receive parochial aid.

G. E. aged 80; a weaver: he receives 1s. 6d. a week.

A. B. aged 70; a maltſter's widow, lame; ſhe receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

A. M. aged 46; lame in her hands, has had 7 baſtards, and receives at preſent for two of them, 2s. 6d. a week.

A. W. aged 66; a miner's widow, receives 1s. a week.

——; a baſtard child, 1s. 6d.

M. P. aged 74; a carpenter's widow, receives 1s. a week.

J. S. aged 70; a miner, ſickly; receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

2 baſtards; twins; coſt 3s. a week.

S. B. a labourer, (whoſe child is an idiot,) receives weekly 1s.

A. G. aged 50; lame; receives weekly 2s. 6d.

M. D. aged 70; receives 2s. 9d. a week.

S. G. deranged in her mind, receives weekly 2s.

B. R. aged 83; a widow, has 1s. 6d. a week.

[1] The *purvey* originally was a compoſition in money for the king's *purveyance*, or providing for his houſhold when he went on a progreſs into different parts of the kingdom. In ſome places it was paid in cattle or other proviſions in kind: hence in Lancaſhire they have a manner of laying aſſeſſments ſtill called *ox-lay*. Againſt king James's return out of Scotland through the county of Cumberland in September 1617, the Juſtices of the Peace were ordered to compound for the king's purveyance at the rate of £108. or thereabouts: which ſum being laid on the whole county, became afterwards a ſtandard for regulating other aſſeſſments; and when the ſum of £108. was raiſed, it was called one purvey, and ſo on. In the year 1665, for the greater eaſe and convenience, the purvey was fixed at the preciſe ſum of £100. So that now where the ſum of £100. is raiſed, it is called one purvey; where £200. two purveys; and ſo on. Thirty-ſeven purveys and a half are raiſed for the land-tax, when it is 4s. in the pound.—*Nicolſon and Burn's Hiſtory of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland.* i. 13.

A. E.

A. F. aged 68; a widow, receives weekly 1s.

J. T. and family; he is rather fooliſh, and his wife is idle; they receive 2s. a week.

J. R. aged 70; was a farmer, he receives 1s. a week.

— C. aged 70; blind, receives 1s. 3d. a week.

— and —, 2 baſtard children, coſt weekly 3s.

A. B. a widow, (with a young child,) receives 6d. weekly.

J. B. and his daughter, an idiot, now big with a baſtard child, receive 1s. 6d. a week.

Excluſive of the above regular penſions, ſome houſe-rents are paid, but not more than 10s. each.

The Poor's Rates are collected by the purvey, and are wholly expended on the Poor, except in the article of removals and overſeers' journies.

Years.	Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1775	76	10	0	27	12	2
1776	63	5	0	18	21	5
1777	71	8	0	27	21	4
1778	76	10	0	34	8	5
1779	97	0	0	22	18	0
1780	97	0	0	26	12	7
1781	112	4	0	25	21	5
1782	111	12	0	19	20	10
1783	111	0	0	28	21	7
1784	112	4	0	25	15	8
1785	112	4	0	25	9	3
1786	147	18	0	30	13	10
1787	129	18	11	30	16	8
1788	149	12	1	23	18	7
1789	130	14	4	25	15	9
1790	112	6	4	30	12	5
1791	95	14	0	23	20	2
1792	76	17	0	20	15	5
1793	76	17	0	20	8	11
1794	82	8	8	24	13	4
20)	2043	3	4	20) 501	20) 308	20) 107
Average of 20 yrs.	102	3	2	$25\frac{1}{20}$	$15\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$

Within the laſt 10 or 12 years there have been only 2 conteſted removals, which coſt the pariſh about £10. each. *December*, 1794.

WARWICK.

THE pariſh of Warwick is ſituated on the river Eden, about 6 miles from Carliſle: it conſiſts of 600 acres of common, and 1126 acres of cultivated land. The number of inhabitants, at preſent, is 347. The population has received a conſiderable increaſe within the laſt 18 months, in conſequence of a manufactory, for ſpinning cotton, having been erected in the neighbourhood: 42 families are employed ſolely in agriculture; 10 in manufactures; 10 in both agriculture and manufactures; and 1 in trade and agriculture. 28 houſes pay the commutation tax, only 2 of which are ſtated to have above 6 windows; 35 houſes are exempted, a few of which are cottages, that have been built within the laſt 20 years. Eſtates in this pariſh are about £20. a year, and chiefly occupied by proprietors: the average rent of land is 19s. or 20s. an acre. Good wheat is grown near the river; and in other parts of the pariſh, turnips, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, and clover, and other graſs ſeeds, are cultivated. Tithe is, moſtly, paid in kind. There is a ſmall common in the middle of the pariſh: almoſt the whole of the cultivated land has been encloſed within the laſt 50 years. It formerly, although divided, lay in long ſlips, or narrow dales, ſeparated from each other by ranes, or narrow ridges of land, which are left unplowed. In this manner, a great deal, and, perhaps, the whole of the cultivated lands in Cumberland, was anciently diſpoſed. The land-tax is collected by the purvey, and, as nearly as can be aſcertained, amounts to 3d. in the pound on the full and fair rental. The wages of labourers are much the ſame as in the neighbouring pariſh of Wetheral.

The Poor, who are regular penſioners, are enumerated in the following liſt.

A. S. aged 50; a little inſane; was formerly employed in needle-work; has been chargeable ſome years: the pariſh allows 4s. weekly, for her maintenance.

M. B. a widow, aged 45; has received parochial aid, about 10 years: her allowance is £2. a year, which added to her earnings by ſpinning, and working for farmers, is ſufficient to maintain her, and her children.

M. B. a widow, aged 40 years; has been chargeable 5 years: ſhe receives 3s. a week. Her huſband was a weaver, but in conſequence of bad health, was obliged to apply for aſſiſtance from the pariſh,

pariſh, which, ſince his death, has been continued to his widow, and children.

M. W. aged 60; a widow, with a ſmall family; has received parochial aid 20 years; her preſent allowance is £2. a year; her own endeavours were not ſufficient for their ſupport: her huſband rented a ſmall farm in the pariſh.

A few other indigent pariſhioners receive occaſional relief.

There are no pariſh books previous to the year 1789.

	Total Aſſeſſments.			Expend. on the Poor.		
Aſſeſſments for the Poor and other purpoſes from 16 June	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1789 to 1 May 1790 were - -	62	1	7	14	6	6
From 1 May 1790 to 18 May 1791 -	49	19	4	36	1	3
From 18 May 1791 to 17 May 1792 -	41	9	0	25	6	2
From 17 May 1792 to 9 May 1793 -	38	5	2	25	12	6
From 9 May 1793 to 5 May 1794 -	48	12	4½	30	1	7½

No certificate has been granted by this pariſh, or any certificated perſons received into it within the recollection of any of the pariſhioners: only one Pauper came into it by a removal, which was not conteſted.

January, 1795.

WETHERAL.

THE pariſh of Wetheral, by a late admeaſurement, was found to contain 7556 acres of cultivated land; and by eſtimation 2500 acres of common. Of 1413 inhabitants, 116 are employed in manufacturing cotton; 55 are artificers, for making implements of huſbandry, houſhold furniture, &c.; and the reſt follow the various occupations of agriculture. There are 6 petty grocers ſhops in the pariſh: 172 houſes, of which 6 only have above 6 windows, pay the commutation tax; 129 are exempted. There has been very little variation in theſe matters during the laſt 20 years.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to 50s. an acre: the average is about 14s. The land-tax is collected, by the purvey, at the rate of about 2d. in the pound on the full rental. Tithe is payable in kind in near five ſixths of the pariſh, for all produce; except for hay, of which the tithe is payable in kind, in about one third of the pariſh.

The

The following is a ſtatement of the tithes paid by a farm of 100 acres; rent £80. a year.

Acres.		Groſs Produce. £.	Value of the Tithe. £.	s.	d.
10	— Turnips,	25	0	0	0
10	— Barley,	50	5	0	0
10	— Oats,	28	2	16	0
10	— Peaſe,	25	2	10	0
10	— Oats,	20	2	0	0
15	— Meadow, &c. in hay,	30	3	0	0
7	— Depaſtured with ſheep,	14	1	8	0
28	— Depaſtured with horſes, and black cattle	35	0	0	0
100		£227	£16	14	0

The above ſtatement is ſometimes below the amount, but, in bad ſeaſons, conſiderably, above it. About 3000 acres have been encloſed within the laſt 50 years.

Labourers in huſbandry, aſſiſtant maſons, &c. receive, in ſummer, from 16d. to 18d. a day, without victuals; and about 13d. a day, without diet, throughout the year. Women, in harveſt, earn 1s. a day, and their dinner; and in weeding corn, &c. 10d. a day without, and 6d. with, victuals.

In this pariſh are two Friendly Societies, whoſe rules are very ſimilar.

The Poor of this pariſh have been farmed for ſeveral years back; about a month ago, however, a houſe was hired by the pariſhioners, and has been converted into a work-houſe, wherein the under-mentioned Paupers are lodged, and maintained.

R. A. aged 40; has been ſupported, 4 years, by the pariſh: he was formerly a labourer in huſbandry, and was reduced by blindneſs, to apply for parochial aſſiſtance.

R. A. aged 88; has been 6 years under the care of the pariſh: he was formerly a ſmall farmer, and became a Pauper, from old age and its attendant misfortunes.

J. B. aged 40 years; was born lame, and has been chargeable theſe laſt three years: he was once a labourer in huſbandry, and can ſtill do a little work.

M. G. aged 52; has been 6 years on the pariſh: ſhe became a little

infane, in conſequence, (it is ſuppoſed,) of her huſband, who was a blackſmith, having deſerted her.

E. P. aged 42; a ſpinſter, was always rather idiotiſh; has had two baſtard children; and has been chargeable above 12 years.

M. H. aged 40; is a lunatic, and is kept in a private houſe, for 4s. a week: her huſband, a labourer, is not chargeable to the pariſh.

S. and her 4 children have had a pariſh allowance ſeveral years. Since the erection of the work-houſe, they have not received any thing; but are expected to enter it very ſoon.

12 Children from 3 to 14 years of age; one is a baſtard; the others belong to parents, who are utterly incapable of ſupporting them.

No out-penſions are granted, except on account of young baſtard children. The rent of the work-houſe is £8. The maſter's ſalary is £17. a year; and he, and his wife, are allowed their victuals; but the pariſh is to receive their earnings.

The women have been employed in ſpinning wool, for cloathing, and bed cloaths for the work-houſe. No plan is, yet, fixed on for the future employment of the Poor; but ſpinning of wool is moſtly talked of, and will, probably, be adopted.

The following has been the monthly expence of the work-houſe:

August 1794.	£.	s.	d.	*September* 1794.	£.	s.	d.	*October* 1794.	£.	s.	d.
Butcher's meat,	1	0	6	Butcher's meat,	1	7	6	Butcher's meat, -	1	7	9
Groceries, -	0	3	6¼	Doctor's bill,	0	6	10½	Bread corn, -	2	6	10
Bread corn, -	1	17	8	Bread corn,	2	1	4	Milk and butter, -	0	14	4¼
Potatoes, -	0	9	1	Milk and butter,	0	17	8½	Groceries, -	0	2	10½
Milk and butter,	0	14	6	Groceries,	0	3	10¼	Potatoes, - -	0	1	0
				Onions, -	0	1	3	Coals for the winter, 97 Winchester buſhels,	2	11	6
£	4	5	3¼	Potatoes, -	0	6	4½				
				£	5	4	10¾	£	7	4	3¼

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding or boiled milk.	Meat and broth:—Each perſon has half a pound of meat; beſides which, the maſter divides 4 or 5 pounds, as he thinks proper.	Broth and milk.
Monday,	The ſame as Sunday.	Potatoes, generally ſtewed, or haſhed, with the broken meat of Sunday.	Boiled milk.
Tueſday,			

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Tueſday,	The ſame as Sunday.	Potatoes, and butter.	Milk, and barley, boiled.
Wedneſday,	The ſame as Sunday.	The ſame as Sunday.	The ſame as Sunday.
Thurſday,	The ſame as Monday.	The ſame as Monday.	The ſame as Monday.
Friday,	The ſame as Sunday.	5lb. beef ſtewed with potatoes.	Boiled milk.
Saturday,	The ſame as Sunday.	The ſame as Sunday.	The ſame as Sunday.

The earlieſt preſerved account of pariſh expenditures commences in 1779, but from the confuſed manner in which the diſburſements were entered, the firſt year's account could not be made out.

				Total Collection.			Expence for the Poor.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Aſſeſſments	from 14th June 1780 to 17th July 1781		were	151	19	10	143	7	9
	from 17th July 1781 to 19th July 1782		—	108	15	3	95	12	0
	from 19th July 1782 to 13th July 1783		—	117	17	0¾	112	18	8¾
	from 13th July 1783 to 28th June 1784		—	162	2	0	131	11	1
	from 28th June 1784 to 22d June 1785		—	145	2	1½	123	2	8½
	from 22d June 1785 to 23d June 1786		—	175	16	4	162	10	11
	from 23d June 1786 to 15th June 1787		—	171	8	2½	156	11	0½
	from 15th June 1787 to 8th Sept. 1788		—	275	5	4	222	3	8
	from 8th Sept. 1788 to 3d Aug. 1789		—	176	6	3½	143	12	6½
	from 3d Aug. 1789 to 2d Aug. 1790		—	142	15	0½	111	17	6½
	from 2d Aug. 1790 to 17th Dec. 1791		—	203	0	7	191	19	9
	from 17th Dec. 1791 to 19th Sept. 1792		—	107	19	3½	95	8	8½
	from 19th Sept. 1792 to 8th Feb. 1794		—	198	9	9	187	14	9
	Yearly average of 13 years and 8 months		-	£157	2	5	£138	2	6½

This average amounts to about 6½d. in the pound on the full and fair rental.

From the right hand column are excluded all parochial charges, except what actually ariſe from the maintenance, cloathing, houſe-rent, fuel, medical aid, &c. for the Poor.

No perſon can recollect that a certificate was ever granted by the pariſh; or that a certificated perſon ever came into it. Within the laſt 10 years, 5 removals from the pariſh have taken place; three were conteſted; and, within the ſame time, four Paupers have been received by the pariſh, under orders of removal. No records remain relative to tranſactions of this nature, antecedent to that period.

The

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this pariſh:

	£.	s.	d.
The man is 44 years old, has a wife and 3 children; a boy 10 years old; 2 girls of 8 and 6 years. The man about 30 weeks in the year gets his victuals at home, and earns 9s. a week; the remaining part of the year, he earns 5s. a week, and his victuals.—Annual earnings - - -	19	0	0
Wife ſpins lint occaſionally, by which ſhe earns yearly about	1	0	0
She earns in harveſt about - - -	1	5	0
The children earn nothing - - -	0	0	0
Total earnings -	£21	5	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent £1. 11s.; fuel, (coal,) £1. 16s.; the wife's father carts the coals a little below the common price - -	3	6	0
Barley meal, 60 ſtone at 1s. 8d. - - -	5	0	0
Milk, 1040 quarts, at ½d. £2. 13s. 4d.: potatoes, 20 Winchester buſhels, £1. 5s. - - - -	3	8	4
Butter, 40lb. at 8d.—£1. 6s. 8d.: oatmeal, 40 ſtone, at 2s. 4d.—£2. 6s. 9d. - - - -	3	13	5
Tea, ſugar, and groceries, £2.: clogs, 18s. - -	2	18	0
Cloathing, and other expences - - -	2	19	3
Total expences -	£21	5	0

Since the dearneſs of proviſions took place, this family have uſed very little flour; and have reduced their other articles of conſumption: they feed a pig annually, part of which they ſell; perhaps a balance of 20s. ought to have been added to the expences on that account.

In the above account, the preſent wages and prices of proviſions are given, but the earnings are ſtated at more than this man really made laſt year: he was ſick and unable to work near a quarter of a year laſt winter; but as he belonged to a club, from which he received 6s. a week, during the firſt 6 weeks, and 4s. a week afterwards during his illneſs, his family made a ſhift to ſupport him and themſelves with his club-money. Pota-

toes and ſalt formed the greateſt part of their meals. In fact, the labourers' families, in this county, generally reduce their expences to a level with their earnings; and potatoes, which are a cheap food, are therefore uſed more or leſs as neceſſity requires.

The contraſt is very great between the above account, and the following ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a manufacturer and his family, in the ſame pariſh.

This family conſiſts of a man aged 50, his wife, and 4 boys, 16: 14: 10: and 4 years old; and 2 girls, 12 and 6 years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man weaves callicoe, and earns about 7s. a week -	18	4	0
Oldeſt boy ditto ditto 8s. a week -	20	16	0
Second ditto ditto 5s. a week -	13	0	0
His wife, a girl, and boy, by winding cotton, earn 2s. 6d. a week - - - - -	6	10	0
Total earnings -	£58	10	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Fuel, £2. 10s.—Rent, £1. 19s. - - -	4	9	0
Oatmeal, 70 ſtone at 2s. 4d.—£8. 3s. 4d.: barley, 45 Wincheſter buſhels at 5s.—£11. 5s.: potatoes, 56 buſhels at 1s.—£2. 16s. - - -	22	4	4
Butter, 50lb. at 8d.—£1. 13s. 4d.: tea and ſugar, £2. -	3	13	4
Butcher's meat, £8. 10s.: cheeſe, £1.: candles, £2. -	11	10	0
Soap, and other groceries, £2. 10s.: clogs, £1. 10s.: ſhoes, £1. - - - - -	5	0	0
Milk in ſummer, 2s. a week: beer, in winter, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Cloaths, and other expences - - - -	6	9	4
Total expences -	£58	10	0

This family is very improvident; their earnings are great, yet they bear every mark of abject poverty; and get into debt. It is ſuppoſed, if their earnings were doubled, that they would not ſave any thing.

The

The following is the ſtatement of the earnings and expences of another family, which conſiſts of a man 38 years of age, his wife, and 3 boys, whoſe ages are 7 : 5 : and 2.

EARNINGS.	£.	s.	d.
He is a callicoe-weaver, and earns about £ 21. a year -	21	0	0
His wife has begun to weave, and earns about £ 8. beſides taking care of her family - - - -	8	0	0
Total earnings - £	29	0	0

EXPENCES.	£.	s.	d.
Rent, £ 1. 10s. : fuel, £ 1. 15s. - - -	3	5	0
Barley, 2s. 6d. a week—£ 6. 10s : oatmeal, 50 ſtone at 2s. 6d. —£ 5. 16s. 8d. : 1560 quarts of milk at ½d. £ 3. 5s. : 52lb. of butter at 8d.—£ 1. 14s. 8d. - -	17	6	4
Butcher's meat, £ 3. 10s. : potatoes, 30 buſhels, £ 1. 10s. -	5	0	0
Candles, £ 1. : ſoap, and other groceries, 10s. - -	1	10	0
Clogs, 13s : ſhoes, 5s. : cloaths, 15s. - -	1	13	0
Other expences - - - - -	0	5	8
Total expences - £	29	0	0

This man and his wife have not been able to get any new cloaths for themſelves, theſe ſeveral years back ; they had been fortunately well provided with this neceſſary article, previous to their marriage. *April*, 1796.

WORKINGTON.

THE pariſh of Workington is ſituated near the mouth of the river Derwent. It's length is about 4 miles and a half; it's breadth about 2 miles; ſo that it's extent may be computed at 9 ſquare miles. Workington contains between 11 and 1200 houſes; and above 6000 inhabitants; of whom about 600 are employed in the collieries contiguous to the town, owing to the coal trade, which is chiefly carried on from this port to Ireland. The population and commerce of Workington have, of late years, conſiderably in-

creaſed. There are now above 150 veſſels, (on an average about 130 tons each,) belonging to this port.

There are here, roperies, ſail-cloth, and cordage manufactories; and, near the town, an extenſive iron foundery, which employs a conſiderable number of hands. It contains 2 blaſt furnaces for melting ore; a ſlitting and rolling-mill; ſeveral furnaces for caſting, and a mill for boring cannon, &c. The ore is brought from Furneſs; and the iron-ſtone dug near Harrington.

Meat is, generally, dearer here than in moſt parts of Cumberland: cod, during the ſeaſon is plentiful, and often ſells for $\frac{1}{2}$d. the pound: herrings are not unfrequently brought from the Iſle of Man.

The Poor of this pariſh are, chiefly, ſupported in a large and commodious work-houſe, which can take in 150 perſons. It is placed a little out of the town, in an open healthy ſituation. The coſt of the building, (which was firſt inhabited by the Poor on the 28th of October 1793,) amounted to £1400. and was advanced by Mr. Curwen, the principal proprietor in this pariſh, under an order of veſtry. For the liquidation of this ſum the townſhip agreed to pay annually out of the Poor's Rate 8 per cent. whereof $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is yearly applied to diſcharge the current intereſt, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. towards paying off the principal: the inſtalments carry compound intereſt; but ſeveral years muſt elapſe before the whole ſum can be paid off. The beneficial conſequences reſulting to the townſhip from this mode of providing for the Poor, will beſt appear from the following ſtatement extracted from the books belonging to the work-houſe:

For 8 years, preceding the inſtitution, the ſums collected for the maintenance of the Poor in this townſhip amounted to - - -				£	5197	13	$11\frac{3}{4}$
The annual average of which is	£	649	14	$2\frac{3}{4}$			
The ſums collected in the 2 following years were - - - -					794	7	$4\frac{3}{4}$
The annual average of the 2 years	£	397	3	$8\frac{1}{4}$			
Annual ſaving	£	252	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$			

Upon referring to the returns made to parliament in the year 1786, I find

find the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Poor's Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, were as follows;

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1776	174	4	10
1783	341	1	5
1784	410	2	4
1785	410	1	8

The Poor's Rate is collected at about 6d. in the pound on the fair rental. Every poſſible attention is paid to the Poor; and ſuch as have need of parochial aſſiſtance are comfortably and amply provided for in the work-houſe. I need, however, hardly repeat an obſervation I have made, that a work-houſe with all it's comforts, is not attractive: and, perhaps, the circumſtance of it's not being ſo, is the principal cauſe of it's being highly beneficial.

I have been chiefly induced to notice this pariſh, from having been, obligingly, favoured with accounts of ſeveral Friendly Societies in the town and neighbourhood, of which a ſhort account is here inſerted. I think the reduction of the Poor's Rate is, in ſome degree, aſcribable to the operation of theſe excellent inſtitutions, as well as to the eſtabliſhment of a work-houſe.

The Siſterly Society, at Workington, was inſtituted in the year 1793, under the patronage of Mrs. Curwen; and is governed by the Lady Patroneſs, whoſe office is perpetual. She is aſſiſted by a committee of 12 members, 2 ſtewardeſſes, and a ſecretary, all elected annually at the anniverſary meetings. There are likewiſe monthly meetings, at which the ſubſcriptions are paid; delinquents fined, or reprimanded; and all other buſineſs, relative to the concerns of the Society, regularly tranſacted. The Society now conſiſts of 225 members. In it's infancy, the entrance-money was 2s. 6d.: ſince January 1796 it has been 5s.

Sums

	£.	s.	d.
Sums collected ſince the commencement of the Society to Jan. 1796 - - - -	300	3	9
Mr. Curwen's donation of £50.: a legacy from a lady, £20.: other donations, £5. 5s. - -	75	5	0
	£375	8	9
Diſburſed in the above period - - -	111	18	6
	£263	10	3
Intereſt, received for ſums, remaining in the hands of the Lady Patroneſs - - -	19	18	6
Total amount of the preſent fund,	£283	8	9

The Coal-miners' Society, at Workington, was inſtituted on the 1ſt Jan. 1792, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected by the Society, advances £3.:—and as a foundation, he advanced at the commencement, - - - - - £10. 10 0

The collections ſince that period, together with Mr. Curwen's proportion, amount to - - -	366	3	9
	£376	13	9

Each member contributes 1s. a week; but by common conſent, the weekly quota may be augmented. The mode of diſtribution to members, who are incapacitated from following their reſpective employments, is as follows: 5s. a week, for the firſt 13 weeks; 3s. a week for the next 13 weeks; 2s. 6d. a week for the next 13 weeks; and if the claimant ſtill continues ill, 2s. a week while he is unable to work. The claſs of people, of whom this Society is compoſed, is extremely liable to various caſualties.

The diſburſements, ſince the inſtitution of the Society,	£.	s.	d.
amount to - - - - -	375	18	4
Fund remaining on 1ſt Jan. 1796,		15	5

It ſeems, therefore, highly neceſſary for the Society, either to increaſe their weekly ſubſcription, or to reduce the weekly allowance.

The Friendly Society, at Workington, which is, likewiſe, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, commenced in October 1783; and is governed by

by a preſident, a committee of 10 members, two ſtewards, and a ſecretary, who are all elected annually.

	£.	s.	d.
Donations to the Society by J. C. Curwen Eſq. -	21	0	0
Mrs. Curwen - -	10	10	0
Anthony Bacon Eſq. -	4	4	0
Thomas Harriſon Eſq. -	2	2	0
	£ 37	16	0
13 years ſubſcription of the members - -	383	11	8
Intereſt on the ſeveral ſums unapplied - -	83	16	0
	£505	3	8
Diſburſements between Oct. 1783 and 1ſt Jan. 1796	358	3	4
Preſent fund, (carrying 5 per cent. intereſt)	£147	0	4

The relief allowable to proper objects, previous to the 1ſt Jan. 1796, was 5s. a week for 26 weeks, and afterwards 3s. a week during the incapacity of a member. The allowance is now, 7s. 6d. a week for the firſt 13 weeks; 5s. 6d. a week for next 13 weeks; and 3s. 6d. a week afterwards. On the death of an indigent member, £2. 2s. are allowed towards his funeral.

The Honourable Society, at Workington, was inſtituted in March 1792: it's number of members is now 100. The Society is governed by a preſident, 2 ſtewards, one clerk, and 2 wardens, elected quarterly.

The amount of the collections from March 1792 to 1ſt	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1796 - - - - -	160	7	11
Diſburſements during that period - -	59	4	2
Preſent fund -	£101	3	9

Each member of this Society, of 18 months ſtanding, claiming relief, is allowed 7s. 6d. a week, for 12 months, during his incapacity to work; and 4s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illneſs. All ſuperannuated members receive 4s. a week.

The Coalminers' Society at Harrington, (which I have ſlightly mentioned

in the account of that parish,) commenced in January 1793. It is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who contributes £3. for every £10. collected in the Society.

	£.	s.	d.
His donation at the commencement - - -	10	10	0
Sums collected, (including Mr. Curwen's proportion,) between Jan. 1793, and 1st Jan. 1796 - -	132	4	3
	£142	14	3
Disbursements during the above period - -	125	0	7
Present fund -	£17	13	8

The monthly contribution of each member is 6d. To a sick member, 6s. a week are allowed during the first 12 weeks; and 2s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illness. On the death of a member, £5. are paid to the widow, or other surviving representatives.

The Coalminers' Society at Ewanrigg, in the neighbourhood of Workington, is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected in the Society, contributes £3. It commenced in January 1795.

The collections within the year ending Jan. 1796	£22	4	6
Mr. Curwen's donation and contribution -	17	3	2
Total -	£39	7	2
Disbursements during the year — —	8	0	0
Fund on 1st Jan. 1796	£31	7	2

March, 1796.

CUMBERLAND.

THE following is a statement of the usual annual expenditure and receipts of an agricultural labourer in the county of Cumberland: his family consists of himself, a wife, and 5 children. The age of the parents is about 33, and that of the children from half a year to 9 years.

	£.	s.	d.
January.—5 ſtone of oatmeal, at 1s. 11d.		9	7
1 buſhel of potatoes (i. e. 3 Wincheſter buſhels)		2	8
2 lb. of butter, at 8d.		1	4
62 quarts of milk, at ½d.		2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.		1	4
2 pecks of barley, (i. e. 3 Wincheſter pecks)		5	3
Salt,		0	2
Candles,		0	4
Soap, &c.		0	6
Houſe-rent,		2	6
Fuel,		1	6
Cloaths, repairs in furniture, &c.		5	0
	£1	12	9
February.—Similar to January	£1	12	9
March.—The ſame	£1	12	9
April.—The ſame	£1	12	9
May.—1½ ſtone of oatmeal at 2s.		3	0
3 pecks of potatoes, at 10d.		2	6
2 lb. of butter, at 7d.		1	2
155 quarts of milk, at 2d.		6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.		8	3
Salt, ſoap, &c.		0	9
3 lb. of bacon, at 6½d.		1	7½
Houſe-rent		2	6
Fuel		1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.		5	0
	£1	12	2½
June.—Nearly ſimilar to May	£1	12	2½
July.—1½ ſtone of oatmeal, at 2s.		3	0
1 peck (i. e. 3 Wincheſter pecks) of potatoes		1	0
3 lb. of butter at 6d.		1	6
Carried over		5	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	5	6
July.—155 quarts of milk, at 2d.	-	6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.	-	8	3
Salt, ſoap, &c. -	-	0	9
4 lb. of beef or mutton, at 3d.	-	1	0
Houſe-rent	-	2	6
Fuel	-	1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	5	6
	£1	10	5
Auguſt.—Nearly ſimilar to July	£1	10	5
September.—Nearly ſimilar to Auguſt; except that more potatoes, and, perhaps, a little leſs milk in this month are conſumed; and that bacon is uſed inſtead of mutton. The monthly expence may be ſtated at	£1	8	0
October.—Nearly ſimilar to September	£1	8	0
November.—The expences of this month may be ſtated at	£1	10	0
December.—4 ſtone of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	-	7	4
1 buſhel of potatoes	-	2	8
3 lb. of butter at 8d.	-	2	0
62 quarts of milk, at ½d.	-	2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.	-	1	4
1½ peck of barley	-	3	9
1½ ſtone of flour, at 2s.	-	3	0
8 lb. of mutton at 3½d.	-	2	4
Salt, candles, ſoap, &c.	-	1	8
Houſe-rent	-	2	6
Fuel	-	2	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	5	0
	£1	16	2

EXPENCES.	£.	s.	d.	Work days.	s.	d.		RECEIPTS. £.	s.	d.
January,	1	12	9	25	at 1	0	amount to	1	5	0
February,	1	12	9	24	— 1	0	——	1	4	0
March, -	1	12	9	26	— 1	3	——	1	12	6
April, -	1	12	9	26	— 1	4	——	1	14	8
May, -	1	12	2½	26	— 1	4	——	1	14	8
June, -	1	12	2½	26	— 1	4	——	1	14	8
July, -	1	10	5	26	— 1	6	——	1	19	0
Auguſt, -	1	10	5	26	— 1	6	——	1	19	0
September,	1	8	0	26	— 1	4	——	1	14	8
October,	1	8	0	26	— 1	2	——	1	10	4
November,	1	10	0	26	— 1	0	——	1	6	0
December,	1	16	2	24	— 1	0	——	1	4	0
	£18	18	5					£18	18	6

The above, it is to be obſerved, is a general ſtatement of a labourer's earnings and expences in the country, where fuel is to be procured, at a conſiderable leſs expence, than in towns; becauſe, in the former ſituation, the wife and children can, often, collect wood ſufficient; or, perhaps, turf or peat is within a ſmall diſtance. Potatoes are, alſo, ſtated at ſomewhat lower than they are uſually ſold in the markets, not becauſe they are to be bought cheaper in the country, but becauſe labourers are often permitted to ſet a few on the farm where they work. In the article of cloathing, great economy is uſed in this part of the world: the parents often make the few they poſſeſſed when they married, (clogs, ſhirts, ſhifts, &c. excepted,) laſt them till their children are able to earn their own maintenance, and in ſummer the children go without many articles of dreſs. In ſuch a family as the one above deſcribed, it requires the moſt rigid parſimony, to ſpare any thing, towards putting a child to ſchool.

January, 1795.

DERBYSHIRE.

CHESTERFIELD.

THE townſhip of Cheſterfield contains by eſtimation 500 acres. The rent of land, not built on, is from £ 3. to £ 4. 10s. an acre. The land-tax annually raiſed is £ 208. 1s.

In 1783 the number of houſes was	777 :	inhabitants	3,335.
1788	—	815 :	—	3,626.
1791	—	866 :	—	3,987.

In Cheſterfield there are 370 houſes, that pay the houſe or window tax; and 496 that are exempted. The number of inns or ale-houſes is 52: of Friendly Societies 10; only one of which has had it's rules confirmed by the Magiſtrates. Each Society, on an average, conſiſts of 80 members.

The members of the Society at the Nag's Head pay monthly 1s. each to the box, and 2d. for expences. Perſons who have been regiſtered members for 2 years, are allowed weekly, in caſe of ſickneſs, 8s. a week, during one year; and if they continue ill a longer time, 5s. a week, during the remainder of their illneſs. From £ 2. to £ 5. are allowed towards the funeral of a member, to be paid to his widow, repreſentative, or friend. A member, on the death of his wife, receives from each brother member 6d. The Society is governed by a preſident, and 1ſt and 2d ſtewards, who are choſen by election, and ſucceed each other by rotation. They continue in their reſpective offices a year. On the preſident's removal the ſenior ſteward ſucceeds him, and a junior ſteward is elected.

The Society at the Old Angel is governed by a maſter, 2 wardens, and 12 aſſiſtants, elected by the whole body. The maſter continues in office a year: the eldeſt warden ſucceeds him; the younger warden, the elder; and a new warden is choſen out of the whole body: the maſter and wardens nominate the 12 aſſiſtants, who continue in office a year. No perſon is admitted, who belongs to two clubs, or to one, when the allowance

is above 4s. a week: and members are forbidden to enter into clubs whoſe pay is above 4s. a week, under pain of excluſion. At the monthly meetings, 6d. is paid by each member to the box, and 2d. ſpent: ſick members receive 4s. weekly. Perſons entering the army, navy, merchants' or Eaſt India Company's ſervice, are excluded.

The allowance for funerals is according to the deceaſed member's ſtanding, from £1. to £3.

No great manufacture is carried on at Cheſterfield; but three or four iron founderies in the neighbourhood, employ many hands from this place. About 50 perſons are likewiſe employed in the potteries; near the ſame number in ſtocking-making; and about 40 in a ſmall carpet manufactory. The other inhabitants are ſhop-keepers, tradeſmen, inn-keepers, a few mechanics, farmers, and agricultural labourers. Cheſterfield is ſituated in a farming country; it is a market town, and tolerably well ſupplied with grain, and other proviſions; of which the uſual prices are: flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d. the ſtone; oatmeal, 2d. the lb.; mutton, 4½d.; veal, 4d.; beef, 4½d.; bacon, 7½d.; butter, 10d. for 16 ounces; potatoes, 10d. the peck; eggs, ½d. each; wheat, 26s. to 28s. the load, of 3 Wincheſter buſhels; malt, 39s. 6d. for 6 Wincheſter buſhels. A little oat bread is uſed here, but the chief conſumption is wheaten bread.

Common labourers earn 9s. and 10s. a week: men, working at the founderies, receive about 14s. a week; ſtocking-weavers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the day; maſons, joiners, &c. about 2s. 6d. a day.

Some years back the inhabitants were chiefly Diſſenters: at the preſent not more than one fifth of them, it is ſuppoſed, diſſent from the eſtabliſhed Church: there are in Cheſterfield, 1 Calviniſt, 1 Preſbyterian, 1 Methodiſt, and 1 Quaker place of worſhip.

The Poor are partly maintained at home, and partly in a work-houſe. The number at preſent in the work-houſe is 28; of which 12 are children, 8 men, and 8 women: 25 receive weekly penſions from the pariſh, which amounted a week or two ago, to £1. 15s. 2d: 10 Paupers receive occaſional relief; and 6 houſe-rents are paid. To give ſome idea of the uſual weekly allowance, and other circumſtances relative to the Poor of this pariſh, I ſubjoin a liſt of the out-poor in Cheſterfield, printed verbatim, from a liſt of the church-wardens and overſeers, that was taken in

Septemb

September 1781, and is the only one that could be met with. It would have been more ſatisfactory, had it minuted the occupations, as well as the ages, and places of abode, of the individuals therein mentioned.

A Liſt of the Out-Poor.

	per week. s.	d.
Andrew Ann, widow, aged 61 years, lives in Holywell-ſtreet	1	0
Bateman Sarah, widow, and 2 children, Cucknal	1	6
Beeſton William, 63, Salter-gate	1	6
Cade Elizabeth, ſick, 76, Shambles	1	0
Catledge Samuel, ſon, ſick, 7, Holywell-ſtreet	1	6
Chauntry Elizabeth, widow, 85, Lordſmill-ſtreet	1	6
Crowder, Mary, child, Sheffield	1	0
Dale Widow, Retford	0	9
Denbigh John, his family, Melton Mowbray, Leiceſterſhire	1	6
Dickenſon's —— wife, and 2 children, Beckingham	1	6
Dolphin Sarah, 68, Gluman-gate	1	0
Elliot Martha, widow, 46, 3 children, Margaret 9, Richard 5, Sarah 3, Lordſmill-ſtreet	2	0
Fidler Anne, deaf and dumb, Lordſmill-ſtreet	1	0
Goſling Anne, widow, 52, St. Mary's-gate	1	0
Heald Elizabeth, widow, 85, Gluman-gate	1	0
Heald Iſabel, widow, 65, Hollis-lane	1	0
Heywood's ——, 2 children, Pentridge	1	6
Higgins Mary, 41, Gluman-gate	1	0
Lee Sarah, her baſtard child, 2, Newbold	1	0
Lenthal Paul, ſick, 67, Holywell-ſtreet	1	0
Lowe Alice, widow, 69, Gluman-gate	1	0
Marſh Mary, widow, 70, Holywell-ſtreet	1	0
Naylor Rebecca, and 2 children, Sarah 4, Elizabeth 1, Raw-marſh, Yorkſhire	1	6
Nuttal Henry, lame, 66, Salter-gate	1	0
Parker Elizabeth, widow, 76, Durant Green	1	0
Parker Tabitha, her baſtard child, 1, Beetwell-ſtreet	1	6
Pymn Dorothy, widow, 76, Salter-gate	1	0
Ratcliffe, Ann, widow, 83, Tapton	1	0

Shenthall

	s.	d.
Shenthall Daniel, lame, 29, his wife, 29, and 3 children, Sarah 7, Anne 3, Thomas 5 months, New-ſquare	3	0
Sherwin Ellen, her baſtard child, Gluman-gate	1	0
Smedley Martha, blind, 23, Holywell-ſtreet	1	0
Smith Martha, her baſtard child, 6, Holymoor-ſide	1	0
Spencer Anne, widow, blind, 80, Chaddeſdon	1	0
Stocks Ann, her baſtard child, 1, White Cote	1	0
Taylor Thomas, ſick, and his wife, Stony Houghton	2	0
Tomlinſon —— child, 6, Weſt-barrs	1	0
Tomlinſon Margaret, huſband run away, 62, Weſt-barrs	1	0
Watts Lydia, widow, 68, Salter-gate	1	6
Webſter Joſeph, for lodging	0	8
Whyatt Martha, 43, Salter-gate	1	0
Whyatt Mary, 46, Salter-gate	1	0
Wragg ——, baſtard child, Darley	1	0
Wright Arthur, lame, Clay-lane	1	0

RENT PAID.

		£.	s.	d.
Bolton John, Chesterfield	*per ann.*	1	10	0
Denbigh Elizabeth, Ditto		1	19	0
Maſon Godfrey, Brampton Moor		2	10	0
Ratcliffe Widow, Chesterfield		1	10	0
Shentall Daniel, Ditto		1	14	0
Spencer Ann, Chaddeſdon		1	0	0
Spencer Widow, Chesterfield		1	10	0
Wragg Mary, Derby		1	10	0

A Liſt of the Paupers in the Work-houſe.

Blake Elizabeth, aged 73 years
Bingham Thomas, baſtard child, 3
Catledge Samuel, 3
Downs Martha, 36,
——— William her ſon, 4
——— Mary her daughter, 1
Denbigh Samuel, 66

Elliott

Elliott Elizabeth, 59
Elliott John, baſtard child, 3
Higginbotham Mary, baſtard child, 4
Hopkinſon Mary, 26, and 2 baſtard children,
——— James, 6
——— Henry, 2
Inman Samuel, 67
——— Sarah his daughter, 4
Lee Ann, 36
Nailor Sarah, 24
——— Benjamin, her baſtard ſon, 18 months
Newbold Jemima, 16, infirm
North Hannah, 82
Perkin Martha, 47
Slater George, 70
——— Thomas, 72
Stanley Samuel, 3
——— Sarah, 5
Storer Samuel, 88
Townend George, 6
Watton Anne, 48
——— William, her ſon, 7
Wright David, 71
York Mary, 58.

The following table exhibits the baptiſms, burials, and annual diſburſements from the Poor's Rates, for various purpoſes.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.
1700	72	82	38			
1774	82	60	Year ending at Eaſter	334	12	7¾
1775	76	68	— —	321	10	7
1776	88	123	— —	333	9	6
1777	93	85	— —	328	6	7
1778	87	78	— —	347	4	6
1779	107	100	— —	332	17	6

Years.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.			Total Disbursements. £.	s.	d.
1780	102	76	Year ending at Easter		409	9	3
1781	110	115	—	—	469	10	4½
1782	144	77	—	—	449	2	4½
1783	115	84	—	—	567	2	4½
1784	137	82	—	—	531	17	5½
1785	147	93	—	—	500	6	0
1786	142	92	—	—	653	5	4
1787	147	99	—	—	546	18	1
1788	151	130	—	—	676	5	8
1789	143	95	—	—	711	19	0
1790	133	129	—	—	575	15	9¾
1791	161	79	—	—	596	15	7½
1792	170	132	—	—	567	15	7
1793	160	96	—	—	588	1	0
1794	156	129	—	—	586	18	2½
1795	—	—	—	—	680	8	3½

The last year's assessments were raised at 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The accounts are so indistinct, that the annual expenditure on the Poor could not be made out. Since the year 1786, the constables' charges have been defrayed from the Poor's Rate: last year £108. 7s. 3d. were paid on that account; and the year before £44. 12s. The sums paid them, in former years, are not entered. The attorney's bill, paid last year from the Rate, amounted to £36. 12s. 10d.: this charge usually amounts to about £30. a year. 10 guineas a year, are paid to a doctor for the Poor. The master of the work-house is allowed an annual salary of £10.; together with his victuals. The bell-man, and beadle, likewise, receive from the Poor's Rate, cloaths and wages, amounting, altogether, to about £20. a year.

This township has considerable pecuniary aid from various charities, of which the following are the principal: —A donation of £10. a year was given in aid of the Poor's Rate. There is an hospital for 5 poor widows; 2 of whom receive an allowance of 1s. and 3 of 2s. a week: In another hospital, 6 poor widows receive each 1s. a week; together with a two-

penny loaf, every Sunday. The ſum of £40. is annually diſtributed to poor houſe-keepers, in ſums of £1. Six poor widows receive each £10. a year: 8 poor boys, who are not chargeable to the town, are apprenticed, from a donation of £40. a year. The corporation, from a donation at their diſpoſal, gives away 50 or 60 ſtone of beef, among the Poor, at Chriſtmas. There is a free-ſchool for the education of 20 poor boys; and in addition to theſe charities, ſeveral ſmall bequeſts are annually diſtributed among the Poor, in articles of food, and cloathing. The corporation are the truſtees for many of the above donations; and it is much to be deſired, that they would annually favour the Public with an account of their receipts and diſburſements.

The work-houſe is built in a good ſituation: it is kept clean, and is ſufficiently ſpacious. There are 8 or more beds in each room. Each bed is filled with chaff, and has 2 ſheets, a blanket, and coverlid. The inmates, when ſick, are removed into a ſmall adjoining building; in which, likewiſe, are lodged lunatics, and perſons labouring under infectious diſorders. There is a large work-room for Paupers to work in. Mr. Howard, when he inſpected this houſe, ſuggeſted ſome alterations for rendering the rooms airy, which accordingly took place. That indefatigable man, in the purſuit of his philanthropic views, viſited moſt of the work-houſes in the kingdom.

The Poor in the houſe are employed in ſpinning lint, and wool; principally for houſehold conſumption. The men are ſometimes ſent out to work in the neighbourhood. No regular account of earnings is kept; but the maſter of the work-houſe thinks, they amount to about £30. a year, on an average.

Certificates are rarely granted by this pariſh: about 3 or 4 removals occur every year. The pariſh maintains 10 baſtards, that are chargeable; and is reimburſed by the fathers, for maintaining 7 others.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet in the work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, beef, broth, and potatoes,	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Puddings, ſauce, and beer.	Pint of beer, and bread.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Bread and beer.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.

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The proportion of food is 1 ſtone of beef to 30 perſons. 3 oz. of cheeſe to each adult perſon. Wheaten bread is uſed, and is apparently very good: there is no butter in the ſauce; it is compoſed of water, vinegar and treacle.

May, 1795.

DERBY.

IN the pariſh of St. Alkmund, Derby, 181 houſes pay the houſe or window-tax; 63 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £158.

The following were the Poor's Rates for a few years back, on the net rental.

	s.	d.	
Year ending Eaſter 1788	1	10½	on land.
——	1	3	on houſes.
1789	2	3	on land.
——	1	6	on houſes.
1790	1	10½	on land.
——	1	3	on houſes.
1791	1	6	on land.
——	1	0	on houſes.
1792	1	6	on land.
——	1	0	on houſes.
1793	1	6	on land.
——	1	0	on houſes.
1794	2	3	on land.
——	1	6	on houſes.
1795	2	3	on land.
——	1	6	on houſes.

More money is raiſed from the land than from the houſes towards the Poor's Rates. An additional rate was made this year to provide men for the Navy.

The work-houſe ſeems in every reſpect the beſt in Derby: it is airy, clean, and well provided with good bedding, (of feather beds,) and other neceſſary furniture.

Weekly bill of fare.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Butcher's meat, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk pottage.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding.	As Monday.

On meat days each perſon receives about 8 oz. of meat, and, on Friday, from 2 to 3 oz. of cheeſe, ½ lb. of bread, and 1 pint of beer. Thoſe, who do not eat their allowance at dinner, may receive it afterwards. Women, when they waſh, and other perſons, during ſevere labour, have an additional allowance of victuals.

The number of perſons now in the work-houſe is 36; of whom 6 are under 7 years of age; 8 between 7 and 12, who do a little work, and the reſt chiefly middle-aged women. Thoſe who can work, are moſtly employed in the ſilk, and cotton mills; and, altogether, earn about 16s. a week: they are allowed 2d. in the ſhilling for themſelves.

The following is a liſt of Out-penſioners.

		Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
1	A carpenter, lame;	70	2	0
2	A ſtocking-weaver's widow;	70	1	6
3	A ſilk-manufacturer's wife; with a ſick ſon;	70	2	6
4	A ſoldier's wife;	58	1	0
5	A ſtocking-weaver's widow, infirm;	60	1	6
6	A widow, with a ſick daughter;	62	2	0
7	2 children;	—	2	0
8	A carpenter's widow;	60	0	6
9	A labourer's widow;	58	1	3
10	A ſoldier's widow;	60	1	6
11	A labourer's widow, with 2 children;	56	1	6
	Carried over		17	3

		Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
	Brought over - -	-	17	3
12	A widow; lame; - - -	50	1	0
13	A hatter; lame; - - -	56	1	6
14	A ſawyer's widow, with a child; -	45	1	6
15	A ſawyer's widow; - -	78	1	6
16	A maltſter's widow; paralytic; -	62	1	0
17	A ſtocking-weaver's wife; lame; -	54	1	6
18	A farmer, and his wife, each about; -	80	4	0
19	A ſtocking-weaver's widow, and 1 child; -	55	1	0
20	A woman, who paid £50. to the pariſh on condition of receiving a weekly allowance of 4s.	50	4	0
21	A ſtocking-weaver; - - -	80	1	6
22	A labourer, and family; - -	55	1	0
23	A labourer's widow; - - -	60	1	0
24	A labourer's widow; - - -	70	1	0
25	A ſoldier's child; - - -	—	1	3
26	A ſoldier's wife, and 2 children; -	50	2	0
27	12 baſtards, coſt weekly - - -	—	15	6
28	17 receive caſual relief, amounting, weekly, to about		14	0
	Total of weekly allowances -		£3 11	6

10 militia men's wives, belonging to other pariſhes, receive weekly - - - - - £1 10 0

The population of the pariſh of All-Saints, Derby, was accurately taken in 1789, when the number of houſes was found to be 532; and of inhabitants, 2675. 300 houſes pay the houſe or window-tax; 232 are exempted.

The following table ſhews the annual diſburſements from the Poor's Rate, ſince the year 1773. In 1709, the Rate amounted to £115. 16s. 1d.

Years.

Years.	Annual Disbursements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
Ending in May 1773	787	6	8½	2	6
1774	811	2	9¼	2	6
1775	843	7	1¼	2	6
1776	846	17	5	2	6
1777	788	16	1¼	2	1
1778	892	9	8	2	6
1779	866	18	7¼	2	6
1780	899	5	10¾	2	6
1781	836	2	8	2	1
1782	831	5	9	2	0
1783	813	18	0¼	2	0
1784	721	2	6	1	10
1785	706	19	9½	1	10
1786	731	11	2½	1	10
1787	631	9	2½	1	10
1788	674	5	6¾	1	10
1789	783	11	11	1	10
1790	692	4	1	1	10
1791	756	3	5½	1	10
1792	289	7	6½	for the first half year: the other half year was not inserted in the book.	
1793	614	13	1	1	9
1794	898	5	10	2	1

Ending in May 1795.—The accounts of this year are not made up, but the Rate is the same as that ending in May 1794.

The following are the particulars of sums received in the year ending in May 1794:

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts on account of bastardy - -	139	12	2
By cash reimbursed for relieving Paupers belonging to other parishes - - - -	30	3	6
Carried over -	£169	15	8

				£.	s.	d.
			Brought over -	169	15	8
By cash, from county treasurer, for money advanced to corporals, drummers, &c. - -				96	6	6
Reimbursements, for money paid to militia men -				100	8	3
By 5 assessments - - - -				740	13	9
By balance from the late overseer - -				30	0	0
				£1137	4	2
Deduct deficiencies, from poor persons not paying the Rate -	£94	17	6½			
Other deductions - -	144	0	9½			
	£238	18	4	£238	18	4
			Total expenditure -	£898	5	10

The earnings of the Poor, which amount annually to about £145. are not noticed in the account ending in 1794; but each week's earnings are accounted for by the master, and deducted from his weekly bill of expences. In other years the earnings were received by the overseer, and accounted for in the general receipts.

The following articles are included in each year's expenditure:

	£.	s.	d.
Standing officer's salary - - - -	15	0	0
Surgeon's salary - - - -	15	0	0
Salary of the master of the poor-house - -	10	0	0
Expences at vestry meetings, &c. about - -	2	10	0
Total -	£42	10	0

The number of Poor, at present, in the work-house, is 53, of whom 9 are under 8 years of age; 15 from 8 to 14, who work at the silk, or cotton mills, and earn each, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week: the others are, mostly, old and infirm. They work 12 hours in the day, exclusive of meal times. Those who work, are paid 2½d. in the shilling, out of their earnings. The earnings, during the last 3 weeks, were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
First week's earnings	2	3	9	Second week's earnings	3	4	0½	Third week's earnings	3	2	9
Allowance to Poor	0	4	10½	Allowance to Poor	0	7	8	Allowance to Poor	0	8	0
Net earnings to the House -	£1	18	10½	Net earnings to the House -	£2	16	4½	Net earnings to the House -	£2	14	9

56 out-penſioners, (among whom are 22 widows, and 14 baſtards,) receive £4. 15s. 3d. weekly. The wives of 22 militia men receive weekly, £3. 8s. 3d.; which ſum, it is expected, will be reimburſed by other pariſhes.

The following is one week's expenditure in the Houſe:

	£.	s.	d.
103lb. of beef, at 3½d. - - -	1	10	0½
6 buſhels of wheat - - -	2	14	0
Grinding wheat - - -	0	2	0
3 ſtone of flour - - -	0	7	9
Oatmeal and ſalt - - -	0	3	6
Potatoes - - - -	0	3	6
Barm - - - -	0	1	6
Veal, for the maſter's table - -	0	0	10
58lb. of beef, at 3½d. - - -	0	15	5½
Baking - - - -	0	2	1
Groceries - - - -	0	4	6
Milk - - - - -	0	7	6
Treacle - - - - -	0	0	4
Total of one week -	£6	13	0

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, veal, or mutton, with bread, potatoes, &c. and broth.	Beer, and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cold meat, and broth.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplins.	Ditto.

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The maſter allows about 3lb. of butcher's meat, weekly; and at ſupper, daily, a pint of ſmall beer, to each adult; and proportionably, to children. About 2 certificates are granted annually; and about 4 removals from this pariſh occur every year.

The ſmall pariſh of St. Michael, Derby, conſiſts wholly of buildings: it contains 640 inhabitants: 65 houſes pay the window-tax; and about 63 are exempted. The land-tax raiſed here amounts to £45.

In the following ſums, (which are the annual diſburſements from the Poor's Rate,) are included money paid to church-wardens, highways, &c. which, upon an average, amounts, annually, to £12.

Years.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound on the net rent. s.	d.
1774	129	6	4½	1	6
1775	92	10	7¼	1	0
1776	98	5	8	1	0
1777	110	16	8½	1	0
1778	115	13	6½	1	0
1779	169	7	6½	1	6
1780	163	7	5	2	0
1781	131	7	1½	1	6
1782	141	16	11	1	6
1783	122	6	5½	1	6
1784	113	3	1	1	6
1785	125	2	11½	1	6
1786	156	12	7½	1	6
1787	194	4	0¾	2	0
1788	151	0	5	2	0
1789	178	6	2½	2	0
1790	162	13	1½	2	0
1791	196	11	8½	2	0
1792	191	17	9	2	0
1793	230	13	0½	2	6
1794	238	10	4	2	6
1795	Accounts not ſettled.				

There is no poor-houſe in this pariſh; but the neceſſitous are relieved at their own homes. At preſent, 28 Paupers, who have, moſtly, families, receive altogether, weekly, £2. 19s. 2d.; beſides which, about 12s. a week are diſburſed in caſual payments; excluſive of the charge of maintaining the wives of ſoldiers, and militia men, which could not be aſcertained.

There is a houſe in this pariſh, which was given, for 8 poor men, and 4 women, who likewiſe receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week.

About 2 perſons are removed, annually, from this pariſh. There have been no certificates granted during the laſt 3 years: before that period, about 1 certificate was granted annually.

In the pariſh of St. Peter's, Derby, 209 houſes pay the houſe or window tax; and 126 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £121. 5s. 2d.

The following is the fulleſt account that could be obtained of parochial income and expenditure:

Years.	Collections.			Diſburſements.			Rate in the pound on net rent. on land.		on houſes.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1780	—	—	—	606	5	11¾	2	6	1	3
1781	—	—	—	551	4	6½	2	6	1	3
1782	697	18	11½	643	0	10½	2	6	1	3
1783	663	3	9	613	16	10½	2	6	1	3
1784	755	11	11	697	18	6½	2	9	1	4½
1785	651	5	1½	598	9	0½	2	6	1	3
1786	824	14	7	777	11	5	3	6	1	9
1787	740	19	2	687	19	6¼	3	0	1	6
1788	684	3	3¾	632	18	9½	2	6	1	3
1789	731	11	10¾	673	12	10¾	3	0	1	6
1790	No account could be obtained relative						3	0	1	6
1791	to the collection or expenditure in						2	9	1	4½
1792	1790 and ſubſequent years.						2	9	1	4½
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	4½
1794	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	1	6

The rental of land in this pariſh is to the rental of houſes as £17. 16s. is to £60. 16s. which is 1 to 3½. About £160. are annually added to

to the Poor's Rate, from rents of houſes and land belonging to the pariſh.

The Poor are, partly, maintained in a work-houſe, the maſter of which is allowed, for his ſuperintendence, and for collecting the aſſeſſments, a ſalary of £20. a year. A ſurgeon receives 10 guineas a year. The number of inmates, at preſent, is 39, of which 15 are under 12 years of age. Thoſe who are able to work, either knit or ſpin, for the uſe of the houſe; or are employed in the neighbouring ſilk or cotton mills; and receive 2d. in a ſhilling for themſelves. Their earnings in 4 weeks were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
	1	0	7
	1	2	2
	1	3	6
	1	2	6
	£4	8	9
Deduct 2d. in the 1s. or one ſixth -	0	14	9½
The earnings of the pariſh amount to -	£3	13	11½

The work-houſe is ſmall, but the rooms are neat and well aired: the beds are filled with feathers.

The following is a Table of the Diet.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, broth, bread, potatoes, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Baked puddings with ſuet.	Bread and beer.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage.	Bread and beer.
Friday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplins and treacle ſauce, in ſummer. / Peaſe pottage, in winter. / Sometimes bread, cheeſe, and beer.	As on Monday.

The bread uſed here is wheaten, and leavened: other work-houſes in the town uſe the ſame ſort. On meat days, about 30 lb. of meat, (bones included,) are divided among 40 perſons.

The weekly bills of the work-houſe, (including groceries and baking,) were, lately, as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
25 April 1795.—4 bushels of wheat, at 8s. 9d.	-	1	15	0
128 lb. of beef at 3½d. - -		1	17	4
Oatmeal - - -		0	2	0
Butter and eggs - - -		0	3	2
Veal, 7 lb. at 3d. - -		0	1	9
Milk - - - -		0	8	0
Potatoes - - -		0	5	0
Washing - - -		0	1	4
Barm, (or yeast) - - -		0	0	8
Other articles - - -		0	0	2
	£	4	14	5

		£	s.	d.
2d May 1795.—Wheat - - -		£1	16	0
130 lb. of beef at 3½d. - -		1	17	11
Oatmeal - - -		0	1	5
Milk - - - - -		0	8	0
Butter - - -		0	3	0
Potatoes - - - -		0	5	5½
Washing - - -		0	1	4
Barm - - -		0	1	2
Other articles - - -		0	0	3½
	£	4	14	7

		£	s.	d.
7th May 1795.—Wheat - - -		1	16	0
112 lb. of beef at 3½d. - -		1	12	8
Butter and eggs - - -		0	3	0
Oatmeal - - -		0	2	10
28 lb. of veal at 3½d. - -		0	8	2
Milk - - -		0	8	0
Potatoes - - - -		0	5	5½
Oil - - - -		0	0	7
Barm - - - -		0	0	8
Washing - - -		0	1	4
Other articles - - -		0	0	3
	£	4	18	11½

The

The following is a liſt of the out-penſioners belonging to the pariſh.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
An unmarried woman; ſubject to fits; - -	58	1	0
A widow, and 3 children; - - -	40	3	0
A bricklayer's widow; - - -	70	1	0
A ſoldier's widow; - - - -	70	1	0
A ſtocking-weaver, and his wife; both infirm; each about - - - - -	66	1	0
A ſtocking-weaver's widow, and 1 child; - -	40	1	0
A widow; - - - - -	75	1	0
A ſtocking-weaver, and 2 children; - - -	70	1	0
A ſoldier's wife, and 2 children; - - -	—	1	0
A joiner's wife, lame; with three children; -	30	1	0
A labourer's widow; with 2 children; - -	40	1	0
An orphan, under 7 years of age; - -	—	1	0
A blind man; - - - -	30	1	0
A ſoldier's child; - - -	—	1	0
A ſtocking-weaver, and his wife; - -	70	1	0
A ſilk-twiner's widow; - - -	65	1	0
A labourer's widow; - - -	60	1	0
2 lame children; - - - -	—	2	0
A lame man, and his wife; each about - -	70	1	0
An infirm woman; - - -	25	1	0
A widow, and 3 children; - - -	50	1	0
A blind woman; - - -	—	1	0
A butcher's widow; with 3 children; - -	45	2	6
A labourer's widow; with 2 children; - -	22	3	0
A ſeaman's wife, and one child; - -	23	1	0
A labourer's widow; ſick; - - - -	60	1	0
A ſoldier's wife; and 4 children; - - -	28	4	0
A bricklayer's widow; and 3 children; - -	38	2	0
A woman, deſerted by her huſband; with 1 child;	—	1	0
An innkeeper's widow; - - - -	74	1	6
A ſhoemaker's widow; - - - -	80	1	6
The family of a diſorderly perſon who has abſconded;	—	1	6
Carried over -		£2	4 0

	Weekly Allowance. £.	s.	d.
Brought over - -	2	4	0
To theſe may be added 9 baſtards - -	0	15	0
The wives of 3 militia men, belonging to the pariſh -	0	10	6
The wives of 5 ditto, belonging to other pariſhes, reimburſed	0	12	0
Three houſe rents are alſo paid; they amount annually to	6	19	11

The caſual payments amount, weekly, to 6s. In the work-houſe there are about 5 or 6 deaths, upon an average, every year. About 3 certificates are granted annually. The perſons ſent out of the pariſh under orders of removal, are, chiefly, pregnant girls. It is ſaid that not more than 5 appeals on removals have taken place within the laſt 10 years: about 5 paupers are removed every 2 years. Theſe circumſtances, although they often materially affect parochial expenditure, are ſeldom recorded in the books, and are, generally, only obtainable from hearſay information.

The extent of the pariſh of St. Werburgh, Derby, is about 700 acres. The population, in 1789, was found to be 1935 inhabitants. 228 houſes pay the houſe or window-tax; 170 are exempted.

An old pariſh book contains accounts of the Diſburſements for the Poor, from the year 1687. The following table was formed from that and other documents; but a book was unfortunately miſſing, that contained the accounts of 16 years, between 1769 and 1786. The net expences of the Poor in 1776, and the Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, are ſupplied from the returns made to Parliament.

Years.		£.	s.	d.
1687	In the diſburſements of this and moſt	72	5	2
1688	of the 14 following years are included	58	4	0
1689	aſſeſſments for church-wardens, high-	82	0	5
1690	ways, &c. - - -	79	18	9½
1691	— — —	62	3	10
1692	— — —	67	15	11
1693	— — —	67	4	0
1694	— — —	98	17	7¾
1695	— — —	80	11	9
1696	— — —	84	2	0½
1697	— — —	98	13	1½

Years.		£.	s.	d.
1700	— — —	86	16	0
1701	— — —	109	19	4
1704	— — —	70	4	8
1705	— — —	88	17	0

		£.	s.	d.				Rate in the Pound on the nominal rental. s.	d.
1708	Weekly pay to 34 Paupers	62	18	7					
	Caſual payments -	9	0	6					
	Houſe rents -	9	8	0					
	Church-wardens bills	27	5	7	108	12	8	2	0
1768	Diſburſements for the Poor				237	17	4	2	0
1769	Ditto - - -				287	6	$10\frac{3}{4}$	2	6
1776	Ditto - - -				222	0	0	0	0
1783	Poor's Rates - -				340	8	2	0	0
1784	Ditto - - -				344	16	1	0	0
1785	Ditto - - -				344	18	9	0	0
1786	Diſburſements for the Poor				607	11	1	4	0
1787	— — —				670	12	9	5	0
1788	— — —				511	13	$7\frac{1}{4}$	4	0
1789	— — —				515	0	7	4	0
1790	— — —				466	17	6	3	6
1791	Ditto — — —				397	12	9	3	0
1792	— — —				265	18	3	2	0
1793	— — —				277	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
1794	— — —				425	3	10	3	0
1795	— — —				462	15	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	6

The Rates in Derby fall very unequally on different perſons; ſome pay as much for a net rental of £10. as others do for £20. The nominal rental is higher than the real rental in the following proportion: a 1s. aſſeſſment is levied at the rate of 6d. in the pound on houſes, and 9d. in the pound on land; ſo that the nominal Rate for 1795, 3s. 6d. in the pound, is in fact 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound.

In the work-houſe are 24 paupers, of various deſcriptions. 52 out-penſioners, of whom 17 are baſtards, 18 widows, 3 militia men's wives, who ſerving for the pariſh, and 6 ſoldiers wives, receive weekly, at preſent, £4. 2s. The families of 16 militia men belonging to other pariſhes, are likewiſe paid here.

The

The work-houſe is ſimilar to others in Derby, except in the article of bedding. The beds are filled with chaff; a blanket often ſupplies the place of a coverlid.

The following is the uſual weekly rotation of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Butcher's meat, &c. &c.	Bread, and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Suet puddings.	Milk pottage.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplins.	Boiled beer and bread.

Various donations, doles, &c. amounting to about £ 17. are annually diſtributed to ſuch Poor as do not receive parochial aſſiſtance.

The following table comprehends the baptiſms and burials in the pariſhes of All Saints, St. Michael, and St. Werburgh, Derby.

	All Saints.		St. Michael.		St. Werburgh.	
Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Baptiſms.	Burials.
1774	87	64	—	—	—	—
1775	85	90	25	32	87	52
1776	98	73	20	13	64	64
1777	92	60	17	9	89	46
1778	74	72	17	26	86	75
1779	72	86	16	28	72	60
1780	83	83	16	15	71	75
1781	78	75	20	20	68	79
1782	76	88	26	28	81	82
1783	86	55	24	12	79	46
1784	85	91	26	18	66	51
1785	92	101	19	16	90	48
1786	107	66	20	20	60	74
1787	102	79	28	27	79	71
1788	92	105	15	32	73	76
1789	85	66	25	20	80	61
1790	111	72	23	20	78	51
1791	105	82	19	33	75	59
1792	76	71	20	11	68	59
1793	69	83	20	22	58	81
1794	87	Regiſter not completed.	23	25	66	64

The

The town of Derby conſiſts of the 5 pariſhes, above enumerated; the Poor's Rates have riſen a little, during the laſt 2 or 3 years, in conſequence of the ſtagnation of buſineſs, occaſioned, perhaps, in ſome degree, by the war; the high price of proviſions; and the increaſed number of chargeable perſons from ſoldiers' and militia men's families. There are 8 Friendly Societies in Derby; and 101 ale-houſes, or inns. So that it appears, from reckoning up the houſes in the different pariſhes, that, nearly, every 16th houſe is an ale-houſe.

Number of houſes in	All Saints	532
	St. Alkmund	244
	St. Michael	128
	St. Peter	335
	St. Werburgh	398
Ale-houſes	101)	1637 (16$\frac{1}{5}$

The rent of land, in the Derby pariſhes, is from £2. 10s. to £4. 10s.; the average may be ſtated at about £3. the acre. There are ſeveral canals cutting in the neighbourhood, in which common labourers earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Children, from 7 to 12 years of age, earn from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, in the ſilk and cotton mills. Stocking-weavers earn, according to their ability, and induſtry, from 6s. to 20s. a week. In the paper and china manufacture, men earn from 10s. to 21s. a week.

The preſent prices of proviſions, (16th May,) are: beef, from 4d. to 6d. the pound; mutton, 5d; veal, 4d; bacon, 8d; butter, 9$\frac{1}{2}$d. to 10d.; potatoes, 1s. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; flour, from 2s 4d. to 2s. 9d. the ſtone; oatmeal, 1s. 6d. for 8lb; wheat, 9s. to 9s. 4d. the buſhel; barley, 45s. the quarter; malt, 7s. 3d. the buſhel.

The twiſting of ſilk is the ancient and principal manufacture in this town. There are 12 mills; of which 11 are now at work, and give employment to about 1000 people, who are chiefly women and children. About 100 perſons are employed in ſtocking-weaving. Both ſilk and worſted ſtockings are made here. A few years ago three cotton mills were erected, for carding, roving, and ſpinning cotton; and employ about 500 hands, including children. 50 perſons work in a paper-mill; and about 60

in a porcelain manufactory. The reſt of the inhabitants are gentlemen, tradeſmen, ſhop-keepers, inn-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers.

Brown wheaten bread is univerſally preferred here for common uſe, and thoſe who can afford it, often eat butcher's meat.

There are 3 Diſſenting meeting-houſes, all of different denominations. The number of ſcholars, who attend the various Sunday ſchools, eſtabliſhed in Derby, amounts to 440.

Laſt winter £480. were collected, and diſtributed in bread, to the Poor.

May, 1795.

WIRKSWORTH.

THE townſhip of Wirkſworth comprehends about 2200 acres. The number of houſes, including 36 ale-houſes, is 607; which contain, by eſtimation, 620 families, and 2800 inhabitants. 152 houſes pay the window-tax, and 455 are exempted. Many well-informed people in the pariſh are of opinion that the population has rather decreaſed within the laſt 20 years: it was, however, not thought worth while to examine the regiſters in order to determine this point, as there are a number of chapelries adjoining to the pariſh, whoſe baptiſms and burials are inſerted, promiſcuouſly, in the regiſter of Wirkſworth. The inhabitants are, chiefly, of the eſtabliſhed Church. There are 4 Sunday ſchools in the pariſh, which inſtruct about 60 ſcholars.

There are ſeveral conſiderable lead-mines in this townſhip; in which a third part of the inhabitants is employed. About 220 perſons work in a cotton manufactory. Several wool-combers reſide here. Poor women and children pick cotton, and ſpin worſted. A common labourer earns from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. a day. Miners are paid about 10s. a week. The wages in that employment are extremely irregular. Women can earn from 5½d. to 6d. a day, in ſpinning worſted; and from 3s. to 5s. a week, in ſpinning cotton. Children from 8 to 14 years of age earn from 1s. to 5s. a week. Overſeers in the cotton works receive 12s. a week. The mining buſineſs is very dull at preſent, and does not afford much employment.

The prices of proviſions are: flour, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. the ſtone; oatmeal, 2s. 4d. the ſtone; potatoes, 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. for 16 oz.; milk,

milk, from 1½d. to 2d. the quart; beef, 4d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 7d. to 8d.; eggs, 3 for 2d.

The rent of land is from £1. 1s. to £3. The average is about £2. The land is mostly in grass; tithe is compounded for at 3s. an acre, a composition which is thought very low. The land-tax amounts to £160.

Here are 8 Friendly Societies; the average number of members in each is about 85.

The parish accounts have been kept in a very careless manner: the following table, which was not without considerable difficulty extracted from the books scattered in different parts of the township, exhibits the annual amount of disbursements for 20 years. From an account in the hands of a private person, accidentally met with, were obtained the assessments and disbursements in 1689. The former amounted to £126. 9s. 5d.; the latter to £125. 15s. 1½d.

Years.	Total Disbursements. £.	s.	d.
Ending in May 1775	480	13	10
1776	No accounts.		
1777	384	4	10
1778	434	6	6
1779	567	8	9½
1780	623	14	3¼
1781	703	6	2½
1782	712	9	5
1783	686	9	9
1784	719	12	6½
1785	661	3	4
1786	699	6	0
1787	616	11	8
1788	582	3	4¾
1789	554	10	9
1790	589	14	5½
1791	666	14	6
1792	735	9	0
1793	657	9	8½
1794	829	16	4½
1795	794	13	2

The returns made to Parliament in 1786 ſtate the expences for the Poor in 1776 at £ 493. 13s. 5d.; and the aſſeſſments in 1783, at £ 650. 16s.; in 1784, at £ 647. 9s. 11d.; and in 1785, at £ 565. 19s.

The laſt year's diſburſements were collected at about 2s. 3d. in the pound for houſes, and 3s. 7d. in the pound for land on the net rental.

Since the year 1781, the conſtables' bills, amounting annually to between £ 30. and £ 40. have been paid out of the Poor's Rate. The expences of veſtry meetings rarely exceed £ 3. a year. The ſalary of the maſter of the work-houſe, who, alſo, collects the aſſeſſments, is £ 16. 16s. a year, together with board for himſelf, and his wife. The ſurgeon's ſalary is £ 14. a year. The work-houſe is an old building, not originally intended for the purpoſe, to which it is now applied. It is not in a good ſituation; but is, as far as it's conſtruction will permit, kept clean, and airy.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread, and broth.	Bread, broth, butcher's meat, potatoes, &c.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Monday,	Milk pottage.	Baked puddings, and treacle ſauce.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Bread and milk.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thurſday,	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.
Friday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.

On meat days the proportion of meat is about 20lb. for 30 perſons.

The children are kept very clean; and are inſtructed in their catechiſm, in reading, &c. There are 3 lunatics at preſent in the houſe. Few of the inmates are able to work; thoſe, who are, ſpin lint, tow, &c. for the uſe of the houſe: they are allowed 1d. for every 7d. of ſpinning. The rooms are of various ſizes, and contain from 2 to 7 beds each. The beds and pillows are filled with chaff. Each bed has 2 ſheets, 1 blanket, and 1 coverlid.

The deaths in the work-houſe were in 1792,—6; in 1793,—5; in 1794,—7.

The expences of the laſt month, (April,) were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Flour and baking - - - -	1	5	7
Oatmeal - - - - -	3	14	2
Carried over -	£4	19	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought over -	4	19	9
Milk - - - - - -	2	2	0
Grocery - - - - - -	1	7	7½
Sundries - - - - - -	1	2	2
Mercery - - - - - -	0	3	9½
Butcher's meat, (veal,) - - - -	0	3	10
Oatmeal - - - - - -	1	1	3
Cooperage - - - - -	0	1	2
Shoes - - - - - - -	0	7	11
£	11	9	6

Pigs belonging to the work-houſe were killed this month; and therefore the conſumption of butcher's meat appears in the above account very inconſiderable.

The Poor in the work-houſe at preſent amount to 28; of which 12 are under 7 years of age; 1 of 25; 3 of 34; 3 of 44; 2 of 64; 4 of 74; and 3 of 83.

The following liſt of the regular weekly penſioners exhibits their ages, occupation, and weekly allowance; beſides which the pariſh pays 10 houſe-rents, amounting to £ 11. 9s. annually.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
A miner's widow, inſane; - -	55	1	0
A miller; infirm; - - - -	55	1	6
A blind man; - - - -	20	1	0
A farmer's widow, lame; - - -	70	1	0
A miner's widow; - - - -	68	0	6
A labourer; - - - - -	80	1	0
A miner; - - - - -	76	1	6
A rag-gatherer; - - - -	74	1	0
A ſhoe-maker, and 3 children; - -	28	0	6
A woman, with 2 children, deſerted by her huſband;	35	1	0
A widow; - - - - -	66	1	0
A wool-comber's widow, and 4 children; - -	38	2	0
A miner's widow; - - - -	70	1	6
Carried over -		14	6

	Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
Brought over -		14	6
A miner's widow, and ſon; he is inſane; - - -	70	1	6
A miner's widow, and 5 children; - - -	40	4	0
A widow; - - - - - -	70	1	0
A widow; - - - - -	74	1	0
A joiner, infirm; - - - - -	74	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm; - - - -	60	1	6
A labourer's widow; - - - -	80	1	0
A miner's widow; - - - -	80	1	6
A miner's widow, and a child; - - -	30	1	0
A tailor's wife, deſerted by her huſband; - -	50	0	6
A miner's widow; - - -	70	1	0
A baſtard; - - - -	—	0	6
A ſick man; - - - - -	26	0	9
A wool-comber, infirm; - - -	60	1	6
A miner's widow; - - - -	40	0	9
A miner's widow; - - - - -	40	1	6
A ſhoemaker, aſthmatic; - - -	74	1	6
A miner, blind; - - - - -	50	3	0
A miner's widow, and 3 children; -	32	4	0
A miner's widow; - - - -	80	1	0
A widow; - - - -	76	0	9
A miner and wife; - - - -	74	2	6
A ſpinſter, infirm; - - - - -	58	1	6
A labourer's widow; - - -	80	1	6
A miner's widow; - - -	60	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm; - - -	60	2	0
A rag-gatherer, lame: - - -	76	1	6
A wool-comber, and large family; - - -	28	0	6
A miner's widow, inſane; - - -	60	0	6
A farmer, infirm; - - - -	73	1	6
A carrier; - - - - - -	76	1	6
A ſpinſter, lame; - - - - -	60	1	6
A miner's widow; - - - -	74	1	0
Carried over -		£3	1 3

	Age.	Weekly Allowance. £.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	3	1	3
A blind man; - - - -	28	0	2	0
A butcher's widow; - - -	76	0	1	0
A tanner, reduced by poverty; - -	80	0	2	0
A miner, infirm; - - - -	76	0	0	6
A cotton-ſpinner and family; - -	50	0	0	9
A child, whoſe father abſconded; - -	3	0	1	3
A widow; - - - - -	76	0	1	0
A maſon's widow; - - - -	50	0	2	0
A miner's widow; - - - -	50	0	0	6
A labourer; - - - - -	80	0	1	0
A woman, whoſe huſband deſerted her; - -	70	0	0	6
A wool-comber, and his wife; - -	80	0	2	6
A widow; - - - - -	70	0	1	6
A labourer; - - - -	—	0	1	0
Ditto; - - - - -	—	0	1	0
A hoſier's widow, and 2 children; - -	40	0	1	0
A cotton manufacturer, lame; - - -	25	0	1	0
A ſadler's widow, and 6 children; - -	—	0	4	0
		£4	5	9
9 ſoldiers' wives, and 6 children; - -		0	15	0
A militia man's wife; - - -		0	1	6
19 baſtards; - - - - -		1	5	4
6 ditto, for which the fathers reimburſe the money; -		0	9	1
		£6	16	8
43 poor people receive caſual relief: their laſt month's allowances were - - - -		£6	2	5½
Coals, books, warrants, &c. - - -		1	5	0
		£7	7	5½

The ſubſcriptions for the Poor laſt winter amounted to £60. which were laid out in purchaſing coals, beef, and potatoes. The Poor in the

work-houſe have oat-bread, but no beer or cheeſe is allowed, except at Chriſtmas: a ſort of gruel, called water pottage, conſiſting of a ſmall proportion of oatmeal, and a ſmall onion boiled with water, was eaten with bread, twice, and ſometimes thrice, a day, by many poor people, in this neighbourhood: it was much uſed during the late hard ſeaſon: the value of ſuch a meſs for each adult perſon was about $1\frac{1}{4}$d.

Several ſmall donations, amounting to £45. 10s. are annually diſtributed among the Poor, who do not receive any parochial aſſiſtance.

Here is alſo an hoſpital, containing apartments for 4 poor widows, who have an allowance of 5s. 6d. a month, each; and twice in the year, each of them receives a donation of 16s. 6d. *May*, 1795.

DEVON.

CLYST ST. GEORGE.

THE pariſh of Clyſt St. George is one mile and three quarters in length, and, nearly, the ſame in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 150. 18 houſes pay the commutation tax: one is a double tenement: about 28 cottages are exempted. The men are wholly employed in agriculture; the women make lace, and ſpin. All the inhabitants are of the Church of England.

Farms, in general, in this neighbourhood are from £200. a year, down to £50. One farmer, however, rents an eſtate of £400. a year. The uſual tenure is a leaſe for 14 years. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and, lately, potatoes have been much attended to. This pariſh contains many orchards. There are no commons or waſte lands: the whole pariſh has been many years incloſed. A marſh, however, adjoining the river Ex, on which this pariſh is ſituated, is ſtill capable of improvement. In the adjacent pariſhes, are many valuable, though ſmall, commons: the proprietors of which, as well as the public, would probably receive great benefit from a general incloſure bill. Tithes

are compounded for at 2s. 6d. in the pound on the actual rent. 40s. an acre, ſeem about the average rent; but the landlord pays all Poor's rates, taxes, and repairs, which were altogether computed at 5s. in the pound, before the preſent ſcarcity. The land-tax is about 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The prices of proviſions are greatly increaſed within the laſt two years: the Poor cannot now purchaſe meat at leſs than 4½d. or 5d. the pound. Wheat, at preſent, ſells for 12s. the buſhel, Wincheſter meaſure; butter at 13d. the pound; common cheeſe at 4d. the pound.

Agricultural labourers, in general, receive 1s. a day, and liquor; a few farmers give 14d. a day, and liquor: during the corn harveſt, meat is added.

There is only one public-houſe, and no Friendly Society in the pariſh; but a few of the inhabitants are members of Friendly Societies eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood: moſt of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magiſtrates. The grand inducement to enter into theſe Societies, ſeems to be in a great meaſure taken away by a late Act, "to prevent the removal of poor perſons, until they ſhall become actually "chargeable[1]."

No labourer can, at preſent, maintain himſelf, wife, and two children, on his earnings: they have all relief from the pariſh, either in money, or in corn at a reduced price. Before the preſent war, wheaten bread, and cheeſe, and, about twice a week, meat, were their uſual food: it is now barley bread, and no meat: they have, however, of late, made great uſe of potatoes. Their common earnings are 6s. a week, and liquor. An induſtrious healthy man, however, can earn 8s. a week, by taſk work, on an average, throughout the year. Labourers' children, here, are often bound out apprentices, at 8 years of age, to the farmers by the pariſh; a labourer, prior to the preſent ſcarcity, if his wife was healthy, could maintain two young children on his 6s. a week, and liquor, without any parochial relief. A very few years ago, labourers thought themſelves diſgraced by receiving aid from the pariſh; but this ſenſe of ſhame is now totally extinguiſhed.

The Poor are, in general, maintained by weekly penſions from the pariſh: ſome receive occaſional relief. The following table exhibits the groſs ſums, annually raiſed by the Poor's Rate, and the net ſums annually

[1] 35 Geo. 3. c. 101.

expended on the Poor: in the latter of which is included the maintenance of the families of militia men. The county Rates, which on an average amount to £7. a year, are to be deducted from the sum expended on the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Amount of Rates collected.	Annual Expenditure on the Poor.
1680	2	2	4	2	4	6	8		
1685	9	3	12	3	0	3	9		
1690	3	6	9	1	1	2	4		
1691	2	3	5	0	3	3	5		
1692	4	4	8	6	6	12	4		
1693	6	6	12	1	2	3	3		
1694	3	1	4	7	3	10	1		
1695	4	4	8	2	2	4	2		
1696	5	3	8	2	3	5	3	There are no accounts of Poor's Rates prior to 1720. The parish is rated, upon a nominal rental of £860: it's real rental is £1200, or £1300.	
1697	3	2	5	6	3	9	3		
1698	4	4	8	1	3	4	3		
1699	5	2	7	1	1	2	2		
1700	2	1	3	3	6	9	7	£.	£. s. d.
1720	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	70	48 7 8
1740	0	1	1	5	1	6	2	52	38 6 8
1760	2	3	5	3	2	5	4	76	58 10 11
1775	5	5	10	3	2	5	2	94	64 18 4
1776	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	80	57 17 6
1777	7	3	10	5	5	10	3	74	48 5 2
1778	10	6	16	3	3	6	1	64	53 14 5
1779	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	111	81 11 6
1780	5	5	10	2	4	6	4	126	87 13 5
1781	0	8	8	2	3	5	2	146	106 9 11
1782	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	116	81 12 8
1783	3	8	11	2	2	4	1	104	72 11 2
1784	6	2	8	4	0	4	0	92	69 19 8
1785	2	9	11	1	3	4	2	90	64 0 7
1786	8	4	12	4	3	7	1	90	64 14 5
1787	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	76	56 6 3
1788	3	1	4	1	5	6	3	96	65 3 4
1789	2	2	4	5	2	7	6	112	82 2 3

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Amount of Rates collected.	Annual Expenditure on the Poor.
1790	8	5	13	5	3	8	3	128	89 0 1
1791	0	7	7	0	5	5	1	130	95 19 11
1792	3	8	11	3	0	3	1	117	85 13 3
1793	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	115	80 14 7
1794	3	6	9	1	2	3	0	156	116 17 6
1795	5	5	10	6	3	9	2	132	93 17 5

February, 1796.

SOUTH TAWTON.

THE parish of South Tawton contains about 5000 acres: the number of inhabitants is 2500: they are chiefly employed in the various branches of the serge manufacture, which is here carried on to a considerable extent. Nine tenths of the women in the parish, (all of the poorest class,) are spinners, and are regularly supplied by the serge-makers with constant employment. Their number may be estimated at 600 or 700.

73 houses pay the window tax: about 200 are exempted. The wages of agricultural labourers are 1s. 2d. a day: spinners cannot earn above 6d. or 7d. a day: a common labourer earns about £18. 5s. a year; and his wife, about £9. 2s. 6d.

The prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, upon an average, 4d. the pound; wheat, from 10s. to 11s. the bushel; barley, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel; milk, ½d. the quart; potatoes, 5d. the peck. The number of ale-houses is 4.

Farms, in this parish, are small: the usual tenure is for a term of years, at rack rent. The principal articles of cultivation are turnips, potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats. Tithes are compounded for. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1000 acres. An intelligent parish officer states the rental of the parish at £3500. a year; but a gentleman, who has farmed his own estate upwards of 40 years, and is well acquainted with the nature and extent of the parish, thinks that the rental does not exceed £3000. a year.

There are two Friendly Societies in this pariſh, (one for males, and the other for females,) both of which have had their rules confirmed by the Magiſtrates. The Poor are chiefly maintained by a pariſh allowance at home: a few reſide in a ſmall work-houſe. The clergyman diſtributes the money that is collected at church, every month among the moſt deſerving of the neceſſitous. The uſual diet of labourers is milk and potatoes; barley, or wheaten bread; and, occaſionally, a little bacon.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1780	35	20	55	10	15	25	9
1781	18	24	42	10	18	28	8
1782	27	31	58	24	31	55	12
1783	26	18	44	17	19	36	13
1784	33	25	58	9	19	28	12
1785	31	26	57	9	16	25	8
1786	27	27	54	24	18	42	19
1787	38	24	62	12	16	28	wanting.
1788	30	18	48	14	13	27	12
1789	35	30	65	19	14	33	15
1790	22	33	55	6	14	20	10
1791	26	29	55	11	14	25	8
1792	25	22	47	14	12	26	8
1793	21	25	46	20	20	40	14
1794	33	30	63	8	12	20	11
1795	22	21	43	17	18	35	26

According to the returns made to Parliament,		£.	s.	d.
The net expences of the Poor in	1776 were	339	15	4
The Poor's Rates in - -	1783 —	549	2	0
	1784 —	576	3	4
	1785 —	575	17	2

Since that period, the Poor's Rates have, upon an average, amounted to about £800. a year.

January, 1796.

TIVERTON.

THE parish of Tiverton is a very irregular oblong: it's greatest length is above 9 miles, and greatest breadth about 8. The number of inhabitants is 7096. They are distributed through the different quarters of the parish according to the following table:

	Farm-houses.	Cottages.	Total No. of houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In the town of Tiverton,	—	—	1074	1279	1895	2169	5343
In Pitt quarter, without the town,	68	37	105	186	194	325	705
In Tidcombe quarter,	30	29	59	95	96	144	335
In Clare quarter,	52	5	57	96	98	143	337
In Prior's quarter,	44	18	62	120	104	152	376
			1357	1776	2387	2933	7096

The number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, recorded in the parish register of St. Peter's church, Tiverton, in the following periods, of six years each:

					Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
From	1 January	1560	to	1 January 1566	484	137	327
	1 March	1581	to	1 March 1587	704	170	549
	1 March	1601	to	1 March 1607	789	239	484
	1 March	1620	to	1 March 1626	1226	315	808
	1 March	1640	to	1 March 1646	1272	270	1411
	1 March	1660	to	1 March 1666	914	221	906
	1 March	1680	to	1 March 1686	1101	322	1060
	1 March	1700	to	1 March 1706	1116	331	1175
	1 March	1720	to	1 March 1726	1070	284	1175
	1 March	1740	to	1 March 1746	895	340	1472
	1 January	1760	to	1 January 1766	891	292	915
	1 January	1780	to	1 January 1786	1144	367	1038
	25 March	1784	to	25 March 1790	1216	321	960

Probable State of the Population of Tiverton parish, at different periods; estimated from the average of burials every 6 years, at the rate of one person in 43½ dying, yearly.

Years.			Persons.
1565,	— about	—	2545.
1585	— —	—	4154.
1605	— —	—	3683
1625	— —	—	6032.
1645	— —	—	8228.
1665	— —	—	6742.
1685	— —	—	7859
1705	— —	—	8693
1725	— —	—	8693.
1745	— —	—	7946.
1765	— —	—	6808
1785	— —	—	7699
1790.	— —	—	7134

The average of six years is taken for every period calculated from the lists of burials only, at the rate of one person out of 43½ dying every year: this proportion nearly agrees with the number of inhabitants in 1790, which was found, by tale, to amount to 7096.

From this account it appears, that the population was more flourishing in the beginning of this century, than at present. A manufacture of serges was established here soon after the Revolution; but was much injured towards the close of the last reign, by the introduction of Norwich stuffs, and other woollens, into the foreign markets: and in 1770 there were 1800 persons less in the parish, than there were 40 years before. Within a few years, however, several new branches of manufacture have been established in Tiverton, and the Poor now find constant employment, in weaving white serges, coatings, beavers, &c. There are, at present, 1000 looms in Tiverton, of which nearly 700 are daily at work; about 200 combers are constantly employed. The returns of trade are estimated at about £150,000 a year.

The

The public charities in Tiverton are exceedingly numerous. Above 90 donations, (ſome of which are very conſiderable,) have been given to this town ſince the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The purpoſes to which theſe charities are applied, are extremely various. Alms-houſes are ſupported; ſchools endowed; ſcholars ſent yearly to the univerſities; ſums of money lent annually to poor manufacturers and huſbandmen; old and infirm perſons provided with a comfortable maintenance; cloaths and proviſions occaſionally diſtributed among the Poor; and many charitable inſtitutions are kept up, through the zeal of both deceaſed, and living benefactors: notwithſtanding which, the Poor's Rates have been regularly progreſſive, and, in the year 1790, amounted to the ſum of £ 3204. 2s. 3d.

The numerous Poor of Tiverton are, principally, maintained and employed in an hoſpital, erected in 1704, in purſuance of an act paſſed in the year 1698. In the year 1740 a large woollen manufacture was ſet up in the houſe, for the employment of the Poor there, by a voluntary ſubſcription of £1020: it was, however, found to be ſo very diſadvantageous, and ſo many loſſes were ſuſtained by waſte, and keeping manufactured goods on hand without an opportunity of ſale, that, in the following year, the materials were ſold, and the manufacture given up.

The buildings are erected upon a good plan, and the extenſive workſhops in the hoſpital ſquare ſeem well calculated for the employment of the Poor. The houſe can accommodate 300 perſons beſides the maſter's family. The Poor are regularly ſupplied with vegetables, from a large garden adjoining. The pariſh concerns were managed by the governors and guardians of the pariſh under the act of 1698, until the year 1769, when the hoſpital act was laid aſide; and the government of the Poor has ſince that period been conducted under the general Poor laws.

There is one congregation of Methodiſts, and a Calviniſt's chapel in Tiverton.

Sunday ſchools were introduced in 1785: in 1790 there were 9 in the town, and the number of ſcholars was 240.

The

The following table exhibits the weekly rotation of diet appointed, 7th March 1782, for the Poor in the hospital.

Days.	*Meals.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Working Children*	*Children.*
SUNDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	5 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz. and half
	Dinner,	Pease, 1 quart Beer, 1 pint	1 quart 1 pint	1 pint and half Half pint	1 pint ¼ pint
	Supper,	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
MONDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart	5 oz. 1 quart	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint
	Dinner,	Cheese, 1 oz. Pudding, 1 pound	1 oz. 1 pound	1 oz. 12 oz.	1 oz. 8 oz.
	Supper,	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
TUESDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	Bread, 8 oz. Cheese, 3 oz. Beer, 1 pint	6 oz. 2 oz. 1 pint	4 oz. 2 oz. 1 pint	3 oz. 1 oz. ¼ pint.
	Supper,	Bread, 5 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz.
WEDNESDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	Bread, 4 oz. Flesh, 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables Beer, 1 pint	3 oz. 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables 1 pint	3 oz. 5 oz. Bowl of vegetables 1 pint	2 oz. 4 oz. Bowl of vegetables Quarter pint
	Supper,	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
THURSDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart	5 oz. 1 quart	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint
	Dinner,	Cheese, 1 oz. Pease, 1 quart Beer, 1 pint	1 oz. 1 quart 1 pint	1 oz. 1 pint and half Half pint	1 oz. 1 pint Quarter pint
	Supper,	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
FRIDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	Bread, 4 oz. Flesh, 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 5 oz. Bowl of vegetables	2 oz. 4 oz. Bowl of vegetables
	Supper,	Bread, 5 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz.
SATURDAY,	Breakfast,	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	Pudding, 1 pound	1 pound	12 oz.	8 oz.
	Supper,	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint.

An Account of the several Taxes, and Rates, collected in Tiverton, at different periods since the year 1612.

Years.	Subsidy or Land Tax.			Poor's Rates.			Church Rates.			Liberty Rates.			Total Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1612	—	—	—	120	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	0	0
1656	—	—	—	472	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	18	4
1680	—	—	—	499	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	499	18	9

Years.

Years.	Subsidy or Land Tax. £. s. d.	Poor's Rates. £. s. d.	Church Rates. £. s. d.	Liberty Rates[1]. £. s. d.	Total Rates. £. s. d.
1685	713 14 0	604 11 8	— — —	— — —	604 11 8
1686	— — —	510 5 1½	— — —	— — —	510 5 1½
1688	— — —	402 10 0	— — —	— — —	402 10 0
1689	921 4 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1690	1662 1 6½	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1692	— — —	763 2 8	— — —	— — —	763 2 8
1696	— — —	952 13 1½	— — —	— — —	952 13 1½
1697	— — —	1189 2 8	— — —	— — —	1189 2 8
1698	1484 10 5	820 12 6	— — —	— — —	820 12 6
1699	— — —	1130 7 2	— — —	— — —	1130 7 2
1700	— — —	734 3 10½	— — —	— — —	734 3 10½
1710	2238 18 10	960 4 2	— — —	— — —	960 4 2
1720	1679 4 1½	946 4 11½	— — —	— — —	946 4 11½
1730	1119 9 5	1213 9 10	— — —	— — —	1213 9 10
1740	2238 18 10	1173 1 3	— — —	— — —	1173 1 3
1750	1679 4 1½	1215 8 4½	— — —	— — —	1215 8 4½
1760	2238 18 10	1190 8 8	— — —	— — —	1190 8 8
1765	2238 18 10	1528 6 8	— — —	— — —	1528 6 8
1766	2238 18 10	1535 4 6	— — —	— — —	1535 4 6
1767	1679 4 1½	1539 5 5	— — —	— — —	1539 5 5
1768	1679 4 1½	1532 14 2	— — —	— — —	1532 14 2
1769	1679 4 1½	1360 17 10	173 1 6	191 8 1½	1725 7 5½
1770	1679 4 1½	1446 2 6½	171 9 0	— — —	1617 11 6½
1771	2238 18 10	1663 0 4	409 13 8½	— — —	2072 14 0½
1772	1679 4 1½	2099 17 9	171 14 6	91 3 0	2362 15 3
1773	1679 4 1½	2547 11 9	171 7 0	— — —	2718 18 9
1774	1679 4 1½	2537 17 0	85 10 0	— — —	2623 7 0
1775	1679 4 1½	2518 13 10	127 4 1½	— — —	2645 17 11½
1776	2238 18 10	2502 19 4	504 11 0	178 13 8	3186 4 0
1777	2238 18 10	2110 15 0	207 6 5½	— — —	2318 1 5½
1778	2238 18 10	2275 10 10	493 3 6	175 1 8	2943 16 0
1779	2238 18 10	2284 2 10	496 2 0	525 19 0	3306 3 10
1780	2238 18 10	2274 6 10	451 9 1	— — —	2725 15 11
1781	2238 18 10	2144 18 6	197 11 0½	— — —	2342 9 6½
1782	2238 18 10	2183 11 11	471 4 3	504 10 3	3159 6 5
1783	2238 18 10	2347 1 5	335 2 0	— — —	2682 3 5
1784	2238 18 10	2370 1 11	335 2 0	321 17 9	3027 1 8
1785	2238 18 10	2737 6 0	335 2 0	257 11 0	3329 19 0
1786	2238 18 10	3068 10 2	160 1 8	170 4 11	3398 16 9
1787	2238 18 10	2718 16 11	319 15 10	169 10 6	3208 3 3
1788	2238 18 10	3394 9 2	200 0 0	— — —	3594 9 2
1789	2238 18 10	3140 17 5	159 8 4	169 14 0	3469 19 9
1790	2238 18 10	3204 2 3	159 6 0	170 6 2	3533 14 5

The above tables, as well as many other particulars relative to Tiverton, were extracted from Dunsford's Hiſtorical Memoirs of Tiverton, publiſhed in 1790. *January*, 1796.

[1] A rate to provide for the expences of Tiverton liberty excluſively, inſtead of the county rate, to which the inhabitants of the borough are not aſſeſſed.

DORSETSHIRE.

BLANDFORD.

THE extent of this pariſh is eſtimated at 12 furlongs by 8; or 960 acres. The population was accurately taken in April 1773, and found to amount to 927 males, and 1164 females. The number of inhabitants is thought to have increaſed, ſince that period. A few of them are Roman Catholics, a few are Methodiſts; and the Preſbyterians have a ſmall chapel in Blandford. As this pariſh furniſhed 3 men to the Navy, the number of houſes, chargeable to the window-tax, may be eſtimated at 204: not more than 30 are exempted. There are 20 inns or ale-houſes in the pariſh. The inhabitants conſiſt of inn-keepers, ſhop-keepers, common mechanics, a few farmers, and labourers; the women, and children, are, chiefly, employed in making thread and wire buttons for ſhirts, &c. Farms are from £40. to £150. a year. Wheat and barley are the principal articles of cultivation. Turnips and oats are alſo produced. The average rent of land is eſtimated at about £1. 10s. an acre. The land-tax is collected at nearly 1s. 4d. in the pound. There are about 100 acres of common. Tithes have, generally, been compounded for; but the farmers are apprehenſive of being ſoon called upon to pay them in kind.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; bacon, 10d.; pickled pork, 9d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 11½d. the quartern loaf; potatoes, 6d. the peck; milk, 1d. the pint in winter, and ½d. in ſummer. Common labourers are paid 1s. the day, without victuals; and in ſome inſtances, ſince the late ſcarcity, 1s. 4d. the day. In harveſt 1s. 6d. is the uſual daily pay of an agricultural labourer.

There is one Friendly Society here, conſiſting of 60 members, whoſe rules have not been confirmed, according to the proviſions of a late act of parliament.

The Poor of this pariſh are moſtly relieved in the work-houſe, which is in a good ſituation, and is tolerably neat, and convenient: there are 22 beds;

beds, (of feathers, flocks, and chaff,) in 3 lodging-rooms. Since Eaſter laſt, the Poor in the work-houſe have been under the direction of the pariſh officers, but previous to that period they were generally farmed for 2s. 6d. a head, weekly. There is no regular maſter, or miſtreſs, at preſent, but 2 paupers have the care of the work-houſe, during the abſence of the overſeers. There are at preſent in the houſe 36 perſons, of whom 13 are children, 6 men, and the reſt, moſtly, old women. Thoſe, who are able to work, and are not engaged in the buſineſs of the houſe, are employed in button making.

108 regular penſioners, (moſt of whom have families,) receive £9. in weekly allowances from the pariſh: ſeveral others have occaſional relief.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth made with flour, onions, water, &c.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Ditto. — — —	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto. — — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto. — — —	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto. — — — —	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto. — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. — — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.

Each grown perſon is allowed on Sundays, and Wedneſdays, ¾ lb. of bread, and on other days of the week 1 lb.; they likewiſe receive 2 pints of beer daily; the weekly allowance of cheeſe is 1½ lb., or ½ lb. of cheeſe, and ¼ lb. of butter. Children have a ſmaller allowance.

The rapid riſe of the Poor's Rates, in this pariſh, is generally attributed to the high price of proviſions; the ſmallneſs of wages, and the prevailing ſpirit, among the gentlemen of landed property in this neighbourhood, of conſolidating ſmall farms; and the conſequent depopulation of villages: the effects of which, it is ſaid, oblige ſmall induſtrious farmers to turn labourers, or ſervants; who, ſeeing no opening towards advancement, become regardleſs of futurity, ſpend their little wages as they receive them, without reſerving a proviſion for old age; and, if incapacitated from working, by a ſickneſs that laſts a very ſhort time, inevitably fall on the pariſh. Many of theſe notions, I think, are falſe; but the prevailing opinions of a country, even when erroneous, are worth noticing. The political architect, who diſdains to make uſe of the cement of cuſtom and prejudice, will rear but tottering fabricks; he will diſpleaſe thoſe, on whom he intends to confer a favour, if they are not prepared to receive it; as overbearing hoſts, who,

through mere good nature, ſurfeit their unwilling gueſts, while they mean to be kind, create diſguſt.

It is ſaid, that there are now only 2 farms in the village of Durweſton, about 3 miles from hence, which contained about 30 ſmall farms 20 years ago: and, what is more ſingular, the town of Abbey Milton, which in the ancient times of abbatial grandeur was the central market of the county, is now converted into a fiſh-pond. The proprietor, the Earl of Dorcheſter, pulled down the houſes as the tenants died off, and removed the church to a diſtant ſpot, where he erected very ſubſtantial cottages for ſuch of the inhabitants as could not procure a more convenient habitation.

There are ſeveral charities and donations belonging to this pariſh: they are under the direction of the corporation, and are ſaid to be wretchedly managed. In one alms-houſe, 10 poor people receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week, and cloaths; and in another, 6 poor perſons receive 1s. 6d. a week, together with cloathing, and fuel.

The following is a ſtatement of the domeſtic economy of a labourer's family. The man is 52 years of age; his eldeſt daughter is 18; another daughter 8; and 2 ſons 6 and 3 years of age. His eldeſt daughter has reſided with him, and managed the family concerns, ſince the death of her mother, which happened about 2 months ago. The other children earn nothing. His houſe-rent is paid by the pariſh, and, during the illneſs of his wife, he received a few ſhillings in occaſional relief. He was allowed, a ſhort time ſince, 4s. a week for a ſick child; but upon it's death, the allowance was withdrawn. The uſual breakfaſt of the family is tea, or bread and cheeſe; their dinner, and ſupper, bread and cheeſe, or potatoes ſometimes maſhed with fat taken from broth, and ſometimes with ſalt alone. Bullock's cheek is generally bought every week to make broth. Treacle is uſed to ſweaten tea, inſtead of ſugar. Very little milk or beer is uſed. For cloathing, both for himſelf and family, the man is principally indebted to the charity of his neighbours.

	Weeks.	£.	s.	d.
He earned laſt year from Harveſt to the 7th March 1795,				
6s. a week - - - -	22½	6	15	0
From 7th March till Harveſt, 7s. a week -	25½	8	18	6
About 4 weeks in Harveſt, 1s. 6d. a day, or 9s. a week	4	1	16	0
	52	£17	9	6

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			No. of Poor buried.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound.	
	Mal.	Fem.	Total.	Mal.	Fem.	Total.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1746	20	30	50	14	26	40	—	23	227	16	4	239	12	8	1	4
1747	26	25	51	20	37	57	—	21	227	4	2	223	6	7		
1748	21	22	43	33	37	70	—	25	196	15	10	210	18	8		
1749	27	32	59	17	21	38	—	29	196	7	6	194	14	9		
1750	23	25	48	25	32	57	—	21	253	5	8	286	12	7		
1751	20	16	36	17	11	28	—	17	233	19	0	236	2	6		
1752	27	32	59	22	24	46	—	8	232	12	0	227	18	8		
1753	22	24	46	50	46	96	—	24	232	1	0	245	3	7		
1754	36	18	54	22	40	62	—	—	275	11	7	264	1	5		
1755	21	24	45	32	34	66	—	—	235	4	0	223	8	11		
1760	21	28	49	33	13	46	—	—	276	5	4	276	2	4		
1770	19	27	46	21	26	47	—	—	253	17	0	326	19	8		
1775	31	16	47	29	31	60	—	8	443	16	8	376	13	5		
1776	27	20	47	29	35	64	—	21	357	13	4	383	6	10		
1777	30	37	67	17	20	37	—	16	315	16	4	295	12	3		
1778	34	22	56	31	27	58	—	22	359	18	8	353	2	2	1	4
1779	18	28	46	25	30	55	—	16	358	14	8	395	19	9	1	4
1780	28	32	60	38	23	61	—	21	456	6	8	456	13	2	1	8
1781	31	25	56	25	38	63	—	24	561	0	0	587	2	3	2	0
1782	30	34	64	29	19	48	—	20	563	6	0	503	0	1	2	0
1783	45	34	79	27	38	65	—	19	517	3	8	682	0	11		
1784	27	51	78	23	18	41	16	11	573	8	0	602	10	4	2	0
1785	34	19	53	22	23	45	16	16	578	6	0	627	5	0	2	0
1786	26	35	61	24	40	64	24	16	828	0	10	750	19	11		
1787	32	36	68	25	24	49	12	15	880	13	0	847	0	2	3	0
1788	27	35	62	22	14	36	10	15	677	14	4	712	1	6	2	4
1789	25	24	49	27	24	51	10	10	771	17	4	784	13	1	2	8
1790	31	24	55	11	34	45	16	17	961	16	8	848	3	2	3	4
1791	38	45	83	28	36	64	18	24	769	1	4	911	8	4	2	7
1792	38	28	66	17	21	38	13	18	850	4	0	771	0	0	3	0
1793	43	34	77	33	38	71	18	20	758	5	4	814	17	5	2	6
1794	37	26	63	22	21	43	10	25	1032	10	8	1178	4	4	3	8
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	13	4	1020	18	8	3	4

The Rate in the laſt column denotes the aſſeſſment on houſes: land is rated one-third higher. The aſſeſſments are nearly at full rental. The

County

County Rates, paid out of the Poor's Rates, and included in the above expenditure, amount to about £ 10. a year.

At Wimborn, a ſmall market town between Southampton and Blandford, the Rates laſt year, at 3s. in the pound, amounted to £ 900. This year it is expected they will exceed £ 1200. The pariſh of Wimborn contains a conſiderable quantity of arable land, and a large common. Farms are from £ 100. to £ 1000. a year. The wages of labour are rather higher than at Blandford.

October, 1795.

DURWESTON.

THE extent of this pariſh is eſtimated at 800 acres. The number of inhabitants is nearly 300: they conſiſt of 2 farmers, 2 inn-keepers, a few button-makers, common mechanics, and agricultural labourers. 10 houſes pay the window-tax; about 50 are exempted.

Proviſions are rather cheaper than at Blandford: wages here, till very lately, were 6s. a week: they are now 8s. and 9s.: much work is done by the piece, in which caſe the labourer generally earns the greateſt wages. The farmers ſay, that, upon the whole, their men earn 9s. or 10s. a week, all the year round. The average rent of land is 10s. an acre. The land-tax is uſually paid by the landlord. It is collected at about 2d. in the pound, and produces £ 54. 11s. 4d. A compoſition is paid in lieu of tithe. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and apples, are the chief articles of cultivation. There are ſome uncultivated downs in this pariſh, but no commons. The number of ale-houſes is 2.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure on the Poor. £.	s.	d.
1774	37	14	6	35	17	2
1775	44	0	3	45	4	6
1776	50	6	0	44	17	3
1777	44	0	3	45	7	6
1778	50	6	0	43	19	1
1779	39	16	5	38	13	9

Years.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure on the Poor. £.	s.	d.
1780	52	7	11	54	13	11
1781	50	6	0	46	0	3
1782	58	13	8	58	14	5
1783	75	9	0	76	5	8
1784	71	5	2	69	15	11
1785	100	12	0	93	16	8
1786	100	12	0	101	18	1
1787	104	15	10	98	1	0
1788	100	12	0	88	2	4
1789	92	4	4	94	2	4
1790	92	4	4	81	19	1
1791	115	5	5	113	16	5
1792	115	5	5	95	13	5
1793	94	6	3	103	4	7
1794	134	2	8	141	14	10
1795	147	5	10	131	6	0

It is expected that the Poor's Rates will increaſe, very conſiderably, this year. From the net expenditure, about £ 10. a year are paid towards the county ſtock. The overſeer, (who is one of the above-mentioned farmers,) could give no account what the Rate was in the pound, but believed the rental of the pariſh amounted to about £ 500. a year, according to which the rental of laſt year was 5s. 10d. in the pound. The other farmer, who is an old man, ſays, that about 50 years ago the pariſh only paid 6d. a week to a poor woman, who could ſcarcely be prevailed on to accept it. The reaſons aſſigned for the increaſe in the Rates, are, the dearneſs of proviſions; the conſolidation of 40 farms into 2; and the introduction of a great number of labourers, from different parts of the kingdom, in conſequence of the alterations which Mr. Portman, the principal proprietor, is making on his eſtate: ſeveral of theſe labourers have acquired a ſettlement in the pariſh.

The Poor are maintained by a pariſh allowance. 19 regular penſioners, (including 2 militia men's families,) receive 4os. a week. Very poor people, in general, have their rents paid by the pariſh; and a few have occaſional relief in money. There are no Friendly Societies in the pariſh.

October, 1795.

DUR-

DURHAM.

ST. MARGARET'S.

THE chapelry of St. Margaret, in Durham, conſiſts of the townſhips of Framwelgate and Croſſgate: it is near 3 miles in length, and contains 1500 inhabitants; all of the eſtabliſhed Church, with the exception of a few Roman Catholics, and Independents. About 200 houſes pay the window-tax, and 100 are exempted. The pariſhioners are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactures; viz. in making moreens, ſtuffs, and carpeting. Butcher's meat is on an average 4½d. a lb.; wheat, in September 1795, was at the enormous price of 12s. a buſhel. Labourers in the manufactories earn 1s. 6d. a day; and in agriculture 1s. 4d. a day. There are 7 ale-houſes in the townſhip of Framwelgate, and 6 in Croſſgate. A Friendly Society is eſtabliſhed here, into which no perſon is admitted, who is diſaffected to the eſtabliſhed Church or State; they meet every ſixth week, ſpend 3d. in beer, and pay 1s. each into the box: when a member is ſick, he receives for 20 weeks, (if his illneſs ſhould continue ſo long,) 6s. a week; and after that time, the allowance is at the option of the Society: £ 8. are paid to the wife or neareſt relation of a member at his death, and £ 2. are allowed to defray the funeral expences of each member's wife.

Rent of land is from 10s. to 40s. an acre: near the town, land is let in ſmall parcels; but in the country, the farms are from £ 40. to £ 200. a year. Tithes are partly paid in kind, and partly by compoſition; but for the greateſt part of the chapelry a modus is taken. There are near 1000 acres of common in Framwelgate townſhip: about 200 acres were incloſed, in the year 1771, in Croſſgate. The Poor in the townſhip of Framwelgate are contracted for, at £ 210. a year, excluſive of the poor-houſe: they are viſited twice a week, by 2 of the principal inhabitants, who make an entry of their obſervations in a book, which is kept for that purpoſe. The Poor of the townſhip of Croſſgate are contracted for at 2s. 2d. each a week, in the work-houſe. The out-poor are allowed weekly ſums according to their ſeveral exigencies.

The following is the Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
In Summer, every day,	Bread and milk.	Meat and broth, with roots. Since the late enormous price of wheat, no bread has been used.	Bread and milk, or hasty-pudding and treacle.
In Winter, ditto.	Hasty-pudding made of oatmeal, and eaten with milk or treacle.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	20	15	35	33	36	69	12
1685	19	18	37	22	17	39	20
1690	17	27	44	22	18	40	15
1691	23	18	41	14	9	23	10
1692	21	27	48	13	18	31	17
1693	15	24	39	15	18	33	14
1694	18	14	32	16	14	30	12
1695	23	31	54	40	33	73	12
1696	12	27	39	24	23	47	22
1697	24	24	48	16	24	40	12
1698	16	20	36	21	29	50	11
1699	28	23	51	24	26	50	19
1700	29	17	46	44	26	70	12
1720	21	22	43	27	23	50	12
1740	20	25	45	41	47	88	10
1760	16	15	31	27	19	46	13
1775	21	20	41	29	31	60	16
1776	15	22	37	27	27	54	18
1777	32	18	50	15	21	36	24
1778	26	25	51	31	27	58	16
1779	23	24	47	26	37	63	17
1780	25	28	53	17	24	41	21
1781	22	28	50	22	21	43	25
1782	28	33	61	42	42	84	22

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1783	19	21	40	39	31	70	18
1784	32	24	56	22	34	56	24
1785	30	33	63	33	29	62	19
1786	26	28	54	36	55	91	21
1787	36	26	62	29	36	65	18
1788	37	22	59	30	37	67	13
1789	24	27	51	24	40	64	17
1790	30	28	58	28	35	63	18
1791	26	28	54	15	28	43	20
1792	31	29	60	52	46	98	29
1793	39	36	75	28	26	54	19
1794	38	26	64	33	33	66	25
1795 to 19 Nov.	29	19	48	43	31	74	15

The Poor's Rates in Framwelgate were about £ 100. a year, 20 years ago; but in 1795 they amounted to £ 210.—In Croſſgate, the Poor were maintained till the year 1795 at 1s. 8d. a week each; but now coſt 2s. 2d. each.

November, 1795.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE inhabitants of this pariſh, are principally employed in various manufactures, but chiefly in the woollen trade. The prices of proviſions are very high, and the wages of labour are ſo low as to bear no proportion to them. The number of ale-houſes is 22. Here are 5 Societies called Life Clubs; which allow £ 8. to the neareſt relative of a deceaſed member, but the ſtewards deduct £ 3. for the expences of the funeral. The inhabitants are moſtly of the eſtabliſhed Church; there are however ſeveral Methodiſts, and a few Papiſts: there is 1 Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and 1 Quakers'

Quakers' meeting-houſe in this pariſh. This pariſh has a co-extenſive right, with the other pariſhes of the city of Durham, to paſturage on the extenſive commons or waſte lands of Framwelgate Moor and Brathſide Moor. There are not 20 acres of encloſed land in the pariſh.

The Poor of this pariſh are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly relieved at home. There was ſo general a reluctance in this city to communicate any information reſpecting the Poor, that this account is neceſſarily very imperfect. From the returns made to Parliament in 1786, I find that the expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to £246. 5s.; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, to £455. 3s.; in 1784, to £456. 19s. 4d.; and in 1785, to £442. 2s. I ſhould imagine that ſince that period they have conſiderably increaſed; as the Poor here appear to be very numerous, and very neceſſitous.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding and milk.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Cold milk and bread, or boiled.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread,	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding or dumplin.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Frumenty and bread.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with wheaten bread.	Ditto.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1760	36	43	10
1775	49	25	13
1776	49	42	12
1777	50	27	8
1778	54	32	9
1779	44	31	12
1780	51	26	12
1781	45	26	10
1782	43	34	11

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1783	52	23	13
1784	59	22	14
1785	57	30	12
1786	45	39	9
1787	57	26	14
1788	58	38	15
1789	58	27	11
1790	62	19	14
1791	63	26	14
1792	46	34	13
1793	56	36	19
1794	52	34	22

The following are the earnings and expences of a man who is an hoſtler at one of the inns in this city. He is 45 years of age; has 6 children, all boys; the eldeſt is 10 years, and the youngeſt 9 months old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns 9s. a week, (beſides being allowed his diet;) yearly - - - - -	23	8	0
His wife earns 2d. a week by ſpinning, yearly - -	0	8	8
Total earnings -	£23	16	8

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley meal, 3s. 4d. a week, yearly - - -	8	13	4
Milk, 1s. 2d. a week, yearly - - -	3	0	8
Potatoes, 8d. a week, yearly - - - -	1	14	8
Oatmeal, 10d. a week, yearly - - -	2	3	4
Tea and ſugar, 1s. a week, yearly - - -	2	12	0
Soap, blue, &c. 3d. a week, yearly - - -	0	13	0
Butcher's meat, 10d. a week, yearly - -	2	3	4
Salt, 1d. a week, yearly - - - -	0	4	4
Carried over -	£21	4	8

Brought over -	£ 21	4	8
Houſe rent, yearly - - -	1	0	0
Fuel, yearly - - - -	1	6	0
Lying-in coſts annually, about - -	0	8	0
Cloaths, and other expences, yearly about -	2	10	0
Total expences -	£ 26	8	8

No butter or beer is uſed by this family: they occaſionally receive a few old cloaths from their neighbours; but do not aſk relief of the pariſh.

March, 1796.

HOLY ISLAND.

THE pariſh of Holy Iſland, in the county palatine of Durham, contains 4 chapelries, viz. Keyloe, Lowick, Ancroft, and Tweedmouth; all of which, as well as the pariſh itſelf, are perpetual curacies, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The chapelries are not included in the following account. Two ſmall townſhips with a few ſingle dwelling-houſes belong to the Mother Church, on the neighbouring coaſt; and are diſtinguiſhed below, by the term *continental*.

Holy Iſland is 7 miles in circumference, conſiſts of 1023 acres, and contains 330 inhabitants. The extent of the continental part cannot be eaſily aſcertained; but is not very extenſive: it, probably, does not amount to more than 3000 acres. It is all encloſed, and in a ſtate of cultivation. Three years ago, it contained 361 inhabitants.

The number of houſes in Holy Iſland paying the commutation tax is 51. Two, three, and even four families reſide under the ſame roof; but only one pays the window-tax: no houſes are exempted. On the continental part 11 houſes pay the window-tax: 39 are exempted.

The principal employment of the inhabitants of the iſland, is fiſhing for haddocks, ling, cod, and codling, in the ſummer; and for lobſters, in the winter.

winter. Agriculture is the chief occupation on the continental part. There are no manufactories in the parish.

The average prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, 4d. the pound; haddocks, 1s. the score; and all white fish very reasonable; wheat, 5s. the Winchester bushel; flour, 2s. the stone of 14 lb.; oatmeal, 2s. the peck, or 16 quarts; butter, 8d. the pound of 18½ oz. The high prices of last year are not noticed.

There are at present 13 fishing-boats, called Cobbles, kept at Holy Island; 7 of which are employed in the white fishery in summer. They are all engaged in lobster fishing in winter; it commences on the first of December. Four men go in a boat to fish for haddocks, cod, &c.; and three in a boat to fish for lobsters. Some agricultural labourers, and mechanics, follow lobstering in the winter. The season for taking lobsters continues till the first of June, and was a few years ago a very lucrative branch of business; but, during the two last years, December has been the only successful month: the fishermen have, therefore, been obliged to return to white fishing very early in the spring. A company of fishmongers in London has contracted for all the lobsters taken at this place; and, I believe, all along the coast. Prior to this year, 7s. were the price of a score of full-sized lobsters, which now cost 8s. Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 4d. a day; masons, 2s.; and joiners, 1s. 8d.

The farms on the island are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, small oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. On the continental part, the farms in general are large: there is one at 800, and another at 600 guineas a year. The rent of land is £2. an acre for about 40 acres of old enclosure adjoining to the town of Holy Island. On the continental part three fourths of the land are in a state of tillage, and produce good crops of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. A single farm of 800 acres, tithe-free, lets at a guinea an acre; some land lets at £1. 13s.; and some at 10s. an acre; but the greatest part averages at £1. 10s. The rental of land in Holy Island amounts to about £450.; and the total rental of the island, (including house-rent, kelp, tithe of fish, and harbour dues,) amounted last year to £667. 12s; and the land-taxto £34.; £15. of which are paid by the custom-house officers stationed here. The rental of land in the continental part of the parish, amounts to £235. 5s., and the land-tax to £64. 1s. 5d., of which two custom-house officers pay £10. The proprietors

prietors of land, and meſſuages in the iſland, are divided into two claſſes; the one denominated *Freeholders*; and the other *Stallengers*. The latter are, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, as much freeholders as the former, and have a right to vote at the county election. About 40 acres only were encloſed prior to the diviſion of the common, which took place three years ago; when land was ſet-off in lieu of all tithes, which entirely belong to the Crown, not excepting even the Eaſter offerings. The leſſee of the Crown has lately re-let the property of the Crown, (the tithe of fiſh excepted,) and his own lands, under one leaſe for the term of 13 years for £430. annual rent; in conſequence of which it is expected that the total rental of the iſland will next year amount to above £800. The common at Holy Iſland, previous to the diviſion, was a ſtinted one; and a freeholder had a right to put 30 ſheep, 4 black cattle, and 3 horſes upon it: a ſtallenger had only a right of common for a horſe and a cow. Of the firſt claſs of land-holders there were 26; of the ſecond 31. Since the diviſion, the property in Holy Iſland has gotten into fewer hands. The manerial rights, as well as the tithes, belong to the Crown; to which a ſixteenth, for giving up proprietors' right of ſoil, was awarded on the diviſion. The ware, or ſea-weed, whether burnt into kelp, or uſed as manure, is the ſole property of the Crown. 500 acres of unimproveable land, which were awarded to the Crown, are burrowed with rabbits.

On the continental part there are 2 inns or ale-houſes; in the iſland, 5; beſides which, many other lodgings are let to bathers, during the ſeaſon; or rather, families receive bathers to board. The general weekly charge for each perſon, both in private, and in public-houſes, before laſt ſummer, was 10s. 6d. excluſive of tea and ſugar: 12s. were demanded laſt ſummer.

There are ſeveral perſons on the continental part, and a few on the iſland, Diſſenters; of the Preſbyterian perſuaſion. Their meeting-houſe ſtands in the chapelry of Lowick. Sir Carnaby Haggerſton laſt year built a chapel for celebrating maſs, near his own manſion, which ſtands in the chapelry of Ancroft.

There is no houſe of induſtry in the pariſh of Holy Iſland. On the diviſion of the common in the years 1792, and 1793, a ſmall piece of ground was awarded, for the purpoſe of a poor-houſe being erected; but

but there is no probability of one being ſoon built. Paupers in general have a weekly allowance paid quarterly; ſome receive 1s. a week; ſome 1s. 6d.; and ſome 2s.

Table of the Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	11	6	17	8	6	14	11
1685	10	10	20	14	11	25	15
1690	8	6	14	10	4	14	15
1691	8	7	15	11	8	19	15
1692	15	6	21	10	6	16	14
1693	10	6	16	Regiſter torn.			7
1694	6	5	11				10
1695	9	10	19				3
1696	14	9	23	7	11	18	12
1697	5	10	15	3	3	6	13
1698	8	8	16	6	5	11	9
1699	6	6	12	6	4	10	8
1700	4	4	8	5	3	8	3
1720	11	14	25	12	8	20	5
1740	9	10	19	7	3	10	2
1760	3	7	10	2	2	4	5
1775	5	2	7	4	4	8	2
1776	5	4	9	5	6	11	3
1777	6	4	10	5	2	7	6
1778	6	2	8	4	10	14	3
1779	3	2	5	5	3	8	1
1780	4	6	10	2	3	5	3
1781	4	2	6	3	6	9	3
1782	2	5	7	7	1	8	2
1783	4	5	9	3	4	7	2
1784	4	3	7	4	2	6	7
1785	4	4	8	5	4	9	2
1786	4	4	8	2	1	3	3
1787	2	3	5	2	2	4	2
							Years.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1788	6	1	7	0	6	6	0
1789	2	2	4	1	0	1	0
1790	5	4	9	4	5	9	1
1791	4	4	8	4	3	7	1
1792	1	3	4	7	6	13	3
1793	7	4	11	1	4	5	1
1794	2	4	6	4	4	8	0
1795	5	2	7	1	6	7	2

N. B. Under the year 1759, are 15 burials entered in the regiſter; and in the year 1761, there are 16.—Marriages cannot be correctly numbered by the regiſter in pariſhes on the borders; as the parties very frequently go into Scotland to be married. *January*, 1796.

MONKWEARMOUTH.

THE pariſh of Monkwearmouth is between 4 and 5 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and near 2 miles in breadth from north to ſouth. It is bounded by the pariſh of Weſtington on the weſt, Bolden and Whitburn on the north, the River Wear on the ſouth, and the German Ocean on the eaſt. It contains 5 townſhips, or conſtableries, viz. Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Fulwell, Southwick, and Hylton. There are between 1200 and 1300 families in the pariſh, conſiſting of above 5000 perſons, a great many of whom are crowded in ſmall tenements, containing only 2 or 3 rooms each. Moſt of the inhabitants reſide in the two firſt-mentioned townſhips, which form a part of the port of Sunderland. 274 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted is not eaſy to be aſcertained, but is very numerous; and, from the population, I ſhould imagine, that the number of tenements not chargeable is double the number of houſes aſſeſſed. The religious perſuaſions in this pariſh are very various; there are Proteſtants, Catholics, Methodiſts, and other Diſſenters of various denominations. The Catholics are the leaſt numerous.

The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and in the various branches of buſineſs connected with the coal trade, and the extenſive commerce carried on from Sunderland, to the Baltic, Holland, and France. Many ſhips are built on the ſhore of the river Wear; in the laſt war, frigates, and even ſhips of the line, were conſtructed here, and there is now building at Southwick, a ſhip of 1200 tons burthen. There are 10 ſhip-carpenters' yards in this pariſh. Much window glaſs is made here: there are likewiſe 2 potteries, ſeveral iron works, and free-ſtone and lime-ſtone quarries in abundance in the pariſh. Lime, to a large amount yearly, is ſent in ſmall veſſels to various parts of Yorkſhire, and Scotland.

The prices of proviſions are, in general, higher here than in Durham market, on account of the great ſtock required, at the port of Sunderland, for victualling ſhips, &c. Cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fiſh, are in great abundance, here, at various ſeaſons. Agricultural labourers receive from 14d. to 16d. the day, and at preſent rather more. A good ſervant in huſbandry is allowed, beſides his board, from 12 to 14 or 15 guineas a year. Wages have been much increaſed, ſince the war.

Farms, in general, do not exceed 100 acres. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and clover. There is much paſture, and meadow in the pariſh. The weſtern part, being out of the reach of manure, is poor. The rent of land is from 10s. to £ 4. an acre: the whole rental could not eaſily be aſcertained. The land-tax of this pariſh is £ 64. 18s. 3d. Tithes are chiefly in lay-hands, and are, uſually, let to the tenant. There have been no commons in the pariſh for ſeveral years. The living is a curacy, in the gift of Sir Hedworth Williamſon, Bart. and worth rather more than £ 100. a year.

The Poor, in many of the townſhips, are in a miſerable condition; nor has any judicious plan yet been adopted for adminiſtering relief to them in a beneficial manner. In the northern townſhips the Rates have riſen to an enormous height, particularly ſince the commencement of the war. Part, however, of their riſe, may, without imputing any thing to miſ-management, be fairly aſcribed to the great increaſe in trade, population, buildings; and, I hope I may add, without being conſidered paradoxical, that the influx of wealth, which this pariſh has experienced within the laſt 40 years, has produced a more than proportionable addition of Poor.

In the townſhips of Fulwell and Hylton [1], the Poor's Rates are more moderate than in the adjoining townſhips. Southwick partakes both of huſbandry, trade, and manufactures; and the Rates are there, as might be expected, higher than in Hylton and Fulwell.

Years.	Bapt.	Burials.	Mar.	Poor's Rate in Monkwearmouth. £.	s.	d.	Poor's Rate in Monkwearmouth Shore. £.	s.	d.
1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	4	0
1776	—	—	—	82	15	0	—	—	—
1782	—	—	—	103	13	3	—	—	—
1783	—	—	no	104	10	6	452	4	3
1784	—	—	—	107	17	11	440	0	3
1785	—	—	—	118	9	6	450	18	9
1787	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	12	0
1791	102	146	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	128	165	49	141	4	4	481	3	10
1793	145	155	60	—	—	—	676	8	6
1794	136	186	47	152	14	5½	686	5	0

Net Expenditure of 1775: the ſums in ſubſequent years denote the Poor's Rate.—The years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, were taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.

The church-books of this pariſh, which extended very far back, were, in 1790, unfortunately deſtroyed by a fire burſting out at midnight in the miniſter's houſe, which adjoins to the church.

The aſtoniſhing iron bridge now conſtructing under the auſpices of Rowland Burdon, Eſq. over the river Wear, has one of it's ſtone piers erected on the Monkwearmouth ſhore; and there is very little doubt but this great work will prove of ineſtimable utility to the county.

	Feet.	Inches.
Span of the arch	236	0
Height from low water	100	5
Width	32	0

January, 1796.

[1] Hylton Caſtle, which about 50 years ago was highly improved and embelliſhed, by John Hylton, Eſq. but is now neglected and uninhabited, is the principal manſion in this pariſh.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

THE chapelry of St. Hildo, South Shields, is ſituated in the pariſh of Jarrow, at the north-eaſt extremity of the county of Durham, and extends about a mile and a half along the ſouth ſide of the river Tyne, and about 2 miles from north to ſouth. The town was formerly celebrated for it's ſalt-works; having once contained 200 large iron pans for boiling ſea-water. This trade began to decline about the year 1755, in conſequence of having loſt the London market; and there are now only 6 or 8 pans, which are principally uſed to ſupply the town, and the ſhips belonging to the port.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor, and proprietors of the whole town, except about 3 acres of glebe, the parſonage, and 2 other houſes, and 1 of the Preſbyterian meeting-houſes. The town is ill paved, and very dirty: the houſes are ill built; a circumſtance, which, in an opulent ſea-port, is aſcribed to the leaſehold tenure under the church; and it is ſuppoſed to be owing to the ſame cauſe, (although the expoſed ſituation of the country may have its effect,) that the land around Shields ſcarcely exhibits a ſingle tree [1].

The number of families that pay the window-tax is 550: the number of houſes exempted could not poſſibly be aſcertained; ſome idea, however, of their proportion may be formed from the ſubjoined table of births and burials. It is ſuppoſed that the population amounts to 15,000 ſouls: this conjecture is corroborated by the pariſh-clerk's liſt of families, from which he receives a yearly offering: it enumerates 2500 families; beſides which many poor families are omitted. From the average of births, and burials,

[1] The natural ſituation of the town is far from unpleaſant, but has been much deformed by immenſe mountains of cinders and aſhes, (from the ſalt-pans,) having been laid near to it: and ſince the ſalt trade has declined, other hills continue to be formed in the ſame diſorder, by the gravel of the Thames, which is brought as ballaſt in the colliers, and thrown out in unſeemly heaps near the town. Within theſe 2 years a melancholy accident happened: the cinder hills above-mentioned were ſet on fire by a ſalt proprietor imprudently laying hot cinders upon them; 3 people who lived in houſes built upon them were ſuffocated in their beds, others much injured, ſeveral houſes demoliſhed, and the hills ſtill continue to burn, and to emit a ſulphurous ſmell.

during

during the laſt 7 years, it would ſeem, that the above account of the population is much exaggerated. The people may be divided into three claſſes; Durham, Yorkſhire, and Scotch men: the laſt claſs is very numerous; two ninths of the whole population are Proteſtant[1] Diſſenters, and have 3 meeting-houſes; there are likewiſe, in Shields, 1 Quaker's, 2 Roman Catholic families, and a great many Methodiſts.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various occupations and trades relative to commerce. The number of ſhips belonging to North and South Shields, which are the port of Newcaſtle, exceeds 500; they average 200 tons and upwards by regiſter. No river in England, except the Thames, can exhibit an equal quantitity of ſhipping. That the trade from this port is one of the principal nurſeries of ſeamen, is evident from the Act paſſed laſt year for procuring a ſupply of men for the Navy, from the different parts of the kingdom[2]. The number of men directed to be levied were as follows:

	Men.
By the port of London	5704
Liverpool	1711
Newcaſtle	1240
Hull	731
Whitehaven	700
Sunderland	669
Briſtol	666
Whitby	573
Yarmouth	506 &c.

The whole number to be raiſed by the ports of England is 17,948.

There is a place near the church in South Shields called the Mill-dam, formed by nature, to afford a moſt excellent dock:—the water already flows into the dam, which, with a little deepening, might be made ſufficiently capacious to contain 300 ſhips. In winter-time, the navigation of the Tyne is much obſtructed by the number of veſſels which are laid up, and a conſiderable expence is incurred from the wear and tear of cables, &c. which would in a great meaſure be ſaved by the conſtruction of a dock. The Dean and Chapter of Durham can forward this, or any great and laudable undertaking, that may be ſuggeſted for the benefit of South Shields: there is a great public ſpirit in the inhabitants for improvement,

[1] In another account with which I am favoured, the number of Diſſenters is ſtated at one-tenth.

[2] 25 Geo. 3. c. 9.

and

and could the tenure be changed or commuted, (a meaſure which ſeems to be practicable, even without diminiſhing the revenues of the church,) this port would very ſoon rival Liverpool and Briſtol.

There are 162 public-houſes in South Shields, but only one church, which was conſiderably enlarged in 1786: the expence whereof amounted to £2600. and was defrayed by the ſale of the new pews, without any tax on the inhabitants. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons of this chapelry. The tithes are let by them to a perſon, who re-lets them to the tenants of each eſtate.

The farms are ſmall: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, beans, and potatoes. There are no commons, except a few acres along the coaſt, which are called the Bent.

The only manufactories in South Shields are four glaſs-houſes; two for making crown; and two for making bottle glaſs. There are very few agricultural labourers in the chapelry; they earn, each, about 2s. a day; carpenters, 3s. 6d.; glaſs-men, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 4½d.; veal and lamb, 4d.

There are four Friendly Societies, which allow from £10. to £15. a year for life to the neareſt relative of a deceaſed member: there are likewiſe ſix called Life Clubs, which pay a ſingle benefaction of about £7. to the neareſt relation of a deceaſed member.

The Poor are contracted for by a reſpectable perſon, at 2s. 6d. weekly, for proviſions and cloaths, for each Pauper that is maintained in the Poor-houſe, or Houſe of Induſtry, as it is called. The number of inmates at preſent is 73. The weekly out-penſions at preſent amount to about £20. The expenditure for the Poor this year will, it is thought, exceed £2000.

Table of Diet in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Peaſe ſoup.	Boiled milk.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Thurſday,	Ditto,	Peaſe ſoup.	Boiled milk.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplins.	Cold milk.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.

In 1793, 7 males, and 5 females, died in the houſe; and in 1794, 2 males, and 4 females.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	BURIALS. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	MARRIAGES.
1680	51	65	116	44	32	76	13
1685	46	45	91	34	25	59	20
1690	70	50	120	50	30	80	14
1691	64	48	112	45	56	101	19
1692	63	45	108	55	35	90	21
1693	58	46	104	40	29	69	13
1694	55	59	114	31	44	75	14
1695	60	60	120	72	49	121	22
1696	58	66	124	74	37	111	16
1697	53	51	104	46	38	84	21
1698	60	48	108	61	57	118	16
1699	52	51	103	65	66	131	12
1700	63	48	111	69	68	137	28
1720	59	57	116	44	35	79	14
1740	61	72	133	70	67	137	44
1760	83	83	166	29	24	51	28
1775	118	120	238	71	92	163	24
1776	123	97	220	109	113	222	52
1777	137	112	249	88	101	189	59
1778	127	127	254	134	123	257	53
1779	115	123	238	106	129	235	37
1780	127	124	251	63	97	160	39
1781	126	126	252	120	134	254	39
1782	106	107	213	85	106	191	60
1783	131	130	261	157	157	314	66
1784	137	122	259	112	109	221	59
1785	132	129	261	147	147	294	55
1786	125	105	230	148	166	314	63
1787	123	152	275	105	119	224	42
1788	121	155	276	145	148	293	47
1789	117	111	228	167	181	348	51
1790	139	165	304	139	130	269	45
1791	130	143	273	136	133	269	52
1792	149	154	303	164	199	363	49
1793	158	175	333	186	213	399	47
1794	151	155	306	209	227	436	58
1795							53
	36)7074			36)6934			37)1365
	196½			192$\frac{23}{36}$			37 nearly.

Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expend. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. d.	
329	0	0	378	11	10½	6	Paid a month.
367	10	0	357	5	6	6	Do.
383	15	0	376	4	8	0	Do.
390	17	10	383	19	6	6	Do.
428	1	4	426	2	9	7½	Do.
628	17	11	597	2	8	7	Do.
648	11	6½	577	5	7½	8	Do.
711	7	7	598	7	5	11	Do.
356	18	9	309	2	7		
734	1	2	691	13	8		
774	3	8	774	3	8		
898	14	2	889	3	10½		
1240	4	2½	1224	17	9		
1116	18	0					
1127	16	0					
—	—	—					
1130	3	0					
1351	6	0					
1281	2	0					
1795	5	6					
1985	18	0					

The Rate is laid upon only ¼ of the rental.

	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
The yearly average from 1690 to 1700 inclusive was - -	111½	101$\frac{6}{11}$	17$\frac{9}{11}$
From 1775 to 1784 inclusive -	243½	220$\frac{6}{10}$	48$\frac{5}{10}$
From 1785 to 1794 inclusive -	278$\frac{9}{10}$	320$\frac{9}{10}$	50$\frac{9}{10}$

October, 1795.

STAN-

STANHOPE.

STANHOPE in extent is about 17 miles by 6: its population is eſtimated at 3600 inhabitants, and is ſuppoſed not to have varied much for ſome years back. There are 520 houſes which pay the window tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained. Farming and mining, but more eſpecially the latter, are the principal occupations. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Church of England; but there is one congregation of Methodiſts, and one of Preſbyterians. The prices of proviſions are as follows:—Wheat, 13s.; barley, 6s.; and oats, 4s. a buſhel: beef, 5s. the ſtone; mutton, 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; butter, 11d. for 21 oz.; new milk, ½d. the pint; old milk, ½d. the quart, wine meaſure: potatoes, 9d. the peck; they were 6d. a peck at Michaelmas. The wages of common labourers are from 7s. to 9s. a week, without board; maſons, 14s. a week; when they work by the piece, they can earn from 16s. to 20s. a week. Miners alſo work by the piece, and their earnings are very fluctuating; from £5. or £6. to £50. or £60. a year; the average is about £25. In this pariſh there are 20 ale-houſes. Here are two Friendly Societies, conſiſting together of about 80 members; the orders of each have been confirmed. The rent of land is very various; in ſome inſtances from £3. 10s. to £4. an acre; in others, 7s. 6d.: the average of good land is 45s.; of the leſs valuable, 15s. Farms let from £5. to £300 a year, but chiefly from £15. to £30. The tenure is various in this pariſh; being cuſtomary, copyhold, and freehold. Wheat, barley, oats, and ſome turnips, are cultivated; but the principal part of the encloſed land is in paſture. Tithes are chiefly taken by compoſition. Land-tax is collected at about 3½d. in the pound: it is thought that about three fourths of this pariſh are mountainous common. The Poor have been farmed for many years: about 15 years ago they were farmed for £250.; but the expence has gradually increaſed ſince that period: the year before laſt, the expence was £495. and laſt year £494.; and the Contractor ſays, that he ſhall loſe £100. by his laſt bargain, and will not take the Poor this year under £700. 22 poor people are at preſent in the houſe, and 100 families receive weekly relief out of it: theſe out-poor,

the

the Contractor ſays, will coſt him £450. for the year ending at May-day next. The Poor-houſe was built about 15 years ago; it is, like moſt others in the hands of contractors, in a dirty ſtate. The following bill of fare is among the rules of the houſe; but at preſent it is not regularly obſerved, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding, &c.	Boiled meat, pudding, broth, &c.	Broth, bread, and milk.
Monday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Flour pudding and milk.	Bread and milk.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Tueſday.	As Tueſday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Potatoes and butter.	Bread and milk.

N. B. Inſtead of boiled meat, the Poor have, now, haſhed meat with potatoes, twice a week.

This pariſh is divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter's account is ſettled every 3 months; ſo that, to get at one full year's Rate, the 16 ſums, gathered from the different parts of the book, muſt be thrown into one aggregate ſum; which was done to obtain the Rates of ſome of the following years:

	Amount of the Rates.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1766	388	9	8	1	0
1770	—	—	—	0	8½
1771	—	—	—	0	10
1780	—	—	—	1	1
1786	—	—	—	0	9
1791	581	15	8	1	2
1796	826	16	10	1	4

Out of theſe ſums, about £100. are paid annually into the county ſtock, and 6 guineas to the veſtry clerk.

The mining buſineſs is ſaid to be rather unproductive to thoſe employed therein, at preſent, there not being ſo much metal got as formerly; and the wages for getting a certain quantity of ore are not more now, than many years ago; on which account ſeveral perſons have lately gone to work at the coal-mines near Newcaſtle, Sunderland, &c. Many miners keep a cow, which makes land let ſo high. They uſe much oatmeal made into crowdie; and milk, and barley bread. The women ſpin jerſey, and can

earn 3d. or 4d. a day; many of them manufacture their own woollen and linen apparel. The lead miners are generally less profligate than those who work in the coal mines, are better cloathed and mostly better informed.

Statement of a Miner's annual Earnings and Expences.

The man aged 44 years; his wife 42; his eldest son 16; a daughter 12; one boy 6, and another 4 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns on an average about £. 25. a year -	25	0	0
Oldest boy earns - - - - -	7	0	0
Total -	£32	0	0

The other children earn nothing; the wife takes care of the house, and spins lint.

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley bread - - - - -	7	10	0
Wheat and rye - - - - -	2	10	0
Oatmeal - - - - -	5	4	0
Butcher's meat - - - - -	2	10	0
Milk - - - - -	1	10	0
Potatoes - - - - -	1	8	0
Butter - - - - -	2	10	0
Tea and sugar - - - - -	2	0	0
Groceries - - - - -	1	10	0
House-rent - - - - -	1	10	0
Fuel - - - - -	1	12	0
Cloathing, &c. &c. - - - - -	5	0	0
Total -	£34	14	0

This family receive nothing from the parish, so that the expences must be near £3. over-rated.

Statement of a Mason's annual Earnings and Expences.

	£.	s.	d.
The mason is 40 years of age; has a wife and 4 children, whose ages are 12, 10, 4, and 2: he earns yearly about	28	0	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent	2	0	0
Fuel	2	0	0
Barley bread and flour	6	10	0
Oatmeal	3	0	0
Milk	1	10	0
Butter	1	10	0
Cheeſe	0	10	0
Butcher's meat	3	0	0
Tea and ſugar	2	0	0
Potatoes	2	0	0
Cloaths, &c.	4	0	0
Total	£28	0	0

March, 1796.

SUNDERLAND.

THIS pariſh contains 130 acres: in 1794 the population was eſtimated at about 13,000 inhabitants, and they are ſuppoſed to be now much increaſed: the pariſhioners, &c. are ſhop-keepers, inn-keepers, ſhipwrights, &c.; but the principal employment of the labourers is in coal-heaving, (that is, putting coals out of the keels into the ſhips): keel-men, ſailors, &c. Here are no manufactories. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Methodiſts; the Preſbyterians have 4 chapels. Butcher's meat is from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; wheat, 12s. a buſhel; oats, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 5s.; potatoes, 10d. the peck; new milk, 1½d. the quart. Sailors, in time of war, earn from £ 40. to £ 100 a year; and in time of peace, generally about £ 25. a year, and board, while on a voyage: keel-men, at all times from about £ 30. to £ 50 a year: coal-heavers, on the river, in time of war, from £ 30. to £ 36. a year; and in time of peace, 10s. a week: common labourers, in the

county adjoining, earn 9s. a week. In this parish there are 187 ale-houses. There are 24 Friendly Societies: the average number of members in each, is supposed to be 50 to 60: most of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates; of these 4 or 5 are women's clubs. The land-tax, paid annually in this parish, amounts to £ 120. 13s. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of this parish is a common. The Poor are supported partly in a poor-house and partly at their own houses. 176 persons are at present in the poor-house: there have been 29 deaths, and 12 births in the house since 1st May 1795. 36 of those now in the house are children, under 12 years of age; about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them are bastards: these children are employed in a pin manufactory, and altogether earn from about £ 30. to £ 40. a year; the boys are generally bound apprentices to the sea service: the remainder of the people in this house are chiefly old women and prostitutes; few old men are found here, being mostly employed as scavengers in the streets; in picking oakum, &c. The house is in a very good situation: there are 4 or 5 beds in each apartment; the beds have wooden bottoms, and are filled with chaff; each bed has 2 blankets, 1 sheet, and 1 rug. A fever prevails now in the house, and has done so for some time back.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding and milk.	Beef and bread.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Old milk and bread.	Water-gruel and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup and bread.	Boiled-milk and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Rice-milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday.	Ditto.	Barley-milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.

The bread is made of wheat and rye; 6 oz. are allowed to each person at dinner and supper, on meat days; and on other days of the week $\frac{1}{2}$lb. at each of their meals; $\frac{1}{2}$lb. of meat is served to each person on Sundays and Thursdays. The victuals in the house cost about £ 26. or £ 27. a week. There are at present 279 poor families supported at their own houses, who receive about £ 17. a week; also 43 militia men's families, and the families of 225 impressed men, who, at 1s. each, receive about £ 30. a week. About 4 years ago, an Act of Parliament was obtained to oblige the ship-

ping of this port to contribute towards the Poor's Rate according to the tonnage, which raised last year £829: 4 years ago it was found that 931 persons were chargeable, and that 702 of these were from the shipping.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Amount of the Rates.	Rate in the Pound.
				£. s. d.	
1755	293	353	—	—	
1762	—	—	—	1522 18 6	
1763	—	—	—	738 15 9	
1764	—	—	—	758 1 9	
1765	259	412	—	—	
1768	—	—	—	1230 12 1½	
1769	—	—	—	882 7 9	
1770	—	—	—	905 12 6	
1775	326	563	—	— — —	
1776	—	Total	141	1334 11 10½	
1777	—	—	—	1306 16 1½	
1778	—	—	—	1505 2 4½	
1779	—	—	—	2137 0 4½	
1780	—	—	—	1521 13 10½	
1781	—	—	—	1522 15 9	
1782	—	—	—	1659 16 6	
1783	—	—	—	1415 11 6	
1784	—	—	—	1367 8 3	
1785	335	581	—	1485 19 3	
1786	—	—	138	2104 9 3	
1787	—	—	—	1794 0 0	
1788	—	—	—	1685 14 0	
1789	—	—	—	1591 10 0	
1790	—	—	—	1985 13 3	
1791	—	—	—	1708 3 0	
1792	—	—	—	1887 13 1½	
1793	—	—	—	3298 5 7	£. d.
1794	—	—	—	3770 4 0	3 4 } On the net rental.
1795	321	466	126	4700 0 0	5 0 }

Ending at Easter.

The

The money raiſed by the ſhipping is included in the above accounts. The number of men raiſed laſt year for the Navy, by this port, was 669.

An old man, who is a ſhepherd on the common for this town, brought up 10 children by his own labour, without receiving any aſſiſtance from the pariſh, or any one; to ſome of his boys he gave a decent education: he has only 4 children living: his earnings were generally 5s. or 6s. a week, and he was chiefly employed in huſbandry.

A man, who lives a little diſtance from Sunderland, and is employed in the coal mines, gives this account of his earnings and expenditure. He is 45 years old, his wife is 40; he has 3 children, (all girls,) whoſe ages are 14, 6, and 2.

	£.	s.	d.
He, after deducting houſe-rent and fuel, (which is allowed to the maſter every fortnight,) earns about 23s. in the fortnight; which amount in the year to — —	29	18	0
Beſides his regular wages he had given him laſt year —	5	5	0
Total - £	35	3	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
His family has bread meal, conſiſting of wheat, rye, and barley, allowed them at 9s. 6d. a ſtone by the owner of the coal-mines; at the rate of half a ſtone a week for each perſon, amounts annually to — — —	9	15	10
Butcher's meat, 2s. a week — — —	5	4	10
Milk, 1s. a week — — — —	2	12	10
Oatmeal, 10d. a week — — —	2	3	4
Tea, 2d. do. — — —	0	8	8
Sugar, 1s. do. — — —	2	12	10
Salt and pepper, 2½d. do. — — —	0	10	10
Potatoes, 3½d. do. — — —	0	15	2
Barley to boil with milk, 1¼d. do. — — —	0	5	5
Soap, 4½d. do. — — —	0	19	6
Toward the maintenance of a baſtard child of his wife before her marriage, at 6d. a week — — —	1	6	0
Wear and tear of work-geer, at 2s. a fortnight — —	2	12	0
Cloaths and caſual expences — — — —	5	19	1
Total - £	35	3	0

This man has been sometimes sick himself; had a boy died, and a former wife; but has hitherto supported his family without any relief from the parish. No butter or beer is used in his house at present[1]. *March*, 1796.

TANFIELD.

THE parochial chapelry of Tanfield is situated in the parish of Chester-le-street: it is near ten miles in circumference; and contains about 2000 inhabitants, all of the Church of England, who are mostly employed in the coal mines, and coal works. The wages of labourers in husbandry are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day; and in the mines, and coal works, from 2s. to 3s. The farms are small: grass, wheat, and oats, are the principal articles of produce; to which may be added potatoes, which have of late years been much attended to, and now form the chief diet of labourers' families. The cheapness of fuel seems the cause, why this very useful vegetable is much more generally used in the north, than in the southern parts of the kingdom. Beef and mutton are from 4d. to 6d. the pound. Land lets from 10s. to 50s. the acre. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1500 acres. No part has been inclosed, although every part is very improveable, and every species of produce might be raised, with the certainty of a good market at Newcastle, which is only six miles distant. Here, as in other coal countries, the surface of the earth is neglected for the inside; it may, however, be doubted, whether the mines about Tanfield, have, of late years, been profitable to their owners. The colliery rents have considerably decreased, and many of the collieries in the neighbourhood have been shut up. The great length and expence of coal roads, (several of the mines being six or seven miles distant from the Tyne,) are heavy drawbacks; and, with many other circumstances, (which it is unnecessary here to detail,) have given the collieries on the river below Newcastle-bridge a decided advantage.

There are two paper-manufactories in Tanfield, that employ about ten men each. The number of ale-houses in the chapelry is sixteen. 130 houses pay the window tax: 270 are exempted.

For other particulars relative to Sunderland, see p. 182.

Of

Of the Poor, about 20 are received into, and maintained in the work-houſe: other diſtreſſed families, which are very numerous, are relieved at home.

Table of Diet in Tanfield Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding, with milk or beer.	Butcher's meat, with peaſe pudding, or other vegetables.	Broth, and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Peaſe ſoup, and bread.	Milk boiled with oatmeal.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Boiled barley, and milk.	Milk, and bread.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	The ſame as Sunday.	Broth, and bread.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	The ſame as Monday.	Milk boiled with oatmeal.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding, and dumplins.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Boiled barley, and milk.	Broth, and bread.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, Rental, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptiſms. Males.	Fem.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Marriages.	Aſſeſſed Rental.	Aſſeſſed Poor's Rate.		Rate in the pound on the aſſeſſed rental.	
						£.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
1760	47	49	31	34	27					
1775	48	42	33	39	20					
1776	60	33	30	33	16					
1777	46	35	31	31	21					
1778	48	47	38	32	25					
1779	40	57	29	24	30	6377	345	9	0	1 1
1780	41	61	31	38	17	6575	328	15	0	1 0
1781	40	57	34	43	28	6468	323	8	0	1 0
1782	52	32	33	22	14	5658	282	18	0	1 0
1783	42	49	36	48	19	5824	291	4	0	1 0
1784	47	47	43	41	16	5842	292	2	0	1 0
1785	42	42	26	32	16	5723	281	3	0	1 0
1786	44	53	27	34	24	5609	490	16	0	1 9
1787	54	47	39	39	16	5351	468	5	0	1 9
1788	43	36	39	43	19	5337	400	5	0	1 9
1789	41	37	30	23	18	5324	465	17	0	1 9
1790	42	42	32	23	17	5368	536	10	0	2 0
1791	35	37	38	49	20	5452	545	4	0	2 0
1792	32	44	22	28	13	5674	567	8	0	2 0
1793	31	34	35	46	17	5660	566	0	0	2 0
1794	37	46	30		13	5680	568		0	2 0
1795	31	49	36	35	28	5845	584	10	0	2 0

The

The colliery rents in 1795 amounted to £1380
The rent of lands - - - 4465

Total - £5845

In ſome of the firſt mentioned years, 1779, &c. the colliery rents were £2000. a year. *January*, 1796.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.

THE pariſh of All Saints contains, by admeaſurement, 256 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches: the number of inhabitants could not be learned; but the whole population of Colcheſter is eſtimated at about 8000 ſouls. The number of houſes paying the window tax, is 58; of which 6 are double tenements: the number of houſes exempted could not be aſcertained. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade and manufactures. Land, unbuilt on, lets at £1. 2s. an acre, upon an average. The land-tax amounts to £163. and is about 4s. 2d. in the pound on the net rental. A pecuniary compoſition, which is very variable, is paid, in lieu of tithes. There are 2 public-houſes in the pariſh: in the 16 pariſhes of Colcheſter there are 75 inns or ale-houſes. There are no commons, or waſte lands, in the pariſh.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 5½d.; pork, 6d. and 6½d.; bacon, 9d.; butter, 10d.; wheat, 80s. the quarter; barley, from 28s. to 41s.; malt, from 44s. to 49s.; flour, the ſtone, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d.

The principal manufacture here is the coarſe woollen called baize; the greateſt part of which is exported to Spain. The trade is in a declining ſtate, owing, it is ſuppoſed, to the war between Spain and France. About 100 looms are employed in the ſilk manufacture; and there are likewiſe, in this pariſh, a few wool-card makers. Weavers earn from 8s. to 9s. a week; woolcombers, from 10s. to 12s.; ſpinners, from 4d. to 6d. a day; children, 8 or 9 years old, earn by ſpinning, from 2d. to 3d. a day; card-makers, 2s. a day; women weavers, from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a week. Agricultural labourers receive, during harveſt, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day; common labourers, 1s. 6d. a day.

Beſides 16 churches in the town of Colcheſter, there are 1 Quaker, 1 Preſbyterian, 1 Diſſenting, 1 Anabaptiſt, and 1 of John Weſley's chapels. The number of Diſſenters, of different denominations, is ſuppoſed to amount to 1500.

There are 18 Friendly Societies, conſiſting each of from 20 to 40 members. They pay 1s. monthly into the box. Sick perſons receive from 8s. to 10s. a week; and aged members, 6s. a week. I believe all the Societies have complied with the late Act of Parliament.

The pariſhes in Colcheſter were formerly incorporated for the purpoſe of ſupporting their Poor; but by ſome means or other, about 50 years ago, they were diſunited, and now each pariſh manages its own Poor. The Rates are very different in different quarters of the town: they are the higheſt in St. Mary Magdalen, and the loweſt in All-Saints pariſh. For this no ſatisfactory reaſon can be aſſigned: the common one given is, that pariſhes, whoſe Rates are high, have little land, few rich people, a great number of poor cottages, and few good houſes. The nominal Rate in this town is ſaid to be upon the rack rent, whenever it can be diſcovered, except on ſmall houſes of from 30s. to 50s. a year, when it is upon half rental. Various manœuvres, however, are uſed to conceal the real rent; and, upon the whole, I ſhould imagine it exceeds the nominal rental in the proportion of about 7 to 5.

The Poor in this pariſh have a weekly allowance, and generally have cottages found them by the pariſh. A ſurgeon has 8 guineas annually for attending the Poor. The following is a liſt of regular out-penſioners:

		Age.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
1	M. C. an unmarried woman; rather diſordered in her underſtanding; - - -	76	3	6
2	M. M. a tailor; lame; - - -	62	2	6
3	— W. a blackſmith's widow; - -	80	5	0
4	A perſon who attends her; - - -	—	2	6
5	— W. and 3 children; her huſband is in the army;	45	3	6
6	— H. a widow; - - - -	68	2	6
7	V. — a widow; - - - - -	70	5	0
8	S. a labourer's widow, with 4 children; - -	45	2	0
9	B. a ſoldier's widow, with 2 children; - -	30	2	0
10	S. a farmer; lame; - - -	65	2	6
11	E. I. an unmarried woman; with ſore eyes; -	60	2	0
12	— E. a cutler's widow; - - -	50	2	3

		Age.	Weekly Allowance.
13	An orphan girl; - - - - -	10	1s. 6d.
14	An orphan girl; her underſtanding is a little deranged; - - - - -	18	1 6
14	A baſtard; - - - - -	—	1 6

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound on nominal rental.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1680	3	7	10	12	11	23	77								
1685	7	5	12	7	6	13	10								
1690	3	11	14	10	7	17	11								
1691	2	6	8	7	10	17	17								
1692	6	2	8	2	0	2	27								
1693	6	5	11	10	7	17	25								
1694	1	3	4	11	15	26	8								
1695	3	6	9	12	13	25	15								
1696	10	13	23	11	11	22	19								
1697	7	8	15	7	8	15	15								
1698	3	9	12	7	6	13	21								
1699	7	5	12	9	6	15	27								
1700	3	7	10	5	5	10	32								
1720	7	11	18	15	6	21	22								
1740	14	9	23	13	7	20	11								
1746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	8	7	51	9	9		
1747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8	0	56	5	11		
1748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	10	7	76	12	0		
1760	12	13	25	4	6	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	s.	d.
1775	28	20	48	2	4	6	27	156	4	6	166	3	8	5	6
1776	11	24	35	2	8	10	17	162	12	9	191	3	10	6	0
1777	22	27	49	6	5	11	21	165	3	6	198	0	9¾	6	0
1778	13	25	38	7	6	13	18	165	0	0	186	4	4	6	0
1779	23	29	52	4	7	11	15	167	4	10	162	10	4½	6	0
1780	21	18	39	10	4	14	15	180	16	9	188	6	1½	7	0
1781	15	14	29	6	4	10	13	184	18	6	220	5	0	7	0
1782	17	19	36	10	6	16	18	180	5	0	171	12	3½	7	0
1783	15	18	33	5	4	9	17	164	12	5	169	2	5	6	0
1784	26	29	55	8	9	17	23	162	9	0	174	10	0¼	6	0
1785	27	22	49	7	8	15	18	184	12	0	180	14	3	7	0
1786	18	36	54	4	3	7	16	190	19	6	194	12	10	7	0
1787	23	26	49	5	5	10	24	161	15	6	167	12	1½	6	0
1788	34	23	57	1	3	4	11	164	2	0	168	0	8¼	6	0
1789	22	33	55	6	4	10	32	139	5	6	171	14	6	5	0
1790	20	24	44	1	4	5	19	152	17	3	165	10	6	5	0
1791	21	25	46	5	8	13	30	137	8	0	168	9	11¾	5	6
1792	22	25	47	7	4	11	18	138	6	9	138	6	9	5	0
1793	26	25	51	8	6	14	20	139	11	0	123	1	11	5	0
1794	15	16	31	4	6	10	23	139	8	6	160	14	10	5	0
1795	18	14	32	5	4	9	3	140	12	6	136	10	6	5	0

The baptiſms are only brought down to the 15th of June 1795, and the burials to the 12th of June 1795. It is to be obſerved, that as the pariſh-church of St. Botolph is in ruins, it's marriages and baptiſms are entered in the books of All Saints; but burials of the pariſh of St. Botolph are ſolemnized in the church-yard of St. Botolph. From hence it may be inferred, that no very accurate eſtimate of the population of All Saints can be formed from the regiſters, as they have not regularly diſtinguiſhed the perſons belonging to each pariſh. It ſhould likewiſe be obſerved, that, previous to the Marriage Act, ſeveral marriages were celebrated in All Saints church, although neither of the parties belonged to the pariſh.

The pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen contains about 50 acres of land; and about 250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making baize. 15 houſes pay the commutation tax; 30 ſeparate houſes are exempted. The population of this pariſh has continued much the ſame for ſeveral years back. The prices of proviſions, and wages of labour, are much the ſame as in All Saints pariſh: the inhabitants of both pariſhes belong to the Friendly Societies before-mentioned. The land-tax, amounting to £ 31. 16s. is at the rate of about 5s. 6d. or 6s. in the pound on nearly the net rental. Land lets at about £ 1. an acre. Tithes are taken, chiefly, in compoſition. There are a great many gardens in the pariſh; the reſt is graſs land.

The Poor are maintained at home, and receive weekly allowances from the pariſh. That their maintenance is extremely burthenſome, the following account will demonſtrate. No Rate-book prior to 1790, or account-book prior to 1781, could be procured.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental. [1]		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1781 - -	65	0	6	123	6	1½			
1782 - -	83	9	8	155	9	11½			
1783 - -	128	5	1	117	15	8¼	- 27	0	
1784 - -	65	8	6	66	17	8			
1785 - -	65	0	7	65	10	8½			

[1] The nominal is nearly the full rental.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditureon Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1786 - -	61	15	10½	- 68	11	10¼		
1787 - -	65	18	0	- 63	4	6½		
1788 - -	65	11	9	- 76	8	5½	s.	d.
1789 } - -	184	17	0[1]	- 78	11	11	- 19	0
1790 }								
1791 - -	83	9	6	- 97	19	10¾	- 17	0
1792 - -	44	10	0[2]	- 49	7	7	- 19	0
1793 - -	77	0	2	- 73	0	10	- 19	0
1794 - -	30	18	0[2]	- 37	18	11½	- 17	0
1795 Ending in May	60	18	0	- 50	11	1½	- 16	0

In the parish of St. James the Rates are as follows:

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1789 - -	465	13	0	- 455	9	5½		
1790 - -	412	18	6	- 502	19	2		
1791 - -	561	1	6	- 567	7	0	s.	d.
1792 - -	505	10	2	- 473	12	1½	- 11	6
1793 - -	476	2	0	- 481	13	3¾	- 10	6
1794 - -	469	4	6	- 467	7	6½	- 10	6
1795 - -	439	13	0	- 538	13	5½	- 9	6

There are 9 ale-houses in the parish of St. James. The land-tax is £230. 10s. which is about 4s. 2d. in the pound. 69 houses pay the commutation tax: about 100, it is supposed, are exempted. The extent of the parish is 170 acres, whereof the greatest part is garden ground. Rent is, upon an average, £2. 10s. an acre. Population is thought to be rather declining. There are only 3 Paupers in the parish work-house: at present

[1] There is here some confusion in the book. £184. 17s. are probably 2 years collection. The disbursements in 1789 could not be made out.

[2] These accounts appear to be inaccurate: a 17s. rate must have produced more than £30. and a 19s. rate more than £44.

50 families receive an allowance at home, which amounts, weekly, to £8. 10s. Several poor perſons have their houſe-rent paid by the pariſh; and others receive occaſional relief. About £1400. were collected laſt winter, and diſtributed among the Poor in different parts of Colcheſter.

July, 1795.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL.

THE extent of the city of Briſtol, and it's liberties, is about 3 miles from eaſt to weſt; and 2½ miles from north to ſouth. Of the population, the accounts are very various. One of the Briſtol Guides ſtates the number of houſes, in 1757, at 13,000, and of inhabitants at 90,000; and in 1794 at 100,000, including the Hot-wells and Cliſton. In another ſimilar publication, the number of houſes, in 1793, is eſtimated at 16,000; and of inhabitants at 88,500, including the Hot-wells and Cliſton. The great increaſe of population, which has taken place within the preſent century, has been chiefly confined to the out-pariſhes. Almoſt half of what is properly called the City has been deſtroyed to make room for the Exchange, the Market, the Bridge, Clare-ſtreet, Union-ſtreet, &c.; and although many houſes have lately been built, yet many more have been pulled down: the new buildings are on a larger ſcale and take up more ground, but they are not ſo well inhabited as the old ones: many of them have been turned into mere offices for brokers, inſurers, attornies, &c. or warehouſes for tradeſmen, who have in a great meaſure deſerted their houſes in town, and retired with their families to the neighbouring villages. It is owing to theſe circumſtances that the number of births and burials within the city is leſſened; and that the concluſion, they afford, is, that the popu-

lation

lation of Briſtol has declined within the laſt 20 years. The number of marriages, however, has conſiderably increaſed; and it ſhould be further remarked, that, in the following enumeration, the baptiſms and burials of Diſſenters, of whom there are many very numerous ſects at Briſtol, are not inſerted. The numbers were extracted with great fidelity from the pariſh regiſters, by a clergyman of the Church of England.

In all the pariſhes the numbers of	*Baptiſms*,	*Burials*,	*Marriages*,
were, in 12 years, from 1689 to 1700,	7864	7920	2414
in 12 years, from 1729 to 1740,	15343	18123	5435
in 12 years, from 1769 to 1780,	14321	14843	6409

An actual enumeration was made in the pariſh of St. Philip and St. Jacob, in 1781, when the number of houſes was found to be 1594, (of which 65 were either warehouſes, or uninhabited,); of males, 4435; of females, 5415; total number of inhabitants, 9850. Notwithſtanding the preſent war has taken off many of the pariſhioners; the marriages have increaſed almoſt a ſeventh, and the baptiſms more than a ſeventh, ſince the year 1780.

The number of marriages for 15 years previous to 1780 was -	1504
Ditto - - for 15 years to the end of 1795 - -	1711
Increaſe of marriages in 15 years -	207

The number of baptiſms for 15 years previous to 1780 was -	3939
Ditto - - for 15 years to the end of 1795 - -	4620
Increaſe of baptiſms in 15 years -	681

Briſtol is not more a commercial than a manufacturing town: independent of the various trades immediately connected with ſhipping concerns, there are ſeveral important manufactures carried on here. Glaſs-making is the principal. There are near 20 glaſs-houſes in and near the city, for making bottle, crown, or flint-glaſs; ſeveral works for lead, in every ſtage of it's manufacture; braſs-wire, and braſs-works; ſeveral iron and copper founderies; potteries; two large floor-cloth manufactories; &c.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 4½d. to 5d. a pound; mutton, 5d. to 6d.; veal, 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; butter, from 11d. to 1s.; potatoes, 6d. a peck; bread, 4lb. for 1s.; wheat, 12s. a buſhel; barley, 4s. 2d. a buſhel; oats, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a buſhel; coals, coſt about 3½d. the buſhel: they are chiefly brought from the extenſive mines at Kingſwood, about 2 miles from the city; the colliers of which ſpeak a jargon that is peculiar to them, and perfectly unintelligible to a ſtranger.

The wages of labourers in the different manufactures vary from 7s. to 35s. a week: common labourers earn 1s. 6d. a day, throughout the year, without victuals: from 10s. to 15s. appear to be the common earnings in a week: children are employed in the cotton-manufacture, and earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

The number of ale-houſes in the city of Briſtol is 354. The land-tax amounts to £7391. 10s. 8d. and is paid by the tenants. The rent of land in the neighbourhood of the city, is from £3. to £5. an acre.

The Poor of Briſtol are managed by a corporation called "The Corporation of the Poor," and are partly ſupported in a work-houſe called St. Peter's Hoſpital, and partly at home by a pariſh allowance. The number at preſent in the work-houſe, is 287; viz. 61 men, 190 women, 19 boys, and 17 girls: there are alſo 63 poor perſons of different deſcriptions in an hoſpital, or peſt-houſe belonging to the work-houſe: total, 350. In 1794 there were in the work-houſe 70 men, 198 women, 25 boys, and 31 girls, and 66 in the peſt-houſe: total, 390. The perſons in the work-houſe are moſtly old people and children, inſane, lame, blind, &c. The only work at preſent is picking oakum, by which very little is earned[1]. A few years ago a manufactory for ſpinning wool was ſet up, but after 3 years experiment, it appeared they had loſt £600. by it, and it was therefore wholly diſcontinued. The maſter ſays that the houſe was not built with a view

[1] In a pamphlet publiſhed in 1681, entitled, "Some Propoſals for the Employment of the Poor, by T. Firmin," the author ſays, that the city of Briſtol contracted with one Mr. King and others, for the employment of 500 of their poor people, in the way of ſpinning, and that for the firſt year he was obliged to pay them 2½d. for 1600 yards of yarn. If we ſuppoſe that each ſpinner ſpun 800 yards of coarſe yarn every day, (which is a moderate day's work,) the weekly earnings of each would be 7½d.; and the weekly earnings of 500 ſpinners would have amounted to £1. 12s. 6d.; ſo that at this rate, the expence, in 1681, of employing ſuch, (or, perhaps, all) of the Poor of Briſtol, that were able to work, was £812. 10s.

to

to its preſent uſe, and is, therefore, not one of the moſt convenient. There are 12 or 15 beds, principally of flocks, in each apartment: it is probably owing to this circumſtance, and the number of old and diſeaſed perſons, that the houſe is infeſted with vermin, particularly bugs; to a viſitor, there appears, upon the whole, to be a want of cleanlineſs.

Bill of Fare.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Water-gruel.	Soup made of bullock's head.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Ditto.	Peaſe-ſoup.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Meat and potatoes.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Broth.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Water-gruel.	As Tueſday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Broth.	Peaſe-ſoup.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Gruel.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.

1 lb. of meat, and the ſame quantity of bread, are allowed to each perſon, on meat days. On Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays, 6 oz. of cheeſe are allowed for the 2 meals; and on other days, 3 oz.: the Poor eat their victuals in their lodging rooms.

The following account of the receipts and diſburſements of the Corporation for the Poor, in the year ending in 1787, is copied *verbatim*, from the printed ſtatement of St. Peter's hoſpital. I have added a few other years, for the information of ſuch perſons as may wiſh to inveſtigate more fully the domeſtic economy of a large city work-houſe.

Account of Diſburſements ending the 31ſt of March 1787.

				£.	s.	d.
To balance of laſt year's account, due to John Innall				25	9	2
	C.	qrs.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
To beef and mutton,	333	1	0 at different prices	426	11	6
To cheeſe	85	2	0 at ditto	123	8	7
To bacon				0	3	6
To flour, 300 ſacks				468	15	0
			£.	s.	d.	
To gruts, 130 buſhels, at different prices			43	0	0	
To peaſe, 147½ ditto, at ditto			47	1	6	
				90	1	6
Carried over			£1109	0	1	25	9	2

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	1109	0	1	25	9	2
To ſalt, 34 cwt.	19	11	0			
To butter	9	0	0			
To garden-ſtuff, bought of ſundries	16	3	11½			
To rice, 14 cwt. 0 qrs. 12 lb. at different prices	18	16	5			
				1172	11	5½
To malt, 823 buſhels, at ditto	209	10	6			
To hops, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lb. at ditto	11	17	9			
To barm	7	3	6			
To wine, brandy, and ale for the ſick	2	19	7½			
To milk	20	16	2½			
	£.	s.	d.			
To grocery	10	16	9			
To ſtarch and blues	1	3	6			
	12	0	3			
To vinegar	2	14	10			
				267	2	8
CLOATHING, viz.						
To William Till-Adams, for ſhoes	17	12	11			
To leather, bought of Thomas Salmon	13	10	0			
To hemp and wax, bought of ſundries	0	7	1			
To breeches, paid for 16 pair of leather	4	0	0			
To linen bought of William Baylis	41	0	0			
To haberdaſhery bought of John Howarth	5	6	0			
To hoſiery bought of ſundries	12	11	6			
To kerſeys and ſerges bought of John Bryant	10	3	0			
To druggets, 2 pieces, bought of Richard Pearſon	8	8	9			
	18	11	9			
To linſeys and ſerges, bought of ſundries	3	17	10			
To linſey, paid John Player for 1 piece	2	0	3			
To paid —— Hunt for 2 great coats	2	4	0			
To paid —— Viner for hats	1	4	0			
	9	6	1			
				122	5	4
FURNITURE, viz.						
To earthen-ware, baſkets, beſoms, bruſhes, &c. bought of ſundries	8	6	6			
To a mahogany writing-deſk bought of Tho. Shapland	3	13	6			
Carried over,	£12	0	0	1587	8	7½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	12	0	0	1587	8	7½
To tin-ware and oil bought of George Williams - - -	3	10	0			
To lamp-lighting, paid Edward Stone -	0	15	0			
	4	5	0			
To braziery, paid William Waſbrough - -	0	9	0			
To thrumbs and cards, paid ſundries - -	2	2	3			
				18	16	3
REPAIRS, viz.						
To John Huiſh, for tyler's work -	14	3	6			
To —— Clifford, for white-liming -	1	2	6			
To hair for tyler's uſe - -	0	6	8			
	15	12	8			
To Auſtin and Lewis, for bricks and lime - -	6	7	6			
To Sarah Lewis, for glazing - -	9	1	0			
To James Perry, for hooper's work - -	10	4	0			
To Joſeph Panting, for carpenter's work	39	13	6			
To ditto, for coffins of different ſizes -	27	3	0			
To Edward Stock, for ditto do. -	10	15	0			
	77	11	6			
To James Begg, for maſon's work -	16	14	0			
To Daniel Hague, for ditto - -	5	14	6			
	22	8	6			
To John Broom, for ironmongery - -	5	15	0			
To Benjamin Hill, plumber - - -	0	8	5			
To —— Durnell, for ſweeping chimnies - -	0	12	8			
To Suſannah White, pump-maker - -	0	14	0			
To Thomas Hancock, wheel-wright - -	2	0	0			
To Aaron Auſtin, for mending the clock - -	0	6	6			
To Walter Swayne, for a new furnace, &c. - -	4	2	0			
				155	3	9
To candles, 22 dozen, bought of Thomas Shapland -	8	8	0			
To ſoap, 8 cwt. bought of ditto - -	26	8	0			
To lees - - - -	5	13	9			
				40	9	9
To coal, 1525 horſe-loads, bought of Mary Lear			- -	82	12	0
To James Norton, for ſtationary -	£4	16	0			
To indentures, &c. - -	2	12	0			
	7	8	0			
Carried over,	£7	8	0	1884	10	4½

				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			Brought over,	7	8	0	1884	10	4½
To Cocking and Rudhall, for printing and advertising	£.	s.	d.						
	26	17	6						
To Samuel Bonner, for ditto do.	12	3	0						
To William Pine, for ditto do.	9	14	0						
To William Routh, for ditto do.	8	1	6						
				56	16	0			
							64	4	0
To Sir John Hugh Smith Bart. for 1 year's interest of £1000.							50	0	0
To Poor, and land-tax for the lodge	£1	16	9						
To the Chamber of Briſtol, for chief rent	3	8	0						
To the Dean and Chapter, for ditto	0	8	4						
				5	13	1			
To Richard Hill, aſſignee to the eſtate of Mr. Mills, for 3 years rent of the lodge, at £10. *per annum*				30	0	0			
							35	13	1
SALARIES AND WAGES, viz.									
To the Rev. Thos. Broughton, chaplain, 1 year's ſalary			£40	0	0				
To John Brown, apothecary, for 1 year's attendance and medicines			120	0	0				
To John Innal, maſter	£50	0	0						
To ditto during the vacancy of a matron, for extra ſervice	10	10	0						
				60	10	0			
To Anne Turner, matron, for 9 months and 3 weeks ſalary, at £30. *per ann.*				24	4	6			
							244	14	6
To Edward Allen, clerk, 52 weeks at 16s.				£41	12	0			
To James Brown, officer, 52 ditto at 8s.				20	16	0			
To John Baxter, ditto, 52 ditto at 12s.				31	4	0			
To William Collier, ditto, 52 ditto at 7s.				18	4	0			
To M. Paradiſe, baker, deceaſed — 46 ditto at 2s. 6d.				5	15	0			
To — Hulbert, ditto, deceaſed, 6 do. at 9s.				2	14	0			
To Francis Hobbs, brewer, 52 ditto at 1s.				2	12	0			
							122	17	0
To Heſter Clayton, knitter, 6 ditto at 2s.				0	12	0			
To — ditto — ditto, 46 ditto at 3s.				6	18	0			
							7	10	0
			Carried over,	£.375	1	6	2034	7	5½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	375	1	6	2034	7	5½
To Mary Trapp's executors, 1 month's salary	£. s. d. 2 6 0					
To Anne Dagge, midwife, 1 year's ditto	6 0 0					
To nurſes, waſhers, barbers, coblers, gate-keepers, &c.	26 14 5					
	35	0	5			
				410	1	11
To ſending home 199 Iriſh vagrants	97	10	0			
To taking up and removing vagrants to their pariſhes	91	3	8			
To Oſborne and Seager, ſolicitors, for drawing paſſes and orders, attendance, and taking affidavits	106	0	0			
	197	3	8			
To Walter Wiltſhire for conveying paſſengers to London	9	10	0			
				304	3	8
To burials, 285	28	9	8			
To extra reliefs paid by the maſter	694	3	6			
To paid with 25 apprentices, put out to different trades	26	6	0			
To ſundry incidental expences paid by the maſter and matron	36	19	6½			
To farmer John Hopkins, 1 year's diſburſements on Shirehampton eſtate	35	15	6			
To a depoſit to Bath hoſpital	3	0	0			
To William Witherell for hauling oakum and cord wood	6	8	0			
To Daniel Burgeſs, for convicting Suſannah Milledge, alias Miller, of a felony	16	11	0			
To ſundry churchwardens for the rent of their almshouſes	40	0	6			
	887	13	8½			
To paid by the ſeveral churchwardens, from the 31ſt of March 1786, to the 29th of September following, viz.						
To 1072 Poor on pay bill	£2561	17	9			
Carried over,	£2561	17	9	£3636	6	9

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	2561	17	9	3636	6	9
To 1115 casual reliefs - - -	1157	17	6			
To 10 burials - - - -	3	15	0			
				3723	10	3

To paid by the several churchwardens, from the 29th of September 1786, *to the 25th of March* 1787, *viz.*

To 1048 Poor on pay bill - -	£2330	16	0			
To 1074 casual reliefs - -	1012	18	0			
To 11 burials - - -	4	2	6			
				3347	16	6
				7071	6	9
				10707	13	6
To balance to the 31st of March 1787, in the treasurer's hands - - -				3230	10	11
To ditto in the master's hands - - -				58	6	4
To ditto in the matron's hands - - -				2	16	10½
				3291	14	1½
				£13999	7	7½

Cr. *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By balance of last year's account in the treasurer's hands - - - - - - -	2580	10	8			
By ditto in the late matron's hands - -	1	3	10			
				2581	14	6
By cash received for fines of sundry guardians -	19	18	6			
By ditto received for repayments of sundry persons	15	17	4			
By ditto received for the maintenance of ditto -	108	17	8			
By ditto received for spinning - - -	0	11	10			
By ditto received for oakum - - -	22	3	0			
By ditto received for burials - -	1	0	6			
				168	8	10
By amount of several small receipts - -				249	4	3½
By the year's assessment on the inhabitants -				11000	0	0
				£13999	7	7½

The

The aſſeſſments on the ſeveral pariſhes were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All Saints —	249	14	0	St. Michael —	544	10	0
St. Auguſtine —	1201	4	0	St. Nicholas —	1037	6	0
Caſtle-Precincts —	595	2	0	St. Peter —	457	12	0
Chriſt-Church —	597	6	0	St. Philip and Jacob —	523	12	0
St. Ewen —	133	2	0	St. Stephen —	1113	4	0
St. James —	1699	10	0	Temple —	491	14	0
St. John Baptiſt —	368	10	0	St. Thomas —	646	16	0
St. Leonard —	231	0	0	St. Werburgh —	249	14	0
St. Mary-Port —	282	14	0				
St. Mary-Redcliff —	577	10	0	£	11000	0	0

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the Houſe.

1786—April	324 perſons.	October	294 perſons.
May	313 ditto	November	300 ditto
June	300 ditto	December	305 ditto
July	296 ditto	1787—January	305 ditto
Auguſt	296 ditto	February	313 ditto
September	297 ditto	March	334 ditto

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31ſt of March 1787, to 31ſt of March 1788.

DISBURSEMENTS.

PROVISIONS.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
Beef and mutton, -	334	2	13	451	14	0
Cheeſe, - -	86	0	23	129	19	0
Flour, 313 ſacks. -	-	-	-	520	10	0
Gruts, 130 buſhels, £38. 7s. 6d.; peaſe, 156 buſhels, £42. 16s.				81	3	6
Salt, butter, garden ſtuff, and rice -	-	-	-	60	18	10
Malt, 938 buſhels -	-	-	-	225	18	8
Hops, barm, wine, brandy, milk, and groceries -			-	51	10	2
			Carried over £	1521	14	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	1521	14	2
CLOATHING.			
Shoes, breeches, linen, haberdaſhery, flannel, hoſiery, kerſeys, and boys' cloaths, worſted, hats, and ſundries - - -	170	14	4
FURNITURE.			
Tin-wares, lamp-oil, bruſhes, baſkets, earthen-ware, &c. - -	16	13	8
REPAIRS, &c.			
Tiler's work, paint, &c. £10. 11s.; maſon, £32. 1s.; glazier, £4. 15s. 6d.; hooper, £3. 13s.; cord, wood, and faggots, £45. 9s.; carpenter, £77. 4s.; ironmonger, £13. 16s. 6d.; lime, chimney-ſweeper, pump-maker, and wheel-wright, £9. 1s. - - - - -	196	11	0
Candles, ſoap, and lees - - -	27	4	0
Coals, 1655 horſe-loads - - -	89	12	11
Stationary, ſtamps, indentures, &c. - - -	6	15	2
Printing and advertiſing - - -	7	17	6
One year's intereſt on bond for £1000 - -	50	0	0
Poor and land-tax, chief-rent, ground-rent, and renewal of leaſe, and rent of the lodge - - - -	59	16	4
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
Chaplain's ſalary, £40.; apothecary's, £120.; maſter, £50.; matron, £30. - - - -	240	0	0
Clerk, pariſh officers, baker, brewer, nurſes, and knitter -	177	16	0
Midwife, barbers, waſhers, coblers, gate-keepers, &c. -	31	16	4
Sending home 249 Iriſh vagrants - - -	121	13	0
Removing other vagrants - - - -	160	6	1
Burials, 310 - - - -	31	0	2
Extra reliefs paid by the maſter - - -	1024	3	5
Putting out 70 apprentices, £73. 3s. 10d.; incidents, £30. 10s. 1½d. Charges on Shirehampton eſtate, £35. 17s. 8d.; Bath hoſpital, £10. 4s. 3d.; rent of alms-houſes, £40. 0s. 6d.; to poor houſe-keepers, £5. 8s. 10d. - -	195	5	2½
Carried over -	£4120	19	3½

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over -	4120	19	3½
OUT POOR.				
Paid by church wardens to 1062 Poor on the pay bill { from 31 March 1787 to 29 Sept. 1787 }		2505	3	6
1253 Caſual reliefs, £1102. 2s.; and 10 burials, £3. 15s. -		1105	17	0
1037 Poor on pay bill, from 29 Sept. 1787 to 25 March 1788		2295	8	9
1207 Caſual reliefs, £1096. 16s.; and 8 burials, £3. - -		1099	16	0
Bond paid off - - - - -		1000	0	0
Balance to 31ſt of March 1788, in the Treaſurer's hands, — — —	£2686 2 2	2734	19	0
Ditto in the Maſter's hands - -	48 16 10			
	£	14862	3	6½

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance of laſt year's account in the Treaſurer's hands -	3230	10	11
Ditto ditto in the Maſter's hands -	58	6	4
Ditto ditto in the Matron's hands -	2	16	10½
Sundry ſmall receipts - - - -	435	17	7½
By dividend in the 5 per cent. annuities - - -	5	18	10
One year's rent of Shirehampton eſtate - - -	110	0	0
Of Tho. Shapland for 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lb. of tallow - -	15	7	3
By the year's aſſeſſment on the inhabitants - -	11000	0	0
By balance due to Anne Turner, matron - -	3	15	8½
	£ 14862	3	6½ [1]

The aſſeſſments on the ſeveral pariſhes were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All-Saints —	249	14	0	St. Michael —	544	10	0
St. Auguſtine —	1201	4	0	St. Nicholas —	1037	6	0
Caſtle-Precinct —	595	2	0	St. Peter —	457	12	0
Chriſt-Church —	597	6	0	St. Philip and Jacob —	523	12	0
St. Ewen —	133	2	0	St. Stephen —	1113	4	0
St. James —	1699	10	0	Temple —	491	14	0
St. John Baptiſt —	368	10	0	St. Thomas —	646	16	0
St. Leonard —	231	0	0	St. Werburgh —	249	14	0
St. Mary-Port —	282	14	0				
St. Mary-Redcliff —	577	10	0	£	11000	0	0

[1] There ſeems a miſtake of 10s. in this account: the various items of receipt, altogether, amount to £14862. 13s. 6½d.

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the Houſe.

1787—April	345 Perſons.	October	297 Perſons.
May	321	November	309
June	307	December	314
July	307	1788—January	321
Auguſt	292	February	327
September	287	March	327

An Account of Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from 31ſt of March 1789, to 31ſt of March 1790.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	C.	qrs.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to John Innall				11	10	7
PROVISIONS.						
Beef, mutton, &c.	367	3	21	534	4	9
Cheeſe	93	1	13	99	2	11
Flour, 328 ſacks				642	12	0
Gruts, 120 buſhels, £35. 10s.; peaſe, 208 buſhels, £58. 3s. 10½d.				93	13	10½
Salt, butter, and garden-ſtuff				55	5	2½
Malt, 1012 buſhels, £237.—Hops, barm, wine, brandy, gin, ale, butter, fiſh, milk, and groceries, £73. 18s. 3½d.				310	18	3½
CLOATHING.						
Shoes, leather, linen-drapery, woollen-drapery, hoſiery, &c.				241	4	2
FURNITURE, &c.						
Bruſhes, faggots, poldavy, cord wood, earthen-ware, glaſs, ſand, &c.				43	19	0½
REPAIRS, &c.						
White-liming, £15. 9s. 6d.; maſon and glazier, £21. 12s.; carpenter, £113. 17s.; ironmonger, £19. 18s. 6d.; ſoap, candles, and lees, £24. 18s. 6d.; coals, £101. 8s. 2d.; ſtationary, and printing, £13. 6d.; junk, £31. 5s.; rent for lodge, and various ſmall taxes, £17. 8d.				358	9	7
Carried over —				£2431	0	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	2431	0	7

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Chaplain, £40.; apothecary, £141.; maſter, £50.; matron, £30.; clerk, officers, baker, brewer, and nurſes, £184. 9s.; barbers, coblers, gate-keepers, &c. £32. 15s. 9d. -	478	4	9
Sending home 231 Iriſh vagrants - -	119	1	2
Removing other vagrants - - -	119	15	2
Burials 228, and wool, £40. 4s. 3d.; extra reliefs, £507. 17s. 6d.; putting out 16 apprentices, £16. 6s. 6d.; incidents, £48. 15s. 4d.; Shirehampton eſtate, £25. 2s. 3d.; rent of alms-houſes, £40. 6d. - - -	238	16	4

OUT POOR.

		£.	s.	d.			
1033 poor on the pay bill	from 31 March 1789	2519	1	0			
1353 caſual reliefs	to 29 Sept. 1789	1535	19	6			
1000 poor on the pay bill	from 29 Sept. 1789	2284	3	0			
1383 caſual reliefs	to 31 March 1790	1387	0	0			
					7726	3	6
Balance in maſter's, matron's, and treaſurer's hands -					1041	5	0½
					£ 12553	16	4½

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in treaſurer's and matron's hands laſt year -	1735	18	2½
Sundry ſmall receipts - - - -	817	18	2
One year's aſſeſſment on the inhabitants - -	10000	0	0
£	12553	16	4½

The assessments on the several parishes were as follows:

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
All-Saints	—	226	0	0	St. Michael	—	502	0	0
St. Augustine	—	1398	0	0	St. Nicholas	—	924	0	0
Castle Precinct	—	370	0	0	St. Peter	—	336	0	0
Christ-Church	—	324	0	0	St. Philip and Jacob	—	394	0	0
St. Ewen	—	86	0	0	St. Stephen	—	976	0	0
St. James	—	1922	0	0	Temple	—	524	0	0
St. John Baptist	—	284	0	0	St. Thomas	—	480	0	0
St. Leonard	—	178	0	0	St. Werburgh	—	160	0	0
St. Mary-Port	—	166	0	0					
St. Mary-Redcliff	—	750	0	0			£ 10000	0	0

Medium Number of the Family in the House, each month in the year.

1789—April	328	Persons.	October	330 Persons.
May	320		November	346
June	323		December	362
July	332		1790—January	370
August	332		February	369
September	329		March	358

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31st of March 1791, to the 31st of March 1792.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance due to the Treasurer last year	460	0	0
PROVISIONS.			
Beef and mutton, 405 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 8 *lb.*	575	13	0
Ox heads and meat, bought by the matron	47	15	5
Cheese, 107 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 1 *lb.*	182	6	0
Flour, 320 sacks	603	10	0
Gruts, 130 bushels, £ 37. 2s. 6d.; pease, 208 bushels, £ 57. 12s.; pease and beans, 14s. 4⅛d.	95	8	10½
Salt, butter, and garden-stuff	61	8	1½
Malt, 920 bushels	253	6	6
Hops, barm, wine, gin, butter, milk, and groceries	158	4	10½
Carried over	£ 2437	12	9½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	2437	12	9½
CLOATHING, &c.			
Shoes, leather, linen and woollen draperies, haberdaſhery, hoſiery, breeches, and inſtructing ſpinners - -	200	11	3
FURNITURE, &c.			
Mill-puff, thrumbs, bruſhes, wares, baſkets, mops, tin-wares, brooms, earthen ware, glaſſes, and ſundries - -	28	15	4
Lard, bottles, ſtraw, ſkins, lint and tow for ſurgeon's and apothecary's uſes, and drugs - - - -	45	18	4
REPAIRS, &c.			
Maſon's work, £ 7. 1s.; glazier's, £ 8. 7s.; ſmith's, £ 3. 14s.; brazier's, £ 22. 11d.; plumber's, £ 9. 18s.; carpenter's, £ 97. 5s.; coffins, £ 69. 8s.; hooper's, £ 4. 18s. pump-maker's, £ 21. 12s. 6d. - - -	244	4	5
Soap, candles, and lees - - - -	21	8	9
Printing and advertiſing - - - - -	12	2	0
Stationary, ſtamps, and indentures - - -	10	3	8
Coal - - - - - -	98	7	0
Junk, 254 *cwt.* 3 *qrs.* 24 *lb.* - - - -	103	8	6
Rent of Oldfield lodge, land-tax, church-rate, chief-rent, poor-tax, &c. - - - -	17	18	2
Poſtages, 8s. 6d.; lamp-oil, £ 2. 2s. 10d. - - -	2	11	4
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
Chaplain's ſalary, £ 40.; apothecary's, £ 60.; maſter's, £ 50.; matron's, £ 30. - - - -	180	0	0
Clerk, pariſh officers, baker, brewer, nurſes, and white-limers,	157	8	0
Midwife's ſalary, £ 6.; nurſes, barbers, coblers, gate-keepers, £ 28. 16s. - - - -	34	16	0
Sending home 303 Iriſh vagrants - - -	166	5	4
Removals, paſſes, and carriage of ſundry perſons - - -	32	18	1
Solicitors for drawing paſſes, orders, and taking affidavits - -	81	2	0
John Innall, gratuity for attendance at the woollen-manufactory	10	10	0
309 burials, and wool - - - - -	47	10	8
Carried over -	£ 3933	11	7½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	3933	11	7½
Extra reliefs paid by the maſter - - -	911	6	6
Putting out 18 apprentices - - - -	18	17	0
Incidental expences, £ 19. 12s. 11d.; and rent for almſ-houſes, £ 40. 6d. - - - -	59	13	5

OUT POOR.

995	Poor on pay-bill, from 31ſt March 1791, to 29th Sept. 1791				2507	4	0
1418	Caſual reliefs, from	ditto	to	ditto	1418	4	3
1001	Poor on pay-bill, from 29th Sept. 1791, to 31ſt March 1792				2334	9	0
1377	Caſual reliefs, from	ditto	to	ditto	1247	17	0
Balance in maſter's hands, £ 203. 11d.; matron's ditto, 2d. -					203	1	1
Balance in the treaſurer's hands - - -					455	15	1
				£	13028	18	10

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance of laſt year's accounts in the maſter's hands -	149	1	0
Ditto ditto in the matron's - -	0	12	8
Sundry ſmall receipts - - - - - -	686	18	5
By rent of land and houſes at Shirehampton and Hungroad - -	156	0	0
By ſale of old metal, 960 buſhels of grains, ſuet, greaſe, and old lead - - - - - -	36	6	9
By the year's aſſeſſment on the inhabitants - - -	12000	0	0
£	13028	18	10

The Aſſeſſments on the ſeveral Pariſhes were as follows:

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
All Saints	—	271	4	0	St. Michael	—	602	8	0
St. Auguſtine	—	1677	12	0	St. Nicholas	—	1108	16	0
Caſtle Precinct	—	444	0	0	St. Peter	—	403	4	0
Chriſt-church	—	388	16	0	St. Philip and Jacob	—	472	16	0
St. Ewen	—	103	4	0	St. Stephen	—	1171	4	0
St. James	—	2306	8	0	Temple	—	628	16	0
St. John Baptiſt	—	340	16	0	St. Thomas	—	576	0	0
St. Leonard	—	213	12	0	St. Werburgh	—	192	0	0
St. Mary Port	—	199	4	0					
St. Mary Redcliff	—	900	0	0		£	12000	0	0

Mediun

Medium Number of the Family in the Houſe, each Month in the Year.

1791—April	373	Perſons.	October	362	Perſons.
May	358		November	364	
June	351		December	364	
July	353		1792—January	373	
Auguſt	344		February	384	
September	349		March	380	

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31ſt of March 1792, to the 31ſt of March 1793.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
PROVISIONS.			
Beef and mutton, 398 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 23 *lb.* - - -	577	14	6
Meat and ox-heads, bought by the matron - -	43	12	10½
Cheeſe, 107 *cwt.* 0 *qr.* 22 *lb.* - - - -	176	2	6
Flour, 310 ſacks - - - - -	574	0	0
Gruts, 140 buſhels, £ 46. 16s.; peaſe, 208 buſhels, £ 62. 8s.; peaſe and beans, paid for by the matron, 13s. 1d. -	109	17	1
Salt, 30 *cwt.* butter, and garden ſtuff - - -	59	9	1
Malt, 928 buſhels - - - -	266	19	4
Hops, 3 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 18 *lb.*, £ 18. 17s. 8d.; wine, brandy, ale, gin, butter, fiſh, &c.; milk, and groceries - -	70	0	11
CLOATHING.			
Shoes, leather, linen-drapery, woollen-drapery, haberdaſhery, breeches, hoſiery, buckles, and for taſk-work to ſpinners	278	6	2
FURNITURE, &c.			
Rugs, brown and tin ware, cutlery, bruſhes, cord-wood, brooms, lard, bottles, ſkins, &c. for the ſurgeon's and apothecary's uſe; glaſſes, &c. - - - -	81	1	11½
REPAIRS, &c.			
Maſon's work, tiles, &c. £ 54. 18s. 6d.; glazier, £ 9. 11s. 6d.; ſmith, £ 5. 16s. 6d.; brazier, £ 6. 3s.; hooper, £ 7. 10s.; plumber, £ 7. 12s.; carpenter, and for coffins, £ 91. 15s. 6d.	183	7	0
Carried over -	£ 2420	11	5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over - £	2420	11	5
Soap, candles, and lees - - - -	36	7	0
Printing and advertiſing - - - -	10	15	0
Stationary, ſtamps, indentures, &c. - - -	7	11	10
Laths, hair, and painting - - - -	4	15	0
Junk, 84 *cwt.* 2 *qrs.* 23 *lb.* - - - -	32	16	6
Coals - - - - -	124	3	6
One year's rent of Oldfield lodge, poor-tax, land-tax, church-rate, chief-rent, 2 years fee-farm-rent of St. Peter's hoſpital, and poſtages - - - -	24	17	7

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Chaplain's ſalary, £ 40.; apothecary's, £ 60.; maſter's, £ 50.; matron's, £ 30. - - - -	180	0	0
Clerk, pariſh officers, baker, brewer, nurſes, white-limers -	145	12	0
Midwife, nurſes, waſhers, barbers, coblers, and gate-keepers -	33	6	0
Sending home 164 Iriſh vagrants - - -	99	19	7
Removing and paſſing other vagrants, and carriage of them -	27	10	5
Solicitors for drawing paſſes, orders, and taking affidavits -	51	7	6
Burials, 256; and wool - - - - -	39	16	10
Extra reliefs paid by the maſter - - -	466	6	6
Putting out 13 apprentices, £ 13. 13s.; incidents, £ 30. 8s. 9d.; rent of alms-houſes, £ 40. 6d. - -	84	2	3
Paid treaſurer intereſt of money on advance, £ 37. 10s. 11d.; 52 returns of price of corn, £ 13. - -	87	10	11

OUT POOR.

1010 Poor on pay-bill, from 31ſt March 1792, to 29th Sept. 1792	2572	1	6
1318 Caſual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1388	15	6
953 Poor on pay bill, from 29th Sept. 1792, to 25th March 1793	2260	13	0
1295 Caſual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1180	19	0
Balance in the maſter's hands, £ 47. 4s. 11d.; ditto in matron's, £ 1. 13s. 1d.; ditto in the treaſurer's hands, £ 2257. 10s. 1d.	2306	8	1
£	13549	6	11

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance of laſt year's account in the treaſurer's hands -	455	15	1
Ditto ditto in the maſter's hands -	203	0	11
Ditto ditto in the matron's hands -	0	0	2
Sundry ſmall receipts - - - -	677	0	9
By a year's rent of 2 houſes, &c. at Shirehampton - -	69	10	0
Rent of land at ditto - - - - -	144	0	0
One year's aſſeſſment on the inhabitants - - -	12000	0	0
	£ 13549	6	11

The Aſſeſſments on the ſeveral Pariſhes were as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
All Saints	—	271	4	0
St. Auguſtine	—	1677	12	0
Caſtle Precincts	—	444	0	0
Chriſt-church	—	388	16	0
St. Ewen	—	103	4	0
St. James	—	2306	8	0
St. John Baptiſt	—	340	16	0
St. Leonard	—	213	12	0
St. Mary-Port	—	199	4	0
St. Mary Redcliff	—	900	0	0
St. Michael	—	602	8	0
St. Nicholas	—	1108	16	0
St. Peter	—	403	4	0
St. Philip and Jacob	—	472	16	0
St. Stephen	—	1171	4	0
Temple	—	628	16	0
St. Thomas	—	576	0	0
St. Werburgh	—	192	0	0
		£ 12000	0	0

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the Houſe.

1792—	April	369	Perſons.	
	May	352		
	June	329		
	July	323		
	Auguſt	322		
	September	329		
	October	330	Perſons.	
	November	352		
	December	369		
1793—	January	370		
	February	375		
	March	378		

Poor's Rates in the City of BRISTOL.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Year ending in	1743	3500	0	0		1770	8691	16	6
	1744	3500	0	0		1771	8270	11	3
	1745	3500	0	0		1772	8500	0	0
	1746	4500	0	0		1773	10000	0	0
	1747	4500	0	0		1774	11500	0	0
	1748	4500	0	0		1775	11500	0	0
	1749	5000	0	0		1776	11500	0	0
	1750	5000	0	0		1777	10000	0	0
	1751	4500	0	0		1778	9000	0	0
	1752	4500	0	0		1779	11000	0	0
	1753	4500	0	0		1780	11000	0	0
—	1754	4500	0	0		1781	12000	0	0
—	1755	4500	0	0		1782	12600	0	0
—	1756	4500	0	0		1783	14000	0	0
—	1757	4500	0	0		1784	14000	0	0
—	1758	4500	0	0		1785	14000	0	0
—	1759	4800	0	0		1786	12000	0	0
—	1760	6412	6	2		1787	11000	0	0
—	1761	5628	1	8		1788	11000	0	0
	1762	5542	0	0		1789	10000	0	0
	1763	6081	14	0		1790	10000	0	0
	1764	5828	13	8½		1791	10000	0	0
	1765	6442	7	9½		1792	12000	0	0
	1766	6732	7	3½		1793	12000	0	0
	1767	7523	0	9½		1794	13000	0	0
	1768	7881	14	6½		1795	13000	0	0
	1769	10394	13	8	Ending in March.	1796	13000	0	0

The maſter of the work-houſe ſays 1010 poor perſons are at preſent on the out-pay bill, but does not know what they receive, either by the week, or month.

The

The above accounts are taken from a book in the Council-houſe. It is to be obſerved, that the above collections only relate to the pariſhes within what is called the city and liberties of Briſtol; and as this ſpace has been built on many years, and the number of inhabitants, from various circumſtances, above enumerated, much reduced, it is evident that the increaſe of the Rates is not owing to an augmented population, but muſt be explained from other cauſes.

The Quakers maintain their own Poor; in ſome counties they are aſſiſted by having eſtates and money left them for this purpoſe, but nowhere ſufficient without an additional voluntary ſubſcription: this is generally made once a month, in country places, and the allowances are from 2s. to 10s. *per* week. In Briſtol this Society conſiſts of more than 200 families: their Poor conſiſt of about 5 men, and 14 women, moſtly aged and decayed tradeſmen or their widows; and 25 children, moſtly orphans: they have an eſtate or two left to ſupport their Poor, and give a fee with the children when fit to be put out apprentice. In 1700 a large houſe was built and furniſhed at an expence of near £ 1600. in New-ſtreet, where their Poor reſide, and are employed in different manufactories; the expence, on an average of 20 years, has been about £ 250. *per annum*, and the average number ſupported, about 40 perſons. The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and on this plan are all their Poor in Britain and Ireland ſupported, with ſome ſmall local variations, according to their number.

Few cities poſſeſs ſuch a number of public charities as Briſtol; there are in it 30 alms-houſes, or hoſpitals, in which about 83 men and 230 women reſide, who have, in general, as much allowed them as is nearly ſufficient for their ſupport. There are alſo ſeveral charity ſchools, in which about 960 children are educated, and moſt of them are cloathed and maintained. The donations to the Poor of Briſtol, in money, are very conſiderable, but their annual amount could not be aſcertained.

The following are the earnings and expences of a labourer about 50 years of age. He has been about 2 months out of regular employment, but uſually works at an inn, as horſe-keeper, porter, &c. He has a wife and 2 children; one 9 months, and the other 5 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
He receives 9s. a week regular wages all the year, but no victuals; annually - - - -	23	8	0
His wife, ſometimes, earns a ſhilling by waſhing; ſuppoſe annually - - - - -	1	0	0
Total income -	£24	8	0

In the above account his earnings are ſtated as if he had been in conſtant employment, but he ſays he has not earned 1s. a day for the laſt 2 months. Laſt ſummer he loſt 2 children by the ſmall-pox; and the ſummer before, he was ſick for ſeveral months; yet, notwithſtanding theſe diſtreſſes, he never had recourſe to the pariſh, but has been obliged to pawn his beſt cloaths, and ſell ſome articles of furniture to raiſe a little money: he has not yet been able to redeem his cloaths.

His Expences were as follows:

	s.	d.
Bread, coſts at preſent 4s. 6d. a week; meat, about 6d. a week on an average - - -	5	2
Butter, ½lb. 5½d.; cheeſe, ½lb. 3d; tea, 3d.; no ſugar -	0	11½
Potatoes, 2 pecks, 1s; milk, ½d. a day (for the child), 3½d.	1	3½
Beer (about 3 pints), 6d.; candles, ſoap, &c. about 5d. -	0	11
Onions, ſalt, &c. about 3d. - - - -	0	3
Houſe-rent, 1s. 2d.; fuel, about 1s. - - -	2	2
Weekly expences -	10	9
		52
Total expences of a year -	£27	19	0

This perſon appeared to be an honeſt induſtrious man, whoſe intention was not to deceive; yet, as he never received any parochial aid, his

expences muſt have been ſtated rather too high, as they exceed his earnings by £ 3. 11s. He ſays, that he and his wife have laid out but little money in cloaths, ſince they were married; as they were tolerably equipped on ſetting out in life; but they are now in very great want of this neceſſary article, which they have no means of obtaining by their own labour.

The out-pariſhes of St. Philip and Jacob, and the out-pariſh of St. George, which are ſuppoſed to be about 10 miles in circumference, and to contain about 16,000 inhabitants, are united with reſpect to the maintenance of their Poor. The following table exhibits the amount of their Rates and Expenditure for a few years back:

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Rate uncollected.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1765 -	1178	6	0	- 22	14	0	- 1313	14	2
1766 -	1176	12	6	- 33	0	0	- 1366	2	0
1772 -	1421	16	0	- 25	15	11	- 1680	15	11
1773 -	1828	8	3	- 37	0	3	- 1988	7	10
1774 -	2126	12	0	- 36	3	8	- 2213	9	9
1775 -	2121	15	3	- 65	8	10	- 2229	17	0
1776 -	2312	13	9	- 18	13	10	- 2421	10	10
1777 -	2316	3	1	- 104	10	11	- 2430	11	8
1778 -	2569	0	0	- 160	0	0	- 2646	15	0
1779 -	2019	0	0	- —	—	—	- 2193	13	9
1783 -	1359	13	0	Taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.			- ——	—	—
1784 -	1191	8	6				- ——	—	—
1785 -	1221	18	0				- ——	—	—
1790 -	1614	11	10	- 23	1	8	- 1790	10	0
1791 -	1643	16	0	- 64	5	0	- 1786	14	8
1792 -	2141	4	0	- —	—	—	- ——	—	—

The accounts for the laſt 3 years are not ſettled, but I am informed that the Rate laſt year was 3s. 3d. in the pound on the rack rent, and produced £ 2500.; and that £ 3000. will not be more than ſufficient to defray the expenditure of the preſent year.

The

The Poor of theſe pariſhes are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a work-houſe; in which there are, at preſent, 85 perſons; viz. 16 children, (who are chiefly employed in heading pins,) and 69 old people, who cannot work. The earnings of the children are very trifling. 20 pariſh children, (chiefly baſtards,) are out at nurſe, at 2s. a week, each. The number of out-poor is about 200: they receive weekly, about £ 30. It is ſingular, that here it is thought moſt beneficial to the pariſhes to maintain the Poor at home, and that the Poor are deſirous of getting into the work-houſe. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and appears to be clean and comfortable: there are 2 or 3 beds, (of flocks, and feathers,) in each room.

The following is the bill of fare:

	Breakfaſt.			Dinner.			Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	—	—	Bread and cheeſe.	—	—	Bread, and cheeſe, or butter.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	—	Rice milk.	—	—	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	—	—	Peaſe ſoup.	—	—	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	—	—	Pickled beef, and vegetables.			Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	—	—	Bread, and cheeſe.	—		Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	—	Peaſe ſoup.	—	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	—	Pickled beef, and vegetables.			Ditto.

3 pints of beer are allowed to each perſon on meat days, and 1 quart on other days. The daily allowance of bread is 1 lb. and of cheeſe 9 oz. are given out every week. Once a month 12 lb. of butter are diſtributed; and, at particular ſeaſons, better fare is provided, more eſpecially for the ſick.

The land-tax in theſe pariſhes amounts to £568, and is collected at 6d. in the pound.

The number of ale-houſes a few years ago was 150: it is now reduced to 80.

October, 1795.

ROD-

RODMARTON.

THE pariſh of Rodmarton is ſituated about 6 miles to the weſt of Cirenceſter: it contains 3200 acres of land, of which 150 are meadow and paſture, 250 down land, 60 wood, and the reſt arable. About 1628, the inhabitants were numbered by the rector, when they were found to amount to 227, of whom 121 were males, and 106 females. In 1794, the number was 309, (of whom 28 were ſervants,); 152 males, and 157 females. There are no Sectarians in this pariſh. 9 houſes pay the window tax; 47 are exempted.

The men are wholly employed in agriculture; the women in ſpinning wool; and the children in carding it. Labourers are paid from 6s. to 9s. a week, except in harveſt time, when they receive ſomewhat more. They work from 6 o'clock in the morning till ſix at night in ſummer, and in winter during day-light: the uſual diet of labourers is, bread and cheeſe, garden ſtuff and dumplins for dinner, and tea for breakfaſt.

The prices of proviſions are: cheeſe, on an average, 5d. the pound; bacon, 7d. and 8d; bread, 7 lb. for 1s.

There are no ale-houſes or Friendly Societies in the pariſh.

The quota paid to the land-tax is £99. 6s. 8d. which in 1792 was at the rate of 16d. in the pound. The farms are all large, the whole pariſh being divided into 8, which are held by 6 tenants: the land is chiefly freehold, except a farm of 500 acres, which is a prebendal corps in the church of Saliſbury. An allowance of land was made to the rector in lieu of tithes by an act paſſed 32 Geo. 3. The commons were all encloſed under the ſtatute above-mentioned.

The Poor are relieved at their own homes.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expenditure on the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Net Sum expended on the Poor.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1680	3	5	8	2	2	4	—	12	9	10	12	10	9½
1685	5	5	10	2	1	3	2	20	17	6	21	2	2½
1690	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	9	12	3	10	10	0
1691	1	1	2	—	3	3	—	9	13	0	11	9	3
1692	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	23	1	6	23	6	0
1693	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	18	9	0	18	5	1
1694	—	4	4	2	2	4	2	18	10	11	18	5	0
1695	3	1	4	4	7	11	2	24	15	6	23	12	1½
1696	1	3	4	1	4	5	—	25	2	0	24	2	11
1697	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	16	11	0	17	1	10
1698	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	19	6	0	18	19	0
1699	2	2	4	1	3	4	4	18	16	0	18	5	0
1700	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	14	10	8½	15	7	7
1720	—	3	3	2	2	4	2	35	2	8	36	6	5½
1740	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	25	19	2	21	18	8
1760	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	32	5	4	32	17	4½
1775	1	5	6	1	1	2	4	58	11	7½	50	0	10¾
1776	9	1	10	1	4	5	1	61	11	6	48	0	7¼
1777	6	6	12	2	4	6	4	63	2	9¾	53	0	2¼
1778	7	4	11	3	3	6	9	72	2	5	67	5	5½
1779	6	7	13	5	5	10	4	87	12	5½	85	4	11½
1780	7	7	14	6	4	10	1	74	17	2	74	5	9
1781	3	6	9	3	4	7	2	73	1	1	64	8	7½
1782	3	6	9	—	4	4	—	71	12	3	65	10	6
1783	6	3	9	7	5	12	4	78	11	5	72	12	2
1784	5	9	14	2	2	4	2	101	16	11	96	16	1½
1785	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	127	14	10½	116	15	8½
1786	4	6	10	8	4	12	1	91	1	2	84	14	6¼
1787	4	9	13	4	2	6	2	78	16	3½	75	16	6½
1788	6	7	13	—	8	8	7	75	9	5	71	0	8½
1789	10	9	19	3	3	6	4	76	18	4½	65	6	5
1790	4	9	13	3	4	7	1	72	11	9	64	14	5
1791	4	6	10	2	3	5	3	72	16	1½	54	19	9
1792	9	4	13	3	2	5	2	88	19	6	84	0	6
1793	1	5	6	4	3	7	3	116	19	0½	115	0	4½
1794	3	3	9	2	3	5	—	112	18	8½	110	15	7
1795	5	7	12	5	5	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			37)313			37)215	37)80						
			Average $8\frac{17}{37}$			Average $5\frac{30}{37}$	Av. $2\frac{6}{37}$						

April, 1796.

STAPLETON.

THE pariſh of Stapleton is ſituated about two miles to the north-eaſt of Briſtol. The number of its inhabitants, by an enumeration made in December 1795, was found to amount to 1377; they are principally of the eſtabliſhed Church: there are, however, a few Quakers and Methodiſts, and a Baptiſt meeting-houſe in the pariſh. The total number of houſes is 254; whereof 84 pay the window tax, and 170 are exempted; ſo that it appears that the number of inhabitants is very little more than $5\frac{2}{5}$ to a houſe. They are chiefly colliers, and agricultural labourers: there are likewiſe ſeveral maſons, and workers in ſtone-quarries, in this pariſh. Day-labourers earn from 8s. to 10s. 6d. a week.

The proviſions uſed here are purchaſed in the Briſtol markets: farms are ſmall, and chiefly paſture; very little corn is cultivated. A large common, containing between 500 and 600 acres, was encloſed in 1783, when half an acre of land was allotted to each of the adjoining cottages, of which there were a conſiderable number. There is now no waſte land in the pariſh, and labourers find great difficulty in procuring habitations. It may anſwer to ſpeculators in a great town to build houſes, on the chance of receiving lodgers; but, in a ſmall village, few will erect cottages, with a view to procure tenants from the collieries, or the ſtone quarries. A labourer's children are therefore obliged, when they are old enough to ſupport themſelves, and are deſirous of becoming houſekeepers, to migrate to other pariſhes. The land lets from £2. to £3. an acre; the land-tax produces £188. 18s. and is nearly 2s. in the pound.

There is no manufacture here, but a few ſpinning jennies were lately introduced.

Of the Poor, ſome are relieved at home; and ſome maintained in the work-houſe. The following is the uſual weekly rotation of diet in the houſe:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	6 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of butter; and beer.	Boiled beef, potatoes, bread, and ſmall beer.	Bread and cheeſe, and ſmall beer.
Monday,	Broth. — — —	6 oz. of bread, 1½ oz. of cheeſe, and beer.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto. — —	Boiled beef, potatoes, or carrots, and beer.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto. — — —	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto. — —	Same as Tueſday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto. — — —	Milk broth, or rice.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. — — —	Same as Monday.	Ditto.

The children's allowance of bread, at dinner, is 4 oz. On Whitſunday, and Chriſtmas-day, the dinner is baked veal, and plum-pudding.

There are in the houſe, at preſent, 3 men, 5 women, and 5 children; laſt year there were 5 men, 7 women, and 8 children. The children are employed in ſpinning flax and hemp; but their earnings are very inconſiderable. There are at preſent 3 ale-houſes in the pariſh: about 20 years ago, there were 14 or 15; about 7 years ago, only 7, 4 of which were ſuppreſſed ſoon after the king's proclamation on this ſubject was iſſued.

There are two Friendly Societies in the pariſh of Stapleton. One of them was inſtituted on the 9th of May 1792, and conſiſts of 101 members; its rules exhibit ſo much of the rude ſimplicity of antient times, and are ſo characteriſtic of the manners of Glouceſterſhire ruſtics, that I truſt the reader will be gratified with a few of its regulations in the "honeſt kerſey," though ungrammatical, language of village legiſlators. It is remarkable, that of 46 articles, 15 or 16 relate to eating and drinking. The order of the annual feaſt is ſet down with as much preciſion as the ordinances of a royal houſhold.

1, Every member at entrance ſhall pay 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d. every meeting night after, that is to ſay, every four weeks. 1s. ſhall go towards raiſing a fund, and 2d. to be ſpent in drinking and tobacco.

6, No perſon ſhall receive any benefit from the box, until he is free, which ſhall not be, before he has been in the ſociety 12 calendar months: if any perſon or member of this community does receive any pay before he is free, he ſhall be excluded.

7, Every free member being ſick, or lame, ſo as to render him incapable

pable of working at his trade or calling, ſhall receive 7s. a week of the box; but if he be able to go to work ſooner than a week, he ſhall receive 1s. 2d. a day (Sunday excepted) for every day during his illneſs.

8, For the better regulation of the Society, there ſhall be a clerk appointed, which ſhall act in conjunction with the ſtewards in conducting their affairs, and to attend every meeting night, who ſhall receive 1d. of each member every quarterly night; and if there be not members enough to raiſe 5s. it ſhall be made good to him from the box.

9, If God is pleaſed to take to his mercy any free member of this ſociety, there ſhall be allowed out of the box £6. to his wife, or to whomſoever he ſhall pleaſe to leave it, to bury him decent, and in a chriſtian-like manner, towards which each member ſhall contribute 1s. the next quarterly night following; and the friends of the deceaſed ſhall acquaint the ſtewards of the funeral, who ſhall attend at the funeral with 12 of the members, according to their turns, as they are enrolled on the regiſter book.

10, If any free member's wife dies, he ſhall be allowed out of the fund £3. to bury her, and the ſame attendance to be given by the ſtewards and members as to a man. Whoſoever refuſes ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded; towards which every member ſhall contribute 6d. the next quarterly night.

11, If it pleaſe God to take to him any member of this Society before he be free, there ſhall be a contribution of 1s. from each member, and the ſame attendance as if he had been free; whoſoever refuſeth ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

12, If any member of this Society does any ſort of work, while he receives pay of the box, any farther than giving direction to his ſervants or workmen, he ſhall be immediately excluded. It is agreed, that if any member or members be drawn to ſerve in the militia, that no money ſhall be drawn out of the box; but every member ſhall contribute 1s. each to ſuch member or members as may be drawn; and it is farther agreed, that if any member or members ſhould meet at the monthly nights, not paying his monthly arrears, ſhall ſpend 3d. or not be admitted into the club-room.

13, If any member of the Society is proved, after his entrance, to work

at the White-Lead Houſe, he ſhall be immediately excluded; leaving his money behind him.

14, If any member of this Society ſhall have occaſion to travel 20 miles, or upwards, he ſhall be allowed 6 months to pay his arrears; but if he then neglects to clear the box, he ſhall be excluded.

15, Since vice and immorality abounds in this age, even to the profanation of the Sabbath, it is agreed, that, if any member of this Society ſhall, on the Sabbath-day, play at peck and toſs, marbles, ſhake in hat, coits, or any other gaming, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded; and if any brother member ſees him ſo doing, and gives information thereof to the Society, he ſhall receive 1s. and the other 18d. go to the box.

17, Whereas oftentimes diſputes ariſe in Societies, which cannot be fully determined nor decided by articles, we think it proper, when any diſpute ariſeth in this manner, that there ſhall be a committee of 17 members choſen, that is to ſay, 13 members and the four ſtewards; the members' names ſhall always be thoſe which follow the ſtewards on the regiſter book, who ſhall terminate all diſputes; whoſoever refuſeth, when choſen, ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

19, If any member ſhall continue ſick or lame, after he has lain on the box 12 months, he ſhall be reduced to half-pay for 12 months more, if he continues ſick or lame ſo long; and, at the end of 12 months, he ſhall be given a ſum of money, according as the above committee ſhall think proper, and then be excluded the Society. Likewiſe, if the fund ſhould be reduced to £10. it ſhall be ſhut up for 6 months, and all payments ſtopped.

22, When any member of this Society dies, one half of the drink allowed by the Society ſhall be carried to the funeral-houſe, and there be diſpoſed of, and the other half ſhall be drank at the houſe where the Society is held; whoſoever preſumes to have more than half, ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded. No reflection ſhall be made by any member of this Society on any other member that has had the benefit of the box, on the forfeiture of 2s. 6d. or be excluded: neither ſhall any member raiſe any report on a brother member; if he does, and cannot make his report good, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

23, If

23, If any member of this Society be impreſſed in his Majeſty's ſervice, he ſhall be allowed his ſhare of the ſtock according to the time he was free; but if he enters into his Majeſty's ſervice, or on board any merchantman, or if he goes out of the kingdom, he ſhall be excluded, leaving his money behind him. No unhealthy man, nor above the age of 41, ſhall be admitted into this Society: if any man enters, thinking to defraud this Society, having any private complaint or diſorder, he ſhall immediately be excluded, leaving his money behind him.

24, When either of the ſtewards ſhall fetch the money to pay the ſick, from the father of the houſe where the Society is held, he ſhall be allowed one pint of drink, to be deducted from the next meeting night's drink; if they have any more, they ſhall pay for it themſelves, or forfeit 6d. Whoever refuſeth to pay his forfeits, ſhall be immediately excluded.

The following Rules reſpect the Anniverſary Feaſt:

27, There ſhall be a feaſt held once in a year, which ſhall be on Whitmonday, toward which every member ſhall pay 1s. 6d. on the meeting night before, or on the morning of the feaſt-day before he goes to dinner, on the neglect of which he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

28, That the ſtewards then acting ſhall take care to order the feaſt decently, and they ſhall be allowed 1s. each for their trouble: likewiſe in the morning of the feaſt day, the ſtewards ſhall attend at half paſt eight of the clock, to provide breakfaſt for the members, and to ſerve them with drink, on the forfeit of 1s. or be excluded.

29, That the members ſhall be allowed no more drink at breakfaſt than 2d. *per* member; whoſoever calls for any, unknown to the ſtewards, ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded; and if the ſtewards have any more than each man's 2d. amounts to, they ſhall pay it themſelves, or be excluded.

30, That all and every member of this Society ſhall attend at the houſe where the Society is held, on the morning of the feaſt day, in due time, to walk in proceſſion to hear divine ſervice, except ſickneſs, lameneſs, or being at the diſtance of 20 miles, on the forfeiture of 1s. or be excluded.

31, If

31, If any member refuſes to follow the proceſſion to hear divine ſervice, hides himſelf, or ſtays behind, not keeping his rank when commanded by the ſtewards, he ſhall forfeit 1s. for every ſuch offence, or be excluded.

32, If any member behaves himſelf diſorderly going to church or returning from the ſame, to any member or members of another ſociety, by puſhing his ſtick at them, curſing or guiling at them, or challenging them to fight, or do ſtrike any or either of them, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

33, If any member behaves himſelf diſorderly in the church during divine ſervice, by talking, ſwearing, or laughing, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded; and if any member ſtays behind drinking, and will not keep his place in following the proceſſion home to the houſe, but come to dinner drunken, and not in his time to dine with the reſt, he ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

34, If any member, during the whole day of the feaſt, ſhall fight, or challenge to fight, ſtrike, or throw down, wreſtle, or challenge to wreſtle, or cauſe any diſturbance in the Society, while at dinner, or after dinner, till all the company be diſmiſſed, with any of his brother members, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be immediately excluded.

35, No member, on the feaſt-day, ſhall provoke another, by calling him nick-names, or by guiling at him, or caſting meat or bones at another, or about the room; neither ſhall any member feed another by way of fun, and waſting the victuals, to the ſhame of the company; any ſuch things being done, thoſe that do them ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

36, That there ſhall be allowed no more than 6d. each man, in drink, the firſt day of the feaſt; whoſoever has more ſhall pay for it himſelf, or be excluded.

37, That the ſtewards take care not to have more drink than each man's 6d. amounts to, otherwiſe they ſhall make it good themſelves, or forfeit 1s. each, or be excluded; and if any private member fetches any drink unknown to the ſtewards, they ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

38, That no woman whatſoever ſhall be ſuffered to enter the Society-room on a feaſt day during the time the Society-drink holds; whoſoever introduces any woman into the room ſhall forfeit 1s.: neither ſhall there be any victuals given away on the firſt day of the feaſt; whoſoever

carries

carries or conveys any victuals out of the club-room on feaſt days, or hides or pockets any with a deſign to carry it away, ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

39, That no ſteward nor private member ſhall be allowed to give any victuals away the firſt day, but the reſerve ſhall be kept till the next day for as many as pleaſe to come to breakfaſt; and then the ſtewards ſhall have liberty to give a ſlice of bread and meat to any member's wife or child, or to any friend, uſing diſcretion, as they think fit; and each member that comes to breakfaſt ſhall pay 3d. to be ſpent in drink; whoſoever refuſeth ſhall forfeit 6d. or be excluded.

The other Friendly Society at Stapleton commenced the 30th of October 1775, and conſiſts of about 50 members: they meet once a month from ſix o'clock till eight in the evening, during the winter half-year; and from ſeven till nine o'clock in the evening, during the ſummer half-year; pay 1s. each to the box, and 2d. to be ſpent at the meeting. The age of admiſſion is from 21 to 40. A member, of a year's ſtanding, is allowed 7s. a week, if ſick or lame, but with this reſtriction, that if in 3 months there appears an impoſſibility of his recovery, his allowance ſhall be reduced to 4s. a week for life. Infirm members unable to work, and perſons 70 years of age, even if they are able to work, are entitled to an allowance of 4s. a week. £3. are paid for the funeral of a free member, and 1s. from each of the members, to his widow, or legatee; or, if he dies inteſtate, to his neareſt relation. When a member's wife dies, the huſband receives 30s. from the ſtock, and 6d. from each member, towards the expences of her funeral. Sick members muſt give a week's notice, before they can receive money from the ſtock. No perſon can be admitted a member, that works at the White-Lead Houſe[1], mining, or any work under ground. A member that is impreſſed into the King's ſervice, is allowed the money he has contributed, (in caſe he has not received it on any other account;) but if he voluntarily inliſts himſelf, he is excluded. The Society is governed by 4 ſtewards, who are elected at the quarterly meetings; their duty is to viſit the ſick and lame twice a week, and to pay them their weekly allowances. All diſputes, which cannot be decided by the articles, are referred to a committee of 13 members choſen by a majority of the Society. An anniverſary feaſt is held on Whit-monday.

[1] This is one of the rules of the other Society.

Table

Table of Poor's Rates and Diſburſements for the Poor for 20 years.

	Poor's Rates.				Diſburſements for the Poor.			
					£.	s.	d.	
1776	-	-	-	-	307	4	8	About 4 rates in the year, at 6d. the rate.
1777	-	-	-	-	323	18	5	
1778	-	-	-	-	211	8	10	
1779	-	-	-	-	210	16	1	
1780	-	-	-	-	262	8	0½	
1781	-	-	-	-	236	8	0½	
1782	£. s. d.		-	-	193	0	4	
1783	- 182 1 3	From the returns made to Parliament in 1786.	-	-	211	10	1½	
1784	- 188 7 2		-	-	248	11	4	
1785	- 266 16 3		-	-	399	5	10	
1786	-	-	-	-	325	19	10	
1787	-	-	-	-	240	4	0	
1788	-	-	-	-	281	7	3	
1789	-	-	-	-	283	9	8	

	£.	s.	d.		
1790—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	204	0	0		
—Work-houſe, and tradeſmen's bills	159	16	2		
—Church diſburſements - -	43	16	6		
—County money for bridges, &c. -	10	8	8		
				418	1 4
1791—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	199	18	0		
—Work-houſe and tradeſmen's bills	132	14	10¾		
—Church diſburſements - -	17	9	8½		
—County bridge money - -	13	5	8		
				363	8 3¼
1792—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	189	1	4½		
—Work-houſe and tradeſmen's bills -	167	16	6½		
—Church diſburſements - -	11	10	3		
—County bridge money - -	11	16	8		
				380	4 10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1793—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	230	0	0			
—Work-houſe and tradeſmen's bills -	170	7	8			
—Church diſburſements - -	88	1	10½			
—County bridge money - -	9	1	4			
				498	10	10½
1794—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	211	19	11			
—Work-houſe and tradeſmen's bills	182	6	5			
—Church diſburſements - -	15	15	3			
—County bridge money - -	8	18	2			
				418	19	9
1795—Weekly diſburſements to out-poor	275	19	2			
—Work-houſe and tradeſmen's bills	180	5	3			
—Church diſburſements - -	11	14	3			
—County bridge money - -	12	4	8			
				480	3	4

In 1795 there were 53 baptiſms, 38 burials, and 17 marriages.

Laſt ſummer a collection was made in this pariſh of about 10 guineas, which were diſtributed among poor families at the rate of 3d. a head every week: as £1. 2s. were paid every week, for about 10 weeks in the months of Auguſt, September, and October, it follows, that the number of men, women, and children, relieved weekly, amounted to 88. It is remarkable that during the ten weeks that the Poor were at liberty to apply for relief, not more than 3 or 4 perſons complained of not receiving this allowance. It was at firſt propoſed to confine the relief to pariſhioners; but the contributors very judiciouſly and humanely decided, that no diſtinction ſhould be made between perſons reſident in the pariſh, and perſons having a legal ſettlement there.

April, 1796.

HAMPSHIRE.

GOSPORT.

THE extent of this parish is about 12 or 13 square miles. There were 9 Rates for the relief of the Poor, last year; each Rate, 6d. in the pound on land, and 4d. on houses; in the whole, 4s. 6d. in the pound on land, and 3s. on houses: the sum collected was between £1600. and £1700. Several buildings, which were rated at £200. a year, are now in the hands of Government, and are exempted from the Poor's Rate. In the years ending in 1793 and 1794 there were 10 Rates: this year, however, it is expected that 8 will be sufficient. This reduction of the Rates seems afcribable to the good management of the parish officers; the parish however is divided into two parties, which strongly oppose each other in parochial concerns. Few particulars could be learned respecting the amount of the Poor's Rates in different years. The following extracts are taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.

		£.	s.	d.
Expences of the Poor in	1776	837	7	3
Poor's Rate collected in	1783	1133	7	11
Ditto - -	1784	1010	8	4
Ditto - -	1785	1258	17	10

About £30. are annually distributed to out-pensioners: this article of expenditure was formerly more considerable than at present. The great expence accruing from soldiers' and sailors' wives becoming chargeable, is a frequent topic of complaint in this parish. It should however be considered, that the burthen has not increased more rapidly than the means of supporting it; and the influx of Poor into a parish, intimately connected with Portsmouth, although occasioned by warfare, is more than counterbalanced, by the various branches of industry, that are called for, by the equipment of fleets and armies: the

the artificer in the dock-yard, the ſhop-keeper, and the publican receive too much benefit from military preparation, to have reaſon to complain that the number of Poor increaſes; even the land-holders are compenſated by the advance of their rents; and the farmers by the increaſed demand, which is thus produced, for the various articles of conſumption.

The greater part of the Poor of Goſport is maintained in a work-houſe. The number in the houſe at preſent is 160; in winter, it generally amounts to 200. Their principal employment is picking oakum.

October, 1795.

HAWKLEY—NEWTON-VALENCE.

THE circumference of the pariſh of Hawkley is about 4 miles: the number of it's inhabitants about 259: they are wholly engaged in agriculture. The rent of land is from 8s. to 20s. an acre, average about 12s. an acre: the land-tax amounts to about 3s. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe is let to the occupiers of the land. There are no commons in Hawkley. The wages of labourers are 1s. 6d. a day. There is no ale-houſe in the pariſh: one was put down very lately.

The circumference of the pariſh of Newton-Valence, is about 10 miles: the number of inhabitants, who are wholly agricultural, is 228. The rent of land is from 5s. to 20s. an acre; the average about 9s.; the land-tax about 2s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental. The greateſt part of the tithe is let to the occupiers; the reſt is taken in kind.

There are two commons in this pariſh, containing, altogether, about 150 acres. The wages of labourers are 1s. 6d. a day. There is one ale-houſe in the pariſh.

There are no Papiſts, or Proteſtant Diſſenters of any denomination, in Newton-Valence, or Hawkley: nor are there any Friendly Societies in either pariſh.

The following query was ſent, amongſt others, by the Biſhop of Winchester in 1788:

What number of marriages, births, and burials, may you have at a medium one year with another?

Anſwer.—In the laſt 20 years were regiſtered

In Newton Valence	30 Marriages,	which make the	— — —	1½	Marriages.
	168 Births,	medium for	rather more than	8	Births.
	73 Burials,	one year	rather leſs than	4	Burials.

In Hawkley	37 Marriages,	which make the	nearly — —	2	Marriages.
	153 Births,	medium for	nearly — —	8	Births.
	100 Burials,	one year	— — —	5	Burials.

The parochial ſyſtem of Newton-Valence, ſince the heavy advance in the price of proviſions took place, has been, to permit each labourer, whether old or young, or with or without a family, to purchaſe flour at 8s. a buſhel; the extra price is charged to the Poor's Rate. A man with this allowance is ſuppoſed to be capable of maintaining a wife and 2 children, and paying his rent from his earnings: when the family exceeds that number, a proportionate allowance is made. The Poor are ſatisfied with this plan, and think their condition is not affected by the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of life. The Poor's Rate is exceſſively high; 7s. in the pound on the rack rents; but the farmers are more benefited by the high price of corn, than injured by the advance in the Poor's Rate.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of HAWKLEY.

Years.	Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Marriages.
1680	—	3	3	1	1	2	—
1685	3	2	5	1	1	2	1
1690	1	1	2	2	—	2	2
1691	3	1	4	—	4	4	—
1692	2	2	4	2	2	4	—
1693	—	—	—	4	2	6	3
1694	2	2	4	1	—	1	4
1695	2	—	2	2	1	3	—
1696	2	3	5	1	—	1	—
1697	1	5	6	1	2	3	—
1698	3	2	5	1	5	6	—
1699	2	—	2	—	2	2	—
1700	1	1	2	2	—	2	—
1720	1	4	5	3	4	7	—
1740	2	4	6	—	—	—	1
1760	4	1	5	1	4	5	3
1775	4	4	8	2	3	5	1
1776	5	3	8	2	3	5	2
1777	2	4	6	5	2	7	1
1778	1	4	5	2	4	6	2
1779	4	5	9	3	2	5	2
1780	4	4	8	4	4	8	—
1781	4	7	11	1	1	2	—
1782	5	5	10	2	—	2	2
1783	7	1	8	2	2	4	3
1784	4	5	9	1	2	3	1
1785	—	1	1	7	3	10	—
1786	3	5	8	3	3	9	4
1787	4	4	8	1	—	1	1
1788	4	5	9	2	3	5	1
1789	4	6	10	2	4	6	4
1790	6	1	7	—	1	1	—
1791	1	2	3	2	—	2	—
1792	5	7	12	2	2	4	1
1793	4	2	6	3	4	7	1
1794	5	2	7	1	—	1	2
1795	5	5	10	4	4	8	2

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.
1750	35	15	8
1751	22	7	0
1752	23	1	11
1753	30	4	6
1754	34	12	10
1755	46	19	4
1756	44	8	2
1757	38	16	11
1758	53	1	8
1759	44	0	0
1760	33	12	11
1761	34	18	5
1762	36	0	1
1763	42	7	1
1764	41	13	7
1765	47	3	8
1766	56	4	0
1767	63	12	7
1768	56	18	1
1769	80	12	2
1770	63	12	11
1771	65	2	1
1772	61	16	0
1773	79	13	10
1774	105	4	0
1775	137	7	11
1776	138	3	2
1777	148	4	5
1778	100	4	5
1779	96	13	2
1780	121	15	10

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.
1781	103	17	11
1782	133	6	10
1783	142	10	6
1784	172	0	7
1785	193	10	3
1786	177	5	8
1787	156	6	7
1788	185	17	5
1789	140	15	9
1790	159	14	7
1791	140	2	6
1792	133	6	4
1793	166	4	11
1794	219	6	6
1795	325	13	8

	£.	s.	d.
Average of 16 years, from 1750 to 1765 inclusive.	38	1	5¼
Average of 15 years, from 1766 to 1780 inclusive.	91	14	3¾
Average of 15 years, from 1781 to 1795 inclusive.	170	0	0

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of NEWTON-VALENCE.

	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.		Poor's Rates.				Poor's Rates.		
Years.	Mal	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		Years.	£.	s.	d.	Years.	£.	s.	d.
1680	5	1	6	1	—	—	—	1726	40	2	7	1761	29	0	0
1685	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	1727	20	14	8	1762	39	13	1
1690	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1728	21	4	6	1763	28	10	0
1691	2	2	4	—	—	—	4	1729	17	4	6	1764	57	18	5
1692	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1730	29	18	6	1765	43	17	0
1693	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1731	59	19	11	1766	53	0	8
1694	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	1732	29	12	2	1767	57	9	1
1695	3	3	6	—	—	—	4	1733	40	7	5	1768	47	8	4
1696	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1734	33	2	6	1769	48	7	3
1697	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	1735	25	6	9	1770	48	18	4
1698	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	1736	28	18	8	1771	67	0	8
1699	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	1737	18	12	1	1772	79	14	7½
1700	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	1738	22	18	0	1773	90	18	11
1720	4	1	5	1	—	1	1	1739	16	14	3	1774	120	13	6
1740	4	3	7	2	1	3	—	1740	21	16	6	1775	92	11	5
1760	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	1741	20	17	6	1776	92	6	0
1775	5	1	6	—	3	3	—	1742	21	7	4	1777	111	18	5
1776	5	8	13	—	—	—	1	1743	24	13	2	1778	80	11	9
1777	5	4	9	—	4	4	2	1744	15	0	8	1779	83	9	5
1778	5	2	7	3	1	4	2	1745	15	11	8	1780	91	19	6
1779	6	4	10	1	1	2	2	1746	13	19	4	1781	79	6	9
1780	6	6	12	3	4	7	2	1747	26	0	3	1782	48	5	3
1781	4	4	8	—	4	4	1	1748	22	11	1	1783	186	1	11
1782	4	9	13	2	2	4	2	1749	21	7	1	1784	191	6	10
1783	3	4	7	1	2	3	3	1750	22	17	8	1785	187	13	0
1784	4	1	5	2	1	3	4	1751	12	9	0	1786	178	6	5
1785	4	5	9	5	1	6	—	1752	16	12	10	1787	173	4	0
1786	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	1753	11	11	2	1788	216	17	10
1787	6	1	7	2	1	3	—	1754	16	6	7	1789	156	12	1
1788	6	3	9	3	2	5	3	1755	20	6	9	1790	190	4	7
1789	5	2	7	3	3	6	3	1756	20	19	8	1791	143	3	5
1790	2	3	5	—	4	4	1	1757	40	10	10	1792	159	0	9
1791	4	6	10	—	3	3	3	1758	40	2	7	1793	190	4	1
1792	2	2	4	—	2	2	—	1759	34	9	9	1794	161	9	7
1793	1	3	4	—	1	1	3	1760	24	7	0	1795	355	4	2
1794	7	2	9	—	—	—	1	The aver. of 17 yrs. from 1776 to 1742 incluſ.					27	11	$7\frac{1}{2}\frac{10}{17}$
1795	5	—	5	6	1	1	2	Ditto of 17 yrs. from 1743 to 1759 incluſ.					22	1	$9\frac{16}{17}$
								Ditto of 18 yrs. from 1760 to 1777 incluſ.					63	9	0
								Ditto of 18 yrs. from 1778 to 1795 incluſ.					165	3	$4\frac{3}{18}\frac{10}{18}$

March, 1796.

PETERSFIELD.

THIS parish contains 184 houses: it's extent is about 200 acres. The inhabitants, who are mostly of the established Church, are, in general, engaged in commerce. The wages of common labourers were 7s. a week last year, but have this year advanced to 9s. without board. In harvest, men receive 2 guineas and a half a month, and their board. The prices of provisions are: wheat, 10s. the bushel; bread, 11d. the quartern loaf; beef,

beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, from 5½d. to 6d; veal, 8d; bacon, from 10d. to 11½d; butter, 10d.; potatoes, 1s. the buſhel; coals, £ 2. 10s. the chaldron; new milk, 1½d. the quart; old milk, 2d. the gallon.

The rent of land is from £ 1. to £ 3.; the land-tax amounts to £ 213. 13s. 5d. and is about 3s. 4d. in the pound. There are 12 inns or ale-houſes in this pariſh; but no Friendly Societies: 2 exiſted ſome time ago; but as ſoon as the ſtock amounted to a few hundreds, the clubs were diſſolved, and the money divided amongſt the members.

The Poor are chiefly ſupported in a work-houſe, under the ſuperintendance of a ſtanding overſeer, who has been in office above 5 years. He does not reſide in the houſe, but attends at meals, provides victuals, and collects the Poor's Rates. To his good management the reduction of the Rates is principally aſcribable. He pays every proper attention to the wants of the neceſſitous, and adminiſters the concerns of the pariſh with fidelity, and diſcrimination: notwithſtanding this, he is diſliked by the Poor, and ſeveral attempts have been made to burn his houſe; the gentlemen, however, ſtand by him, and approve of his proceedings.

22 perſons, (moſtly old women and children,) are at preſent in the work-houſe: they are, principally, employed in cleanſing the ſtreets. Their earnings are very ſmall, and do not exceed £ 5. or £ 6. a year. In the winter 50 or 60 perſons are in the houſe. 9 families, who are out-penſioners, receive 16s. 6d. a week: 3 militia men's families, belonging to the pariſh, are allowed 9s. 4d. a week. Pariſh children, when 9 or 10 years old, are either bound out apprentices, or ſent out to ſervice for 4 years: in the latter caſe, the pariſh pays 1s. a week with each child, and the maſter finds employment, board, cloaths, and lodging: at the expiration of the 4 years, the child is generally able to acquire a maintenance. 6 children, of this deſcription, are at preſent chargeable, and coſt the pariſh 6s. a week.

Aſſeſſments are ſaid to be made on the rack rental: the following expences are included in the annual diſburſements:

Salary of the ſtanding overſeer	£ 30 0 0
Veſtry clerk	4 0 0
Doctors' bills, annually amount to about	6 10 0
Removals, appeals, &c. (upon the average of the laſt 20 years,) coſt annually	5 0 0

The deficiency ariſing from uncollected Rates is likewiſe included in the above expenditure. It generally amounts to from £ 1. to £ 6. or £ 7. a year. It is expected, that this year the Rate will not exceed 5s. in the pound.

Some years ago a ſacking manufacture was eſtabliſhed here; but not having anſwered the views of the proprietor, it is nearly diſcontinued.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk.	Pickled pork, pudding, and vegetables.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, &c.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.

Beer is allowed at dinners and ſuppers. Half a pound of cheeſe a week is allowed to each grown perſon: the bread is not weighed. Sometimes inſtead of pork or bacon, a little coarſe beef is bought for the Poor; broth is then uſed, but not when pork or bacon is boiled.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound. s.	d.
1765	21	19	40	14	25	39	—	197	16	0	183	8	7		
1766	20	22	42	18	11	29	—	242	12	0	285	11	11		
1767	14	21	35	14	12	26	—	329	10	10	338	3	5		
1768	14	14	28	14	9	23	—	317	15	11	300	14	5		
1769	18	21	39	12	10	22	—	309	7	7	282	6	6		
1770	21	18	39	11	6	17	—	268	5	9	290	5	9		
1771	23	24	47	17	15	32	—	185	9	10	182	11	2		
1772	23	19	42	14	14	28	—	257	9	4	257	0	8		
1773	12	15	27	14	18	32	—	358	14	11	352	13	8		
1774	18	24	42	5	14	19	—	325	3	8	389	11	2		
1775	18	18	36	13	15	28	—	415	2	3	447	6	9		
1776	18	17	35	12	13	25	—	275	14	0	259	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
1777	23	12	35	13	13	26	—	279	17	0	262	12	8		
1778	24	16	40	16	14	30	—	208	2	3	215	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$		
1779	19	30	49	10	17	27	—	278	13	6	240	17	$5\frac{1}{2}$		
1780	16	28	44	27	25	52	—	173	6	$10\frac{1}{4}$	285	12	7		
1781	24	28	52	18	26	44	—	313	14	3	267	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
1782	22	26	48	25	24	49	—	306	13	2	414	10	9		
1783	26	26	52	23	21	44	—	286	7	7	394	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$	*s.*	*d.*
1784	27	21	48	15	19	34	6	484	10	11	515	12	0	7	0
1785	19	19	39	13	15	28	10	545	9	4	579	15	6	8	0
1786	23	27	50	13	14	27	8	391	9	0	515	17	0	6	0
1787	11	26	37	21	13	34	7	375	15	4	401	12	1	6	0
1788	17	19	36	16	11	27	13	375	12	9	418	13	7	6	0
1789	18	24	42	8	13	21	6	547	5	1	562	2	3	9	0
1790	20	22	42	13	13	26	9	512	12	10	549	5	2	8	0
1791	19	18	37	11	12	23	12	449	17	3	544	5	7	7	0
1792	23	33	56	18	11	29	10	320	11	7	394	12	3	5	0
1793	20	20	40	16	13	29	6	374	7	1	427	1	4	6	0
1794	24	24	48	17	20	37	10	379	10	2	457	12	9	6	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	10	0	403	3	2	6	0

October, 1795.

PORTSEA.

THE pariſh of Portſea, (commonly called Portſmouth Common,) is eſtimated to contain near 15 ſquare miles: it nearly encircles the ſmall pariſh of Portſmouth.

Of late years, Portſea has much increaſed both in wealth and population. One of the preſent church-wardens took an enumeration of the houſes about two years ago, and found them to amount to about 3050: 100 or more have been built ſince that period. 36 men were raiſed by this pariſh for the Navy, in purſuance of a late Act; the number therefore of houſes paying window-tax, (reckoning 68 houſes to 1 ſeaman,) will amount to £2448.

Farms in this pariſh are from £200. to £300. a year. The rent of land is from £1. to £3. 10s. an acre.

The following account of Poor's Rates and Parochial Expenditure was principally furniſhed by the church-warden:

Years.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Total Receipts. £.	s.	d.	
1776	1327	8	7				
1781	1338	2	10½				
1782	1947	17	3½				
1783	1824	0	10¼	1387	8	9	From the Returns to Parliament.
1784	2424	13	0½	1858	7	9	
1785	—	—	—	1871	18	3	
1794	2819	4	0	2955	14	4	

The Poor of this pariſh are, principally, maintained in a work-houſe. At preſent there are 164 Paupers in the houſe: the uſual number in winter is about 300, but has been known to exceed 340. They are chiefly employed in picking oakum. The earnings by this buſineſs in 1782, were £235. 10s. 7d.; in 1783, £166. 10s. 4d.; in 1784, £146. 6s. 7½d. The weekly and out-poor coſt in the year, ending in 1794, £279. 3s. 11d.; militia men's families, £66. 19s. 11d. About £32.

£32. a year, are paid from the Rates to watchmen; and £30. annually, to the gaol. The pariſh officers are frequently re-choſen, and ſerve for ſeveral years; but have no ſalary from the pariſh. In general, they belong to the dock-yards, from whence they receive their wages, and are excuſed from working, in conſideration of their ſerving a pariſh office.

The work-houſe ſtands in a good ſituation, about 1 mile from the town, and is tolerably well contrived. There are from 2 to 6 feather-beds in a room, and iron bed-ſteads. The houſe is kept very clean, and the Poor appear to live very comfortably. Thoſe, who uſe tobacco, are allowed 2 oz. each, a week. The number of deaths in the houſe laſt year, was 31. Either meat-broth, or a ſort of gruel called flour-broth, made of flour and water, is their common breakfaſt: the dinner, 3 days in the week, conſiſts of meat; and on the other 4 days, of bread and cheeſe: the ſuppers are bread and cheeſe. Beer is allowed at bread and cheeſe meals only. Each adult perſon has 1 lb. of bread a day, and 8 oz. of meat on meat days.

There are 6 Friendly Societies in Portſea; the number of members, in each, is from 80 to 180. Only two have taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament: the expence attending an application to the Juſtices, is the common reaſon given why the other Societies have not had their rules confirmed.

In Portſea are 1 Preſbyterian, 2 Methodiſt, and 2 Anabaptiſt meeting-houſes, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel. *October*, 1795.

PORTSMOUTH.

IN this pariſh, as in many others, the pariſh books were not acceſſible. From the information however of the pariſh officers, it appears that in the year ending in 1794, the Poor's Rates (at 4s. 3d. in the pound,) amounted to about £2210.; and the total Receipts to £2778. 17s. 4d.; and that in the year ending in 1795, the Rates (at 3s. 6d. in the pound,) produced £1820; and the total Receipts £2789. 18s. Laſt year £450. were expended on caſual Poor. The Rates in Portſmouth have been as high as 4s. 6d. in the pound, but are ſeldom at full rental.

The pariſh of Portſmouth raiſed 9 men for the Navy, from whence, (according to the uſual proportion of 68 houſes to a man,) the number of rateable houſes may be eſtimated at 612.

The church regiſters are very perfect, and commence ſoon after the era of their eſtabliſhment by Lord Cromwell.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.			Marriages.
1550	24	—	—	—	—
1551	19	—	—	—	—
1554	—	19	—	—	—
1775	251	256	—	—	77
1776	250	260	—	—	52
1780	338	510	—	—	123
1781	376	443	—	—	182
1785	266	223	—	—	73
1786	310	290	—	—	63
1790	235	297	—	—	104
1794	347	384	of which 70 are registered as Poor.	—	121

At Portſmouth are, 1 Preſbyterian, 1 Arminian, and 2 Anabaptiſt congregations.

The Poor of this pariſh are chiefly maintained in a work-houſe; in which there are at preſent about 170 perſons, who are employed in picking oakum. The houſe is ſaid to be neither well contrived, nor well managed. About 40 out-penſioners receive, each, from 1s. to 2s. a week. A ſtanding overſeer, with a ſalary, was appointed laſt year; and it is to the appointment of a permanent officer that the late reduction of the Rates is principally attributed.

The proportion of out-penſioners, both in this pariſh, and in Portſea, is very inconſiderable: when perſons become neceſſitous, the pariſh generally inſiſts on their going into the work-houſe; by which means the expenditure is much reduced; not becauſe the Poor are maintained at a cheaper rate in the houſe than they could be at their own homes, but becauſe the apprehenſion of being obliged to intermix with the various deſcriptions of indigent people, uſually found in a large Poor-houſe, deters many from

making applications for relief. The regulation adopted by the pariſh, of ſending ſuch perſons to the work-houſe as are likely to remain chargeable a long time, is a great incitement to induſtry, and certainly prevents many frivolous claims for parochial aſſiſtance: but it ſeems to bear hard upon the modeſt Poor, who are the moſt deſerving objects of national charity. The pariſhes of Portſmouth and Portſea are much at variance; nor will either receive a Pauper from the other without an order of removal. It is ſaid that Portſmouth, in order to reduce it's Rates, is endeavouring to get incorporated with Portſea: the latter however is determined to oppoſe this meaſure. Both pariſhes complain of having a great number of caſual Poor.

The high price of proviſions is ſenſibly felt, among the labouring claſſes, in this neighourhood: the quartern loaf of wheaten bread coſts 1s.; beef, from 6d. to 7d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 8d.; bacon, 10½d.; butter, 10d. to 13d.; potatoes, 5d. the gallon; milk, 1d. the pint.

Common labourers earn from 8s. to 9s. a week. All employments and occupations in any degree connected with the Navy, are now actively exerted; more eſpecially in his Majeſty's dock-yards, where there is a great demand for labour: ſhipwrights receive ſtanding wages of 6s. 6d. a week, but work double tides, (that is, perform double the work uſually required,) about two months in three, and are then allowed double wages. Beſides this, they can earn about 2s. 6d. a week by watching, in their turns, at 1s. a night. Watermen, at preſent, have conſtant employment; but in times of peace, this claſs of men is almoſt ſtarving: tailors, ſhoemakers, and other tradeſmen, more particularly publicans, are in full buſineſs: in ſhort, war is the harveſt of Portſmouth; and peace, which is ſo ardently wiſhed for in moſt other parts of England, is dreaded here.

Statement of the Earnings and Expences of a Labourer in the Dock-yard.

He is 35 years of age; has a wife and 3 children, of 11, 7, and 3 years of age. The children do no work. The wife earns a ſhilling now and then.

	£.	s.	d.
Her earnings, in the year, may amount to -	0	15	0
The man earns 15s. a week, during one half of the year -	19	10	0
Carried over -	£20	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	20	5	0
And 10s. 6d. a week during the other half of the year -	13	13	0
He earns, by extra-jobs, about - - -	3	0	0
	£36	18	0
15s. (one week's earnings) muſt be deducted for ſickneſs, holidays, &c. - - - -	0	15	0
Net earnings	£36	3	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
His houſe-rent is £6. 6s. a year; but one room is let for 1s. 3d. a week, which reduces his rent to -	3	1	0
Weekly expence of bread for the family, between 9s. and 10s. —on an average, about 9s. 6d.—annually -	24	14	0
	£27	15	0
Surplus of earnings	£8	8	0

The man could give no account of his other expences, but ſays they do not exceed his earnings. The ſum however of 8 guineas ſeems very inadequate to provide five perſons with the other articles of food they muſt want; fuel, cloathing, &c. No milk is uſed in this family. They generally breakfaſt on tea, and ſometimes on bread and cheeſe. A joint of meat is provided once a week; but bread, with a little cheeſe, conſtitutes the principal part of their diet.

October, 1795.

SOUTHAMPTON.

THE town of Southampton contains by eſtimation about 4 ſquare miles, one fourth of which is common. The number of inhabitants, from ſome calculations lately made, is ſuppoſed to be near 9000. Here is a mill for twiſting ſilk, which employs a few children; and a carpet manufactory, which works 4 or 5 looms; but there is no other manufacture.

In

In this town there are one Preſbyterian, and one Anabaptiſt congregation.

The number of houſes paying the window tax could not be obtained; but, as 10 or 12 men were raiſed for the Navy, it may be eſtimated at near 700.

The prices of proviſion are: beef, from 6d. to 8d. the pound; mutton, from 6d. to 7d.; veal, 8d.; bacon, 10½d.; butter, 15½d.; bread, 1s. 1½d. the half-peck loaf; potatoes, 10d. a peck; coals, 37s. a chaldron.

The wages of bricklayers, carpenters, &c. are from 15s. to 16s. a week; and of common labourers, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day. The number of ale-houſes is 30.

Here is one Friendly Society, which has had it's orders confirmed by the Magiſtrates. The land-tax is about £250.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly at their own homes. In the work-houſe there are, at preſent, 120 perſons; of which, 50 are children, under the age of 14 years; the others are moſtly old people: in winter, there are ſometimes near 150 in the houſe. 18 children and 4 old men from the work-houſe are employed at the ſilk mill; and a few make blankets and cloaths for the uſe of the houſe. The following is the uſual bill of fare:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Onion broth.	Beef, and vegetables.	Bread, and cheeſe; or bread, and butter.
Monday,	Bread, and butter.	Broth, and bread.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	Pork, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	— Bread, and butter.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	— Salt beef, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	— Bread, and butter.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	— Bread, and cheeſe.	Ditto.

2 cups of beer a day (near 3 pints,) are allowed to grown perſons, and a proportionable quantity to children.

The Rates, during the years ending in 1792 and 1793, were collected at 4s. in the pound on ¾ of the net rental. This has been the average Rate for the laſt 18 years.

The ſubjoined particulars of the earnings and expenditure of the corporation of Guardians were extracted from their annual accounts for the years 1792 and 1793; the only ones that have yet been printed.

Account

Account of the Guardians of the Poor of the Town of Southampton, from Eaſter 1791, *to Eaſter* 1792.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To caſh received from the Treaſurer of the former Guardians	39	13	1½
To ditto by ſale of manufactured articles by the houſe, excluſive of what was worked up, and uſed for the ſupply of the houſe	95	1	6
To ditto received for earnings of the Poor in the houſe	34	14	3
To ditto compoſition received for baſtard children	35	0	0
To ditto received for people in the houſe	35	14	3

Rates aſſeſſed on the ſeveral Pariſhes.

	£.	s.	d.
All-Saints'	836	17	6
Holy-Rood's	552	0	2½
St. Michael's	310	0	10¼
St. Mary's	312	6	8
St. Lawrence's	211	3	11½
St. John's	102	4	10
	2324	14	0¼

	£.	s.	d.
Deficient in collection	374	4	2
Taken from the Overſeers by the Corporation for a county rate this year	180	0	0
Ditto for high-ways	88	5	4
Amount aſſeſſed on the pariſhes	2967	3	6
Total receipts of the Guardians of the Poor	£2564	17	1[1]

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By caſh, debts incurred and not diſcharged by the former Guardians, £150.; of which were on bond to Sollier & Co. excluſive of the quarter's bills for the houſe	326	4	4
Maſter, matron, and beadle's ſalaries	66	15	6
Surgeon's, and other ſalaries	81	18	6
Clerk's ſalary	27	6	8
Intereſt of £1700.	76	10	0
Inſurance from fire	3	3	6
To out-paupers and occaſional relief	448	4	1
Removal of paupers	72	11	7
To baſtard children out of the houſe	16	19	6
Groceries, including butter	184	12	7
Cheeſe	82	13	6
Drapery	100	7	8
Cloathing	7	18	6
Materials, chiefly wool, for employing the Poor	125	15	7
Town clerk's fees for examination of paupers as to their pariſhes, and ſigning rates	20	19	8
Law-proceſſes	28	2	7
For marriages of the Poor	15	5	0
Burials of ditto	11	0	0
Butcher's meat, including ſalt pork	117	1	4
Flour	241	7	4
Malt and hops	86	0	9
Wine and ſpirits	17	19	3
Leather and ſhoes ready made	31	11	10
Coals and wood for firing	73	17	6
Garden-ſtuff	35	13	4
Live-ſtock	13	0	6
Sundry diſburſements for the houſe	40	11	8
Repairs done to the houſe	20	1	4
Apprenticing poor children	13	14	0
Rates returned	12	6	3
Subſcription to the county hoſpital	5	5	0
Expence for lunatics	7	12	0
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	152	15	10
	£2564	17	1[1]

[1] The ſum total, upon caſting up the different ſums, appears to be leſs than the ſum here ſet down, by 9s. 7¼d.

Accounts

Accounts from Easter 1792, to Easter 1793.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of the preceding year	152	15	10
To cash from the Corporation annually for the maintenance of 6 boys, £40. a year.	80	0	0
Received for manufactured articles by house, exclusive of what was used in the house	190	3	4
Earnings of Poor in house	36	4	11
Composition for bastardy	82	19	0
Received for people in the house	34	10	0
Interest of £50.	2	10	0
Fines for Guardian's non-attendance	3	13	6
Assessments.			
All Saints'	920	11	0
Holy-Rood's	560	0	1
St. Michael's	337	14	11½
St. Mary's	336	18	9
St. Lawrence's	198	2	4½
St. John's	104	11	3½
	2457	18	5½
Deficiency in the collection	147	10	6
The whole amount of assessments this year, including money paid to county rate, &c. was	2826	2	5
Materials for the employment of the Poor.			
First year 125 15 7			
Second year 141 1 7	266	17	2
Sale of worked materials.			
First year £95 1 6			
Second year 190 3 4	285	4	10
Gained, besides the cloathing of all the Poor in the house	18	7	8
Earnings of the Poor, employed out of the house, in 2 years	70	19	4
Gained by the work of the Poor in 2 years, exclusive of their cloathing and attending themselves	89	7	0
	£3040	15	0½

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Cash on account of former Guardians	10	1	6
Salary to master, matron, and beadle	50	19	0
Surgeon's salary and extra-wages	52	15	7
Clerk's ditto	20	7	6
Interest of £1700. at 4½ per cent. per ann.	40	1	0
Insurance from fire	3	0	0
Out Paupers, including occasional reliefs	519	15	6
Removal of Paupers	73	17	1
Allowance for bastard children out of the house	40	12	0
Groceries, including butter	146	19	3
Cheese	100	17	9
Drapery	70	2	3
For cloathing, ready made	9	18	4
Materials for employing the Poor, principally wool	141	1	7
Town-clerk's fees for examination of Paupers as to their parishes and signing of the rates	10	19	2
Law processes	45	5	10
Marriages of Poor	18	2	0
Burials of ditto	15	17	5
Butcher's meat, including salt pork	208	0	2
Flour for bread	197	0	11
Malt and hops	89	11	11
Wine and spirits	14	5	8
Leather and shoes ready made	29	17	1
Lunatics	65	2	8
Coals and wood for firing	80	17	0
Garden-stuff	29	11	1
Live-stock	28	15	3
Sundry disbursements for house	56	12	11
Repairs done to the house	15	16	8
Apprenticing poor children	12	3	8
Rates returned	21	3	0
Expended in levelling the marsh to employ the people out of work	5	11	5
To militia men's families	16	7	0
Subscription to county hospital	5	5	0
Amount of expences in applying to parliament	465	2	1
Printing the accounts of the poor-house, &c.	3	3	0
Debt discharged	300	0	0
By balance paid over the present Guardians	25	15	9
	£3040	15	0

October, 1795.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Poor belonging to the various pariſhes in the Iſle of Wight are chiefly relieved at a Houſe of Induſtry ſituated near the town of Newport. It was erected under the authority of an Act of Parliament paſſed in 1771[1], whereby 80 acres of the foreſt of Parkhurſt were veſted in the gentlemen of the iſland for the term of 999 years, under the title of the Corporation or Guardians of the Poor of the Iſle of Wight; and, in order that each pariſh might contribute it's fair proportion, an account was taken of the amount of their reſpective Poor's Rates for the preceding 7 years, and, according to the average, the ratio of their future payments was determined on; ſo that thoſe pariſhes, whoſe parochial charges were the heavieſt at the time of the valuation, are now burthened with the greateſt quota towards the conſolidated fund. One pays 2s. in the pound on the rack rent; another, 15d.; and a third, 3s. 3d. in the pound upon two-thirds of the rent. The Corporation was authorized to borrow £12,000. for the purpoſe of erecting the Houſe of Induſtry; but this ſum being found inadequate to complete the deſign, a ſecond application was made to Parliament, and by an Act paſſed in 1776, the Corporation was empowered to borrow an additional ſum not exceeding £8000.; and as the proviſions of the former Act had been found by experience to be extremely defective, the whole was repealed, and new powers and regulations provided[2].

The members of the Corporation are ſuch inhabitants of the iſland as are ſeiſed in fee, or for life, or of leaſehold upon lives, in their own or their wives' right, of lands or property rated to the Poor's Rate at £50. a year; heirs apparent to property rated at £100. a year; all rectors and vicars of the iſland; and all occupiers of lands or property rated at £100. whether in one or more pariſhes within the iſland. On the laſt Thurſday in June, in every year, 24 directors, (of whom 12 are to be ſuch as were not directors in the preceding year,) are elected by the Corporation from their own body; proper perſons for acting guardians are likewiſe nominated in each pariſh by the inhabitants aſſeſſed to the Poor's Rate, and liſts tranſmitted to the directors, from which repreſentatives for each

[1] 11 Geo. 3. c. 43. [2] 16 Geo. 3. c. 53. ſ. 2.

pariſh, (according to the proportion they pay towards the Poor's Rate,) are choſen by ballot, to make up the number of 36 acting guardians, who continue in office one year. A clerk and other neceſſary officers are likewiſe appointed. The directors and guardians are divided into quarterly, monthly, and weekly committees, the laſt of which conſiſt of 2 directors and 5 acting guardians. They meet at the houſe every Saturday, to ſettle the governor and ſtewards' accounts of the preceding week, to give directions for the enſuing week, to hear complaints, to grant occaſional relief to perſons out of the houſe, and to attend to ſuch caſes as require immediate inveſtigation. The following are the moſt material of the bye-laws enacted by the Corporation for the regulation and government of the Houſe of Induſtry:

1, That all poor perſons, ſingle or married, without families, who are unable to maintain themſelves, be taken into the houſe, and not ſupported out of it by any ſettled allowance or penſion.

2, That all poor perſons, whoſe families are too large to be maintained by their own labour, may offer one or more of their children to be received into the houſe, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee.

4, That poor perſons received into the houſe, for temporary relief only, ſhall not be deprived of their houſhold goods, furniture or other property. But ſuch wearing apparel, and other goods, as any pauper may bring into the houſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the property of the guardians of the poor, during the time ſuch perſon ſhall be maintained in the houſe.

6, That a weekly committee may grant to the uſe of any poor labourer's wife, on the birth of a fourth, fifth, or ſixth child, the reſpective ſums of five ſhillings, ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, or ten ſhillings and ſixpence, according as he may then have living, four, five, or ſix children, under fourteen years of age; but, that five ſhillings thereof be applied, by the overſeer, to the payment of the midwife.

7, That one churchwarden, or overſeer of the poor, of every pariſh, be obliged to apply to the weekly committee on every ſitting, either in perſon, or by a director, or acting guardian, and to report, (after due enquiry made by himſelf, at the reſpective dwellings of the poor,) the number and ages of the family, and other circumſtances, including

the

the place of ſettlement, as well as the illneſs of all perſons in his pariſh, who may aſk for, or ſtand in need of, relief, under the penalty of any ſum, not leſs than forty ſhillings, and not exceeding five pounds, as directed by the Act; but that relief may be granted to any pauper, who may be in the ſame manner reported by the ſurgeon, a director, or acting guardian.

8, That in caſe of an application wherein the preceding regulation hath not been adhered to, the committee, if it ſee proper, may entruſt a director, or acting guardian, or the ſurgeon, with an order of relief, to be delivered, or not, to the pauper, according as the perſon, thus entruſted, may find the circumſtances of the caſe; or the committee may order the ſurgeon, or pariſh-officer, to viſit the ſaid pauper, and to make a report, as before required, to the next committee, which may then give relief from the time of the firſt application.

11, That the weekly committee, on application of an overſeer, may grant monthly relief out of the houſe to the families of men impreſſed into the ſea-ſervice, during their continuance as impreſſed men, not exceeding the ſum of one ſhilling and ſixpence a week, for two children under the age of ten years; the ſum of two ſhillings a week, for three ſuch children; and the ſum of three ſhillings a week, for four ſuch; to be paid weekly by the reſpective overſeers, who are required to ſtop payment on the death or diſcharge of any ſuch man, and report the ſtate of the family to the next weekly committee; and that this proportion of relief be adopted in all ſimilar caſes.

12, That when it ſhall appear to a weekly committee that labour in huſbandry cannot be obtained at the uſual wages, on account of a general exiſting ſcarcity of work, the committee may order any reaſonable ſum, not exceeding one fourth of the real earnings of ſuch labourers, employed by its conſent, to be paid by overſeers to the different perſons employing them, ſo that ſuch earnings do not exceed ſix ſhillings a week for each man, and ſo in proportion for others. And when ſuch earnings do neceſſarily fall ſhort of ſix ſhillings a week, merely on account of the unſeaſonableneſs of the weather, (as in deep ſnow or hard froſts,) the deficiency may be made up to that ſum, for a man who has a family to maintain.

13, That a ſum not exceeding ten pounds in any one year, be laid out in purchaſing ſpinning-wheels, cards, and ſuch like implements of work,

for the uſe of the induſtrious poor women and children; which, after being marked "HOUSE OF INDUSTRY," may be lent or given them, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee; and that work in ſpinning, knitting, &c. ſhall be ſupplied from the houſe, by an order from the ſaid committee, to all perſons of the above deſcription, who may not be able to procure any ſuch work elſewhere.

20, That every ſingle woman, becoming chargeable to this corporation the ſecond time, on account of baſtardy, ſhall be carried before two juſtices of the peace, to be dealt with according to law; and that all ſuch women in the houſe, (except thoſe, who are employed in the hard work of the houſe, and thoſe who have been puniſhed as aforeſaid,) as well as all other perſons, who, by reaſon of their own criminality or miſconduct, are there kept and maintained, ſhall be placed in ſeparate apartments from the other poor, provided for that purpoſe; ſhall have their names entered in the black book; ſhall be allowed no ſolid meat on meat-days; and wear coarſe yellow coats or gowns, or other diſgraceful diſtinctions, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee.

40, That only one ſort of flour be ſerved into the houſe, and that, from the whole meal dreſſed through a 14s. cloth; and that only one meal of ſolid meat be ſerved weekly; the other meat-dinner to be compoſed of meat cut into very ſmall pieces, the bones broken very ſmall, and boiled into broth, properly thickened with vegetables, &c.; and that only 150 lbs. of meat be allowed for that dinner; but that fat pork or bacon (to be bought in the flitch, without the hams) may be boiled, cut into very ſmall ſlices, with peaſe, beans, or potatoes; for one dinner in the week, not exceeding 50 lbs.; and that the annexed bill of fare [1] be particularly obſerved: ſubject, however, to ſuch alteration,

[1] BILL OF FARE.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Boiled beef.[2]	Potatoes.
Monday,	Ditto.	Peaſe, with the beef liquor.	Bread and butter.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Bread and butter.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Freſh beef ſoup.	Potatoes.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Bread and butter; or baked pudding.	Bread and butter.
Friday,	Ditto.	Potatoes, or green peaſe, or beans; with fat bacon, or pork, not exceeding 50lbs.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Rice-milk.	Ditto.

[2] When the beef cannot be kept ſweet a week, the Sunday's and Wedneſday's dinners may be exchanged.

teration as the ſeaſon of the year, or other circumſtances, may render expedient in the opinion of the weekly committee.

45, That the tea for the poor ſick people in the houſe, ſhall be bought at the ſame place, and of the ſame perſon, who contracts for ſugar; and ſhall be received by the governor, and delivered out in like manner as the other ſtores.

49, That every perſon, who, being duly qualified, ſhall be elected a director, and ſhall refuſe to act, ſhall forfeit the ſum of SIX POUNDS; and every guardian, refuſing to act when elected an acting guardian, ſhall forfeit the ſum of FOUR POUNDS; unleſs reaſonable cauſe ſhall be ſhewn and allowed by the majority of the directors and acting guardians preſent at the next general quarterly meeting after ſuch election.

50, That if there ſhall not be preſent two directors and three acting guardians at any weekly committee, each director of that month not being preſent, ſhall forfeit TWENTY SHILLINGS; and every ſuch acting guardian, TEN SHILLINGS.

51, That a chairman be choſen, by every committee, to preſide and regulate the proceedings; and every member of any committee, who ſhall not appear in the committee-room within half an hour of the time appointed for their meeting, ſhall, if a director, forfeit FOUR SHILLINGS; if an acting guardian, TWO SHILLINGS; in caſe ſuch default ſhall delay the proceeding to buſineſs: and no member (under the ſame penalty) ſhall leave the committee while ſitting, without leave of the chairman: and on no account, if there be not a ſufficient number of members remaining to conſtitute a committee.

Theſe fines are extremely moderate; and can never operate as compulſory penalties on gentlemen of property. They ſeem, however, in

N. B. The ſick have freſh meat and broth, with other proviſions, according to the ſurgeon's directions—who is deſired to give written orders for the ſame.

The courſe of diet has lately been altered; the following Bill of Fare, which is now uſed in the houſe, was, obligingly, communicated to me, with other information, by the governor:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Onion broth.	Beef cut ſmall; the bones broken, and boiled into ſoup, and thickened with vegetables: bread.	Potatoes, butter, ſalt, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto. —	Pork, greens, beer, and bread. —	Bread, butter, and beer.
Tueſday,	Ditto. —	Beef in ſoup, thickened with rice.	Potatoes, butter, ſalt, and beer.
Wedneſday,	Ditto. —	Rice milk, with butter and treacle.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Thurſday,	Ditto. —	Pork with greens, or potatoes, beer, and bread.	Potatoes, butter, ſalt, and beer.
Friday,	Ditto. —	Bread, cheeſe, and beer. —	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. —	Pork and peaſe: no bread. —	Ditto.

the preſent ſtate of the inſtitution to be very unneceſſary. The directors and guardians are very regular in their attendance on committee days, &c.; and only one inſtance occurs in the annexed accounts of a fine having been paid by either a guardian or director, during the laſt 3 years.

59, That every quarterly committee of accounts ſhall examine into all the accounts of the preceding quarter, and ſhall prepare them for publication, and after they have thoroughly examined them, they ſhall ſet their hands to the ſame: and the ſeparate articles of the incidental expences, paid by the governor, ſhall be entered in the quarterly account-book, in the ſame manner as the bills, &c.; and no bills or ſalaries of officers ſhall be paid by the treaſurer, till a printed order be produced, ſigned by the chairman of the committee of accounts.

61, That any ſum, not exceeding TWELVE SHILLINGS, may be allowed for the burial of any poor perſon dying out of the houſe, on application being made to the next weekly committee, or to a magiſtrate, on oath, that the deceaſed did not leave effects ſufficient for defraying funeral expences: but that nothing ſhall be allowed when the perſon is not buried at the ſole expence of the corporation, and in the uſual manner of ſuch paupers; of which the officiating clergyman is deſired to give a certificate.

70, That when it ſhall be found neceſſary to make uſe of any part, or the whole, of the fund of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, which has been raiſed from the ſavings of the average rates, and is veſted on bond from the treaſurer, to anſwer any extraordinary demands the great extent of the buildings, and the various articles of furniture may require, beyond what can be ſpared for the ſame, from the average rates in any one year: ſuch ſum, ſo uſed, ſhall be re-placed from the firſt ſavings that may be afterwards made.

The principal part of the building is 300 feet in length from eaſt to weſt, by 27 wide in the clear; having windows on both ſides, for the advantage of a thorough draught of air: at the diſtance of 200 feet from the weſt end, a wing from the main building ranges ſouthward, 170 feet by 24; from the end of which, are built work-ſhops for the manufacturers and mechanics; and theſe, with a walk on the weſt, form a ſquare of 200 feet by 170.

On

On the eaſt ſide of the wing is a court, 170 feet by 50, formed by offices on the north; ſuch as dairy, waſh-houſe, brew-houſe, wood-houſe, ſtore-rooms, &c. and a wall on the ſouth. In the principal building is a large ſtore-room, ſteward's room, dining hall, 118 feet long by 27 wide, and a common ſitting room, for the impotent and aged poor.

Under the eaſt end there are cellars for beer, meat, &c. Over this building are the governor's and matron's lodging rooms, the laundry, nurſeries, and ſick wards.

In the wing on the ground floor are the ſchool rooms, apothecary's ſhop, kitchen, ſcullery, bake-houſe, bread-room, governor's and matron's ſitting room, and pantry; and over are the lying-in rooms, ſick wards, and 20 ſeparate rooms or apartments for married men and their wives, with two common ſitting rooms adjoining, for the old and infirm, who are unable to go down ſtairs. In front of the principal building is a large gate-way, on the eaſt ſide of which is a maſter weaver's room, and ſpinning room, 96 feet long by 18 wide, with ſtore-rooms over it; at the weſt ſide of this gate-way are the ſhoe-maker's and tailor's ſhops, with a ſpinning room, 150 feet long by 18 wide, with weaving rooms and ſtore-rooms over.

The chapel is erected on the north ſide of the principal building: over it is a ſtore-room. Four hundred yards diſtance is a peſt-houſe, with a burying ground, walled in, cloſe adjoining.

To the north of the peſt-houſe a building has been lately erected for the admiſſion of perſons under inoculation: it conſiſts of four rooms, each of about 15 feet by 14. On the ſouth is a large garden, which ſupplies the houſe with vegetables. On the eaſt, behind the offices, are placed the hog-ſties, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes[1].

The houſe can accommodate 700 people: the number of inmates, however, ſeldom exceeds 550. The following is a liſt of the preſent inmates: they amount to 495. (3d of April, 1796.)

86 men; from 20 to 90 years of age, conſiſting of cripples, blind, idiots, lunatics, &c.

115 women; from 20 to 90 years of age; of whom the younger part are blind, &c. or ſent hither in caſes of baſtardy.

[1] Warner's Hampſhire, iii. 73.

131 boys; from infants to 13 years; among whom are many cripples, who are uſually employed under the tailors, or ſhoe-makers, in the houſe; or in knitting, &c. according to their ſtrength, and ability.

163 girls; from infants to 13 years; cripples, &c. ſome of whom can ſpin worſted, yarn, or flax.

The manufacture carried on in the houſe chiefly conſiſts in making ſacks for coal, flour, and biſcuit; beſides which, linſey, kerſeys, and other articles of that nature, are made, principally, for the uſe of the houſe. The quantity of each, annually manufactured during the laſt 3 years, and in the years ending at midſummer 1783, may be ſeen in the annexed accounts; which alſo ſpecify the ſalaries paid to the governor, matron, and other officers.

The baptiſms in the houſe, during the laſt 3 years were: 20—12—12: and the burials, 68—32—61.

The number of regular out-penſioners is, at preſent, 44: they receive, each, from 1s. to 3s. a week. The number of caſual weekly poor, and the amount of caſual weekly allowances, is very fluctuating; and depends much on the ſeverity of the weather, and other circumſtances. In January, and February, 1795, the reliefs granted on Saturdays, amounted, for ſeveral weeks, to £ 130. £ 150. £ 170. and upwards. Laſt winter the weekly reliefs, granted on Saturdays, were from £ 9. to £ 17.

The debt paid off amounts to £ 5250.: the debt now owing is £ 12,200. The land belonging to the corporation, amounting to near 80 acres, is laid down in a graſs farm. The produce is ſold by a manager, and the receipts placed to the general account of the houſe.

The following ſtatements of the receipts and expenditure for 4 years, are copied from printed papers, which are annually prepared and laid before the corporation. They are drawn up with great perſpicuity and accuracy, and afford a clearer view of the various circumſtances connected with this inſtitution, than any general obſervations could convey. Perhaps but few improvements could be made in the mode of framing up this annual amount; but I would venture to ſuggeſt to the guardians, that the quantity of flax, hemp, wool, and other materials purchaſed, ſhould be particularized, as well as the ſums paid for them. The public would thereby be enabled to judge whether a houſe of induſtry bought their raw

materials

materials dearer or cheaper than a common manufacturer. It is likewiſe extremely deſirable that the average number of men, women, and children, in the houſe, each month in the year, ſhould be annexed to the account, as is done, (in a general manner,) at St. Peter's hoſpital in Briſtol[1]; and that the average number of men, women, and children, employed weekly, or monthly, in the manufactory, and of the goods actually manufactured in the year, ſhould be printed: it is only from comparing ſuch particulars, with the amount of expenditure, that a fair eſtimate can be formed of the work annually performed in a houſe of induſtry, and of the annual charge attending the maintenance of a Pauper, under theſe inſtitutions.

The following table is extracted from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786:

Pariſhes.	Expences for the Poor in 1776.			Poor's Rates in 1783.			Poor's Rates in 1784.			Poor's Rates in 1785.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arreton	441	11	3	449	5	3	465	9	10	504	15	4
Binſted	51	5	0	60	14	0	61	2	0	61	0	0
Bonchurch	12	16	4	14	19	5	14	19	5	14	19	5
Brading	468	10	4	530	17	2	492	15	2	500	16	4
God's-hill	403	13	8	449	4	6	448	19	10	445	7	1
St. Helen's	88	8	0	101	8	3	100	19	6	100	10	9
S. Lawrence	13	0	0	17	18	1	17	14	3	15	19	10
Newchurch	541	16	8	585	10	8	582	11	8	603	6	3
Newport	452	0	0	487	6	9	482	11	0	483	17	0
Niton	74	10	8	96	8	3	98	8	10	85	8	0
Shanklin	20	18	0	38	8	7	23	13	4	23	13	4
Whippingham	232	5	0	271	11	6	278	0	11	292	14	5
Whitwell	71	14	8	83	8	0	86	17	0	79	18	7
Wooton	53	17	8	53	17	8	53	17	8	53	17	8
Yaverland	30	6	7	34	19	5	34	19	5	34	19	5
Brixton	129	0	8	129	0	8	129	0	8	129	0	8
Brooke	38	10	10	38	10	10	38	10	10	38	10	10
Calbourne	182	9	4	199	2	1	206	8	3	199	8	0
Cariſbrook	465	15	10	499	8	0	502	13	3	501	1	0
Carried over,	£ 3772	10	6	£ 4141	19	1	£ 4119	12	10	£ 4169	3	11

([1] See page 191)

Parishes.	Expences for the Poor in 1776.			Poor's Rates in 1783.			Poor's Rates in 1784.			Poor's Rates in 1785.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	3772	10	6	4141	19	1	4119	12	10	4169	3	11
Chale	137	15	8	145	18	7	145	18	7	145	18	7
Freshwater	152	11	6	165	3	4	198	10	0	183	15	6
Gatcomb	64	4	0	77	19	8	76	5	10	48	4	4
Kingston	13	1	0	13	5	10	13	5	10	13	5	10
Mottiston	18	14	8	28	6	9	28	6	9	28	6	9
St. Nicholas	60	1	8	77	12	7	79	6	7	82	4	5
Northwood	365	6	0	383	17	2	389	10	11	396	18	8
Shalfleet	306	13	10	330	7	4	330	19	2	348	2	2
Shorwell	179	10	0	194	4	1	194	4	1	194	4	1
Thorley	35	8	11	35	8	11	35	8	11	35	8	11
Yarmouth	38	18	0	47	4	0	47	4	3	46	14	9
	£5144	15	9	£5641	7	4	£5658	13	9	£5692	7	11

An Account of the Guardians of the Corporation of the Poor in the Isle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid, from Midsummer 1782, *to Midsummer* 1783.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash in Treasurer's hands at Midsummer 1782 -	544	5	10
To cash received from the Treasurer of the county, being a moiety of the militia - - - - -	29	3	0
To cash received, the moiety of a fine from a person destroying game - - - - -	2	10	0
To cash for half a year's interest of one hundred pounds at £4. per cent. - - -	2	0	0
To one quarter's average from Midsummer to Michaelmas	1285	10	6
To cash for half a year's interest of four hundred pounds at £4. per cent. - - - -	8	0	0
To cash received from two persons for stealing wood in coppices - - - - -	0	5	2
To cash for bastardy - - - -	9	5	6
Carried over -	£1881	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	1881	0	0
To one quarter's average from Michaelmas to Chriſtmas	1285	14	9
To one hundred and ſeventy-four days intereſt on three hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent. - -	5	14	4
To eighty-three days intereſt on one hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent. - - - -	0	18	2
To three hundred and fifty-ſeven days intereſt on one hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent. - - -	3	18	2
To caſh for half a year's intereſt of five hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent. - - - -	10	0	0
To caſh received from the Treaſurers for intereſt -	500	0	0
To one quarter's average from Chriſtmas to Lady-day -	1285	10	6
To caſh received from a perſon as a final indemnification for a baſtard child - - - -	30	16	0
To caſh received from a perſon on coming into the houſe to be ſupported - - - -	6	9	0
To caſh received from three perſons in lieu of taking apprentices - - - - -	30	0	0
To half a year's intereſt of two hundred and fifty pounds at £ 4. per cent. - - - -	5	0	0
To caſh from the manufactory - - -	112	7	4
To one quarter's average from Lady-day to Midſummer	1285	10	6
	£ 6442	18	9

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By caſh paid the bond-holders - - -	500	0	0
By intereſt - - - - - - -	627	0	0
By inſurance - - - - - - -	10	17	0
By a year's rent due at Michaelmas 1782 - -	8	19	10
By chaplain - - - - - - -	50	0	0
By apothecaries - - - - - -	170	0	0
By ſecretary - - - - - - -	30	0	0
Carried over -	£ 1396	16	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	1396	16	10
By governor - - - - -	40	0	0
By matron - - - - -	30	0	0
By conſtant penſioners - - - -	256	6	6
By weekly Poor out of the houſe - - -	403	11	10
By militia - - - - -	71	12	6
By chapel-clerk and ſchoolmaſter - - -	8	0	0
By labourer, half to houſe and half to farm - -	13	0	0
By wheat, barley, and grinding - - -	1206	1	1
By cheeſe - - - - -	196	16	7
By butcher's meat - - - - -	365	17	11
By pork - - - - - -	116	12	1
By malt and hops - - - -	305	14	9
By wine - - - - -	58	12	9
By butter - - - - - -	51	4	8
By peaſe - - - - - -	62	18	3
By groceries - - - - -	139	8	11
By coals - - - - -	180	0	0
By drapery - - - -	186	1	7
By ſoap - - - - - -	25	0	3
By candles - - - - -	9	12	5
By leather - - - - -	101	11	2
By carpenter - - - - -	34	16	5
By ironmonger - - - - -	15	19	2
By glazier - - - - -	7	8	0
By brazier - - - -	6	15	3
By printer - - - - -	3	10	0
By bricklayer - - - - -	13	2	8
By baker - - - - - -	24	9	1
By incidental expences of the houſe, tailor, ſhoe-maker, and labourer - - - - -	167	0	0
By tradeſmen's ſmall bills - - - -	33	10	7
By caſh at intereſt - - - - -	500	0	0
By ſurgeons, for inoculation, &c. - - -	7	17	0
Carried over -	£ 6039	8	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	6039	8	3
By frith, faggots, and wood - - -	15	0	0
By ſtationer - - - - -	5	11	5
	£6060	2	7
To balance in Treaſurer's hands - - - -	382	16	2
	£6442	18	9[1]

General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the Houſe of Induſtry, from Midſummer 1782, *to Midſummer* 1783.

BOUGHT.

	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in the ſtore-room at Midſummer 1782	316	2	10
Hemp, flax, mop-wool, and wages, to Meſſrs. Kimber and Toomer, and gratuities to the children in the firſt half-year	177	7	6
Flax, hemp, wages, and gratuities, as in the laſt article, in the ſecond half-year - - - -	171	8	6
	£664	18	10

SOLD OR USED IN THE HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks, mop-yarn, linſey, ſhoe-thread, &c. in the firſt half-year - - - - -				263	5	5½
Ditto in the ſecond half-year - - - -				210	18	9
Goods and materials in the ſtore-room, at Midſummer 1783 { wrought	85	8	11½ }	291	2	11
{ unwrought	205	13	11½ }			
				£765	7	1½
Expended -				664	18	10
Gained -				£100	8	3½

[1] There ſeems to be ſome error in this account: the items altogether amount to - - - £6059 19 8
Which, with balance - - 382 16 2
amounts to £6442 15 10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	100	8	3½
Earned clear of deductions, by ſpinning of worſted -	33	2	9½
Earnings and gains of the whole year - - £	133	11	1

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor in the Iſle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid from Midſummer 1792 *to Midſummer* 1793.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Caſh in Treaſurer's hands, Midſummer 1792 -	343	6	11
Caſh in the Governor's hands, ditto - - -	25	5	4
Caſh from the produce of the farm - -	27	19	4
Of the ſurveyors of Cariſbrooke highways for maintaining the Foreſt Road, due Michaelmas 1792 -	5	0	0
Of the Reverend Henry Oglander in lieu of taking an apprentice - - - - -	10	0	0
Of John Delgarno Eſquire ditto - - -	10	0	0
Of Mrs. Cooke ditto - - - -	10	0	0
Of Mr. John Whitewood ditto - - -	10	0	0
Of Mr. James Harvey ditto - - -	10	0	0
For Joſeph Brewer's board - - -	2	15	0
For Goodall Young's ditto - - - -	5	8	6
A moiety of a fine for ſelling corn by an unlawful meaſure	6	7	6
Of James James, towards the maintenance of his children	1	1	0
Of William Rowles, towards ditto - - -	1	10	0
Of Richard Ware, money advanced to his family -	0	12	0
Of Samuel Read, expences apprehending him for leaving his family chargeable to the Guardians of the Poor within the Iſle of Wight - - -	0	7	6
Of Minſon and Fry, part of a fine for hedge breaking - - - -	0	3	6
Carried over - £	469	16	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	469	16	7
Of Sir William Oglander, Baronet, part of Le Compts wages - - - -	0	14	0
John Phillips's penſion, three quarters - -	6	17	0
Of the reputed fathers of baſtard children to reimburſe the money advanced from the houſe for the ſupport of the ſaid children - - - -	42	5	0
One year's average rates due Midſummer 1793 -	5142	6	3
£	5661	18	10

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's fee-farm-rent and poſtage, due Michaelmas 1792	9	2	6
One year's inſurance of the houſe and furniture, due ditto	10	2	6
One year's board and cloathing a lunatic in Bethlem -	15	18	7
One year's intereſt or £12500, due Midſummer 1793 -	500	0	0
Intereſt in arrear due to the bond-holders, £. s. d.			
from the late Treaſurers - 123 0 0			
Intereſt of money depoſited for baſtardy in the hands of the late Treaſurers - 18 0 0			
William Read, caſh depoſited in the late Treaſurer's hands for baſtardy, the child being dead - - - 10 0 0			
Expences incurred in proving the debt due to this Corporation from the late Treaſurers 2 2 0			
	153	2	0
Meſſ. Clarke, attorney's bill - - -	36	1	4
Surgeon for inoculation, attending women, &c. -	25	8	0
Dr. Bowen for reducing a fracture - - -	1	1	0
Expences attending ſeſſions and removing paupers to their reſpective ſettlements - £25 10 7			
Ditto apprehending men for baſtardy and running away from their families - 10 13 5			
	36	4	0
Carried over - £	786	19	11

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -				786	19	11
Chaplain's ſalary - - -	50	0	0			
Surgeon and Apothecary's ditto -	170	0	0			
Governor's ditto - - -	50	0	0			
Matron's ditto - - -	30	0	0			
Manufacturer's ditto - -	20	0	0			
Secretary's ditto - - -	13	0	0			
Schoolmaſter's ditto - - -	8	0	0			
Chapel clerk's ditto - -	2	0	0			
				343	0	0
Flour, meal, and bran - -	905	6	11			
Baking and barm - - -	22	14	0			
				928	0	11
Meat - - - -	506	4	2			
Salt - - - -	36	12	0			
				542	16	2
Peaſe - - - -	56	2	0			
Potatoes - - - -	10	15	6			
Rice - - - -	47	9	8			
				114	7	2
Butter and cheeſe - - - -				149	6	11
Malt and hops - - -	183	9	0½			
Wine, brandy and geneva - -	33	14	6			
Vinegar - - -	4	15	0			
				221	18	6½
Groceries, tobacco, bruſhes, &c. -	79	16	7			
Candles, ſoap, and aſhes - -	28	12	3½			
				108	8	10½
Drapery, thread, buttons, &c. - -	152	0	8			
Ditto from the manufactory - -	212	17	4			
Leather - - - -	156	1	1½			
Worſted, ſhroud-wool, and ſpindles -	36	8	11			
				537	8	0½
Carried over -				£ 3752	6	6½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	3752	6	6½
Wharfage of coals - - - £. 1 15 0			
Wood - - - 33 14 6			
	35	9	6
Bricklayer and materials - - 20 19 10			
Carpenter - - - - 32 14 10			
Cooper - - - - 12 7 2			
	66	1	10
Ironmonger and ſmith - - - 4 9 7			
Brazier and cutler - - - 8 8 7			
Plumber and glazier - - - 20 18 2			
	33	16	4
Printer and ſtamps - - - 37 13 10			
Stationer, advertiſements, &c. - - 6 1 0			
	43	14	10
Tradeſmen's ſmall bills under 40s. - - - - -	36	9	8
Conſtant penſioners - - - 186 5 6			
Caſual Poor - - - - 522 3 11			
Militia men's families - - - - 58 3 6			
	766	12	11
Money advanced to ſupport baſtard children out of that depoſited in the Treaſurer's hands - -	48	12	6
Gratuities to nurſes and others doing the laborious work of the houſe - £ 20 5 0			
Ditto to tailors and ſhoemakers - 2 2 0			
Ditto, apprentices ſerving their time with a good character - - - 23 0 0			
	45	7	0
Tailor and ſhoemaker - - 46 16 0			
Bailiff and brewer - - - 26 16 0			
Ann Stone the ſpinner - - - 7 1 0			
	80	13	0
Caſual labourers - - - - -	13	13	5
Money advanced to Drayton's wife			
Ditto to Clarke's family - - 6 0			
	1	6	0
Carried over -	£ 4924	3	6½

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over -	4924	3	6½
Incidental expences of the houſe - - -		31	1	1½
Total expences and arrears of intereſt - -	£	4955	4	
Balance in the treaſurer's hands - - -		691	8	4
Balance in the governor's hands - - -		15	5	10
	£	5661	18	10

A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the Houſe of Induſtry, from July 13th 1792, to July 25th 1793.

STOCK.	Dr.	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in ſtore, July 13th, 1792 - -		318	6	2½
Materials bought, together with expences, viz.				
Flax - - - - - -		93	1	4
Hemp - - - - - -		109	18	1
Wool - - - - - -		29	3	9
Bleaching thread - - - - -		14	4	6
Repairs - - - - -		3	8	0
Paid ſpinners out of the houſe - - -		32	7	7
Gratuities to the children - - -		17	12	9
Manufacturer's board and wages - - -		33	0	0
Dyeing materials - - - -		2	9	8½
	£	653	11	11

PER CONTRA.	Cr.				
GOODS SOLD, *viz.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks and bags - - - -	149	0	8			
Mops, yarn, thread and tow - -	21	14	9½			
				170	15	5½
GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.						
Sheeting, 132¼ ells, at 18d.; 26 ells, at 15d. per ell -				11	11	3
Carried over -				£ 182	6	8½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -				182	6	8½
Dowlas, 286 ells, at 18d.; 651½ ells, at 15½d. per ell - - -	54	16	1			
Linen, 614 yards, at 12d. per yard -	30	14	0			
Linſey, 130 yards, at 22d.; 550 yards, at 20d.; 331 yards, at 18d.; 168 yards, at 16d. per yard - - -	93	15	6			
Mops, yarn, ſhoe-thread, oil, &c. -	22	0	6			
				201	6	1
GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.						
Sacks, 10 loads 3 ſacks, at 25s.; 2 loads, at 23s. per load - -	15	3	6			
Coal bags, 71, at 2s.; flax bags, 20, at 18d.; biſcuit bags, 300, at 11d. each -	22	7	0			
Linſey, 88 yards, at 18d. per yard -	6	12	0			
Sheeting, 60 ells, at 18d. per ell -	4	10	0			
Dowlas, 72 ells, at 15½d. ditto -	4	13	0			
Linen, 212½ yards, at 12d; 124 yards, at 7d. per yard - - -	14	4	10			
Bed bottoms, 9, at 5s.; matts, 9, at 3s. each	3	12	0			
Sacking, 13 yards, at 12d.; 18 yards, at 8d. per yard - - -	1	5	0			
Mop yarn, 53 lbs. at 10d.; doctors' tow, 96 lbs. at 6d. - - -	4	12	2			
Thread for linen and ſacking, 235 lbs. at 22d.; 1105 lbs. at 18d.; 495 lbs. at 12½d.; 65 lbs. at 8d.; 289 lbs. at 6d.; 955 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - -	151	10	6½			
Shoe-thread, 230 lbs. at 14d. - -	13	8	4			
Dyed yarn, 40 lbs. at 16d.; white, 39 lbs. at 14d. per lb. - - -	4	18	10			
Flax, 99 dozen, at 7s. per dozen; foreign ditto, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 40s. -	45	15	6			
Hemp, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. at 29s. 6d.; coarſe ditto, 14 cwt. 0 qrs. 3 lbs. at 13s.	26	6	4			
Carried over -	£318	19	0½	£383	12	9½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	318	19	0½	383	12	9½
Dreſt flax, 174 lbs. at 9d.; dreſt hemp, 38 lbs. at 7d. per lb. - - - -	7	12	8			
Wool, 87 lbs. at 9d.; ditto, 29 lbs. at 6½d. per lb. - - - -	4	0	11½			
Flax-tow, 912 lbs. at 3d.; hemp-tow, 3161 lbs. at 1½d. per lb. - - - -	31	3	1½			
Materials on the looms, valued - -	8	8	11			
Ditto in ſpinning ſhops - -	5	1	4			
Ditto at ſpinners out of the houſe -	3	1	9			
Mop ſtaves, 8 groſs, at 16s. per groſs -	6	8	0			
Logwood, 5 cwt. at 14s. per cwt. - - -	3	10	0			
				388	5	9½
				771	18	7
Expended - - - - -				653	11	11
Gained - - - - -				118	6	8
Earned clear of deductions by ſpinning worſted -				74	17	0½
				£193	3	8½

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor, in the Iſle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid from Midſummer 1793, *to Midſummer* 1794.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Caſh in the treaſurer's hands, Midſummer 1793, -	691	8	4
Caſh in the governor's hands, ditto, - - -	15	5	10
Of Mr. John Hills, from the produce of the farm - -	55	17	5
Of John Toomer, from the manufactory - -	160	0	0
Of Mr. Budd, from the ſtock bag - - -	10	0	0
Of Mr. Cheek, in lieu of taking an apprentice - -	10	0	0
Of Mr. Deveniſh, in lieu of ditto - - -	10	0	0
Carried over, -	£952	11	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	952	11	7
Of Mr. Schuldt, in lieu of taking an apprentice -	10	0	0
Of Meſſrs. Thomas and Henry Way, in lieu of ditto -	10	0	0
Of the ſurveyors of Cariſbrooke highways, for maintaining the Foreſt Road, due Michaelmas 1793 - -	5	0	0
Of the treaſurer of the county, money advanced to militia men's families - - - -	88	11	0
Of George and Ann Francis of Cowes, a fine for refuſing to take in a ſoldier when billeted on them - -	2	0	0
Of John Lellow, for his father's board - -	2	0	0
Of John Nobb, for admitting his baſtard-child into the houſe - - - -	10	0	0
Of the reputed fathers of baſtard children, to re-imburſe the money advanced for the ſupport of the ſaid children -	24	8	9
John Dunverd's depoſit to indemnify againſt a baſtard child forfeited - - - - -	10	0	0
John Phillips's penſion, five quarters - -	11	8	0
For ſupport of part of the 78th regiment in the ſmall pox	6	10	0
For Mrs. Woolgar's board, of Yarmouth - -	0	7	0
Of John Dore, for his board, three weeks - -	0	4	6
Of Le Compt's wages - - - -	0	4	0
Diſcount on cheeſe - - - -	0	0	10
A fine of hedge-breakers - - - -	0	5	0
Caſh, dividends claimed under the ſeparate eſtate of Henry Roberts, one moiety of the houſe debt of £2073. 14. 6.	1036	17	3
Caſh on the ſame account, from the ſeparate eſtate of John Roberts - - - -	1036	17	3
One year's average rates, due Midſummer 1794 -	5142	6	3
	£8349	11	5

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's fee farm rent, due Michaelmas 1793 -	9	0	0
One year's inſurance of the houſe and furniture, due ditto	10	2	6
Carried over -	£19	2	6

			£.	s.	d.
Brought over			19	2	6
Board, cloathing, and funeral expences of James Rummond, a lunatic in Bethlem hoſpital			20	14	2
Caſh to place in the treaſurer's hands, the building fund[1]			1000	0	0
Caſh to place in their hands, baſtard money from Roberts and Co.[2]			540	0	0
Intereſt of money depoſited in the late treaſurer's hands for baſtardy			38	7	6
One year's intereſt of £12,500. due Midſummer 1794			500	0	0
Paid off bond-holder, £300. with intereſt			303	3	3
Meſſrs. Clarke, attornies' bill	£44 12 6				
Mr. Thomas Dickonſon, attorney's bill	73 14 6				
			118	7	0
Surgeon, for inoculation, attending women, &c.			277	19	6
Expences attending ſeſſions, and removing paupers to their reſpective ſettlements	7 17 6				
Ditto, apprehending men for baſtardy, and running away from their families	5 13 9				
			13	11	3
Chaplain's ſalary	£50 0 0				
Surgeon and apothecary's ditto	170 0 0				
Governor's ditto	50 0 0				
Matron's ditto	30 0 0				
Manufacturer's ditto	20 0 0				
Secretary's ditto	13 0 0				
Schoolmaſter's ditto	10 0 0				
Chapel clerk's ditto	2 0 0				
			345	0	0
Flour, meal, and bran	903 1 3				
Baking and barm	18 7 0				
			921	8	3
Meat	592 7 8				
Salt	31 16 0				
			624	3	8
Carried over			£4721	17	1

[1] See 70th bye law.

[2] A fund appropriated to the maintenance of baſtards.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	4721	17	1
Peaſe - - - - £48 4 0			
Potatoes - - - 10 2 6			
Rice - - - - 29 5 10			
	87	12	4
Butter and cheeſe - - - -	227	15	0
Malt and hops - - - 240 8 2			
Brandy, geneva, port wine, and raiſins for wine - - - - 51 16 6			
Vinegar - - - - 5 6 6			
	297	11	2
Groceries, tobacco, brooms and bruſhes - 75 19 5			
Candles, ſoap and aſhes - - 32 15 5			
	108	14	10
Drapery, thread, buttons, &c. - - 111 13 11			
Ditto for the manufactory - - 219 19 2			
Leather - - - 142 12 2			
Worſted, ſhroud-wool, cards and ſpindles 35 18 11			
	510	4	2
Coals - - - - 203 12 9			
Wood - - - 33 6 0			
	236	18	9
The building for the reception of patients in the ſmall pox	210	0	0
Carpenter, mill-wright and cabinet-maker - £75 7 10			
Bricklayer and materials - - 5 12 1			
	80	19	11
Ironmonger and ſmith - - - 7 11 3			
Brazier and cutler - - - 8 12 5			
Plumber and glazier - - - 29 19 5			
	46	3	1
Printer and ſtamps - - - 11 5 10			
Stationer, advertiſements, &c. - - 4 14 2			
	16	0	0
Tradeſmen's ſmall bills under forty ſhillings - -	33	10	3
Conſtant penſioners - - - 155 10 6			
Caſual poor - - - 588 11 2			
	744	1	8
Carried over -	£7321	8	3

				£.	s.	d.
			Brought over -	7321	8	3
Militia men's families -		- £	284 16 2			
Bounties to men drawn in the militia		-	36 0 0			
				320	16	2
Money advanced to ſupport baſtard children out of that depoſited in the treaſurer's hands	-	-	-	153	14	3
Gratuity to Mr. Hills for ſuperintending the farm - - - - -			£5 5 0			
Ditto to the matron, for extra-trouble by inoculation - - -			5 5 0			
Ditto to the nurſes and others doing the laborious work of the houſe - -			23 1 6			
Ditto to tailors and ſhoemakers - -			12 12 0			
Ditto, apprentices ſerving their time with a good character - - -			15 0 0			
				50	13	6
With an apprentice, in lieu of cloaths			- -	2	12	6
Tailors and ſhoemakers -		-	46 16 0			
Bailiff and brewer - -		-	28 16 0			
Ann Stone the ſpinner -		-	7 4 0			
				82	16	0
Chiddy, for making ſhoes - -		-	4 10 8			
Caſual labourers - -		-	22 19 6			
				27	10	2
Exton, for ſtays - -		-	-	2	7	0
Incidental expences of the houſe			-	32	9	8
Total expences, money paid off and intereſt				7894	7	6
Balance in the treaſurer's hands			-	445	5	11
Balance in the governor's hands			-	9	18	0
				£ 8349	11	5

A General

A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the House of Industry, from July 25th 1793, to July 28th 1794.

STOCK.

		Dr. £.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in ſtore, July 25th, 1793 -		388	5	9½
Materials bought, together with Expences, viz.				
Flax - - - - - -		76	9	8
Hemp - - - - - -		70	11	4
Wool - - - - - -		37	19	3
Bleaching thread - - - - -		5	11	3
Dying materials, oil, &c. - - - -		4	19	10
Paid ſpinners out of the houſe - -		30	15	8
Manufacturer's board and wages - - -		33	0	0
Gratuities to the children - - - -		17	2	1
	£	664	14	10½

PER CONTRA. Cr.

GOODS SOLD, *viz.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks and bags - - -	137	9	4			
Mops, yarn, thread and tow - -	34	17	4			
				172	6	8
GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.						
Linſey, 99 yards, at 20d.; 616½ yards, at 18d.; 307½ yards, at 16d. per yard -	74	19	9			
Dowlas, 408 ells, at 18d.; 708 ells, at 15½d.	80	19	6			
Sheeting, 175 ells, at 18d. per ell -	13	2	6			
Linen, 457 yards, at 12d.; 45 yards, at 8d. per yard - - - -	24	7	0			
Mops, yarn, ſhoe-thread, &c. - -	26	10	5			
				219	19	2
Carried over, -				£392	5	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over, -				392	5	10

GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.

	£.	s.	d.			
Sacks, 4 loads, at 27s.—7 loads, 1 ſack, at 25s.—16 loads, 1 ſack, at 23s. per load	32	15	9½			
Coal bags, 71, at 2s.—Wool bags, 14, at 3s. 6d.—Flax bags, 20, at 18d.—Biſcuit bags, 60, at 11d. each - - -	13	16	0			
Linſey, 45 yards, at 18d.—90 yards, at 16d. per yard - - - -	9	7	6			
Sheeting, 31½ ells, at 18d. per ell -	2	7	3			
Linen, 210 yards, at 12d.—54 yards, at 7d. per yard - - - -	12	1	6			
Sacking, 22 yards, at 9d. per yard -	0	16	6			
Thread, 849 lbs. at 18d.—134 lbs. at 13d.—482 lbs. at 12½d.—14 lbs. at 9d.—255 lbs. at 8d.—142 lbs. at 6d.—and 766 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - - -	118	3	9			
Mats, 228 lbs. at 2½d. per lb. - -	2	7	6			
Dyed yarn, 41 lbs. at 16d. per lb. -	2	14	8			
Mop yarn, 33 lbs. at 10½d. per lb. -	1	8	10½			
Doctor's tow, 136 lbs. at 6d. per lb. -	3	8	0			
Wool, 222 lbs. at 8½d.—132 lbs. at 8d.—48 lbs. at 6d. per lb. - - -	13	9	3			
Bed bottoms, 5, at 5s. each - -	1	5	0			
Dreſt hemp, 143 lbs. at 6d. per lb. -	3	11	6			
Hemp, 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. at 31s.—7 cwt. at 14s. per cwt. - - -	52	6	6			
Flax, 113 dozen, at 7s. 6d. per doz. -	42	7	6			
Flax tow, 1331 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - -	16	12	9			
Hemp tow, 2956 lbs. at 1½d. per lb. -	18	9	6			
Mop ſtaves, 6 groſs, at 16s. per groſs -	4	16	0			
Logwood, 4 cwt. at 14s. per cwt. -	2	16	0			
Materials on the looms, valued - -	6	3	0			
Carried over, -	£361	4	4	£392	5	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	361	4	4	392	5	10
Materials in the ſpinning ſhops - -	5	4	0			
Ditto at the ſpinners out of the houſe -	1	16	6			
				368	4	10
				£760	10	8
Expended - - - - -				664	14	10½
Gained - - - - -				£ 95	15	9½
Earned clear of deductions, by ſpinning worſted				72	10	3
Clear earnings - - - -				£168	6	0½

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor of the Iſle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid, from Midſummer 1794, *to Midſummer* 1795.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Caſh in the Treaſurer's hands, Midſummer 1794 -	445	6	3
Caſh in the Governor's hands, ditto - -	9	18	0
Caſh of Mr. Hills, from the produce of the farm -	110	16	8
Caſh from the manufactory - - -	261	15	8
Fines of ſundry perſons, in lieu of taking apprentices -	50	0	0
Received of the Governor, from the ſtock bag - -	10	0	0
Half a year's intereſt of £1000. due Michaelmas 1794	17	10	0
Half a year's intereſt of £800. due Lady-day 1795 -	14	0	0
From the Building Fund - - -	1000	0	0
Mr. Phipps's penſion to Midſummer 1794, at £13. 6s. 8d. a year - - - - -	24	0	5
Ditto to Lady-day 1795 - - - -	10	0	0
John Phillips's penſion to Midſummer 1795 -	9	2	6
Of the Surveyors of Cariſbrooke highways, for the maintaining the Foreſt road, due Michaelmas 1794 -	5	0	0
Of Mr. Morris, for Goodall Young's board in the houſe	7	4	0
Carried over -	£1974	13	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	1974	13	6
Of John Lellow, for his father's board, ditto - -	1	15	0
Of Mr. Hewett, for his ſervant's board, ditto, - -	0	14	0
Of Iſaac Arnold, for his children's board, ditto - -	2	5	0
Of William Dell, for his wife's board, ditto - -	4	4	0
The balance of Mr. Budd's caſh-book - -	4	8	8
Ditto of his incidental book - - -	2	13	11
Diſcount on cheeſe - - - -	0	2	11
Of the reputed fathers of baſtard children, to reimburſe the money advanced for the ſupport of the ſaid children	30	16	6
Received for Henry Frankiſe's cloaths, who died in the houſe - - - - -	1	11	6
A fine of an Overſeer of the Poor of Brading, for non-attendance of the Committee - - -	2	0	0
Ditto of a Guardian of the Poor, for non-attendance of ditto	0	2	0
Ditto of ſundry perſons, for petty theſts - -	2	2	0
One year's average Rates, due Midſummer 1795 -	4642	6	3
Balance due to the Treaſurers - - -	563	3	2
	£7232	18	5

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
One year's fee farm rent and poſtage, due Michaelmas 1794 - - - -				9	2	10
One year's inſurance of the houſe and furniture, due ditto				10	2	6
One year's intereſt of £12,200. due Midſummer 1795 -				488	0	0
Surgeon, for inoculation, attending women, &c. -				45	0	0
Expences attending ſeſſions, and removing Paupers to their reſpective ſettlements	20	7	2			
Ditto apprehending men for baſtardy, and running away from their families -	1	5	6			
				21	12	8
Carried over -				£573	18	0

						£.	s.	d.
	Brought over - - -					573	18	0
Chaplain's ſalary - - -	£	50	0	0				
Surgeon and apothecary's ditto - -		170	0	0				
Governor's ditto - - -		50	0	0				
Matron's ditto - - -		30	0	0				
Manufacturer's ditto - -		20	0	0				
Secretary's ditto - - -		13	0	0				
Schoolmaſter's ditto - -		10	0	0				
Chapel clerk's ditto - -		2	0	0				
						345	0	0
Meal, 514 ſacks; bran, 21 buſhels -		1019	10	11				
Baking and barm - - -		13	3	6				
						1032	14	5
Pork, 91 ſcore; beef, 1445 ſcore; mutton, 2358 lbs. - - -		606	15	1½				
Salt, 114 buſhels - - -		34	4	0				
						640	19	1½
Peaſe, 10 quarters - - -		40	0	0				
Potatoes, 500 buſhels - -		56	5	0				
Rice, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. - - -		35	19	3				
						132	4	3
Butter and cheeſe - - -		-				129	5	6
Brandy, 12 gallons; geneva, 10 gallons; port wine, 37 dozen; and raiſins to make wine, 5 cwt. 23 lbs. - -		61	3	6				
Malt, 82 qrs.; and hops, 3 cwt. 2qrs. 10 lbs.		220	14	2				
Vinegar, 1 hogſhead and a half -		6	14	0		288	11	8
Tobacco, 293 lbs.; groceries, brooms, and bruſhes - - -		79	15	0				
Candles, 11 dozen; ſoap, 57 dozen; and aſhes - - -		32	10	5½				
						112	5	5½
Drapery, thread, buttons, and flocks for beds - - -		128	1	7				
Ditto, from the manufactory - -		191	11	0				
Carried over	£	319	12	7	£	3254	8	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	319	12	7	3254	8	5
Leather - - - -	188	11	6			
Worſted, ſhroud-wool, cards and ſpindles	23	12	8			
				531	16	9
Coals - - - -	394	16	6			
Faggots, 5875 - - -	39	0	6			
				433	17	0
Bricklayer and materials - -	13	12	6			
Carpenter, and timber for the houſe and farm - - - -	97	9	6			
				111	2	0
Ironmonger and ſmith - -	9	1	9			
Brazier and cutler - -	10	14	5			
Plumber and glazier - -	31	10	6			
				51	6	8
Printer and ſtamps, £11. 6s. 1d.; ſtationer, advertiſements, &c. £8. 6s. - - - -				19	12	1
Tradeſmen's ſmall bills, under 40s. - - -				44	10	2
Conſtant penſioners - -	£132	14	6			
Weekly relief out of the houſe -	1949	0	9			
				2081	15	3
Militia men's families - - - -				383	7	4
Money advanced to Robert Cooley's family, certificated - -	£1	6	0			
Ditto to Joſeph Brewer's family, ditto -	1	10	6			
				2	16	6
Ditto to ſupport baſtard children, out of that depoſited in the Treaſurer's hands - - - -				43	7	0
Mr. Johnſon, for a horſe - -	£20	0	0			
Mr. Attrill, for a mare and colt - -	21	0	0			
				41	0	0
Mr. Budd (late governor) on quitting his office -				10	10	0
Meſſrs. Kirkpatricks, the balance of Budd's incidental book				2	13	11
Mr. Tucker, for taking an inventory of the ſtock and furniture of the houſe - - - -				6	6	0
Carried over -				£7018	9	1

				£.	s.	d.
Brought over - - -				7018	9	1
Labourers, making the hedges of the farm	£	23	13 0			
Paid caſual labourers out of employ -		17	4 0			
				40	17	0
Paid William Smith, for making ſhoes - - -				6	15	7
Gratuities to perſons aſſiſting in extinguiſhing the fire of the hay-rick -		3	10 0			
Ditto to Newport fire-engine men -		1	1 0			
Ditto to the Secretary for his extra trouble, occaſioned by the militia and manufactory - - - -		2	0 0			
Ditto to nurſes and others doing the laborious work of the houſe - -		20	11 9			
Ditto to the tailors and ſhoemakers -		2	2 0			
Ditto to apprentices ſerving their time with a good character - -		12	0 0			
				41	4	9
Tailor and ſhoemaker - -		46	16 0			
Bailiff and brewer - -		27	0 0			
Ann Stone the ſpinner - -		7	7 0			
				81	3	0
Incidental expences of the houſe, (as by the Governor's incidental book,) examined by the Chairman of the weekly committee - - - -				31	15	4
				£7220	14	9
Balance in the Governor's hands -				12	3	8
				£7232	18	5

A General

A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the Houſe of Induſtry, from July 28, 1794—to July 23, 1795.

STOCK. Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in ſtore, July 28, 1794 -	368	4	10
Materials bought, together with Expences, viz.			
Flax - - - - - -	33	15	2
Hemp - - - - - -	22	12	2
Wool - - -	39	13	6
Bleaching thread - - -	14	9	0
Dyeing materials, oil, and tar - - -	5	4	8
Paid ſpinners out of the houſe - - -	17	9	4½
Gratuities to the children - - -	15	13	1½
Manufacturer's board and wages - - -	33	0	0
	£550	1	10

PER CONTRA. Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
GOODS SOLD, *viz.*						
Sacks and bags - - -	176	0	2			
Mops, yarn, thread, and tow - -	42	4	1			
				218	4	3
GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.						
Linſey, 678½ yards, at 18d.—251 yards, at 16d. per yard - - -	67	2	5			
Sheeting, 236 ells, at 18d. per ell - -	17	14	0			
Dowlas, 375 ells, at 18d.—179 ells, at 15½d. per ell - - -	40	16	11½			
Carried over -	£125	13	4½	£218	4	3

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	125	13	4½	218	4	3
Linen, 25 yards, at 15d.—545½ yards, at 12d. —131 yards, at 10d. - -	34	5	11			
Mops, yarn, ſhoe thread, oil, &c. -	31	12	3			
				191	11	6½

GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.

	£.	s.	d.
Sacks, 12, at 2s. 6d.—wool bags, 14, at 3s. 6d.—flax bags, 7, at 1s. 6d.—and biſcuit bags, 248, at 1s. each - -	17	12	6
Sheeting, 61 ells, at 18d. per ell - -	4	11	6
Dowlas, 87 ells, at 18d.—48 ells, at 15½d. per ell - - -	9	12	6
Linſey, 149 yards, at 18d. per yard -	11	3	6
Linen, 100½ yards, at 12d.—43 yards, at 9d. per yard - - - -	6	12	9
Sacking, 58 yards, at 9d. per yard - -	2	3	6
Thread, 205½ lbs. at 2s.—382 lbs. at 17d. —88 lbs. at 14d.—152 lbs. at 9d.—287 lbs. at 6d.—140 lbs. at 4d. and 1609 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - - - -	88	1	3
Yarn, 123 lbs. at 17d.—61 lbs. at 15d. per lb. - - - -	12	10	6
Bed-bottoms, 6, at 4s. 6d. each - -	1	7	0
Mats, 70 lbs. at 2½d. per lb. - -	0	14	7
Doctor's tow, 115 lbs. at 6d. per lb. -	2	17	6
Wool, 172 lbs. at 9d.—276 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	13	7	0
Flax, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb. at 55s. per cwt.	6	4	3
Flax tow, 692 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - -	8	13	0
Materials on the looms, valued at - -	7	7	0
Ditto in ſpinning ſhops - -	4	14	0
Ditto at ſpinners out of the houſe - -	1	6	6
Mop ſtaves, 5½ groſs, at 16s. per groſs -	4	8	0
Mop nails, 16 lbs. at 8d. per lb. -	0	10	8
Carried over -	£203	17	6	£409	15	9½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	203	17	6	409	15	9½
Red wood, ½ barrel - - -	0	15	0			
Tar, ½ barrel - - - -	0	15	0			
Logwood, 3 cwt. - - - -	2	2	0			
				207	9	6
				£ 617	5	3½
Expended - - - -				550	1	10
Gained - - - -				£ 67	3	5½
Earned clear of expences, ſpinning worſted -				64	16	5
				£ 131	19	10½

April, 1796.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.

THE pariſh of All Saints, (one of the ſix, whereof the city of Hereford conſiſts,) contains, by eſtimation, about 200 acres. The number of houſes paying window-tax is about 160; but the number exempted cannot be aſcertained: neither has the population ever been enumerated; but from the average of births and burials during the laſt 22 years, it may be reckoned at between 1500 and 2500 inhabitants: they conſiſt of perſons of independent fortune, tradeſmen, mechanics, and labourers of various deſcriptions. There is one Roman Catholic chapel in this city, 1 Preſbyterian, and 1 of Lady Huntingdon's congregations. The number of inns or ale-houſes in Hereford is 60. The prices of proviſions, at preſent, are: beef and mutton, from 4d. to 5d. the pound; veal, 6d.; pork, 5d.; bacon,

bacon, 10d.; freſh butter, 1s.; ſalt butter, 10d.; wheat, from 11s. 6d. to 13s. for 10 gallons; barley, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. for the ſame quantity; oats, from 3s. 6d. to 4s.; potatoes, 2s. the ſame quantity; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of the city is from 40s. to 80s. an acre: the land-tax in Hereford is from 6d. to 2s. in the pound; the average about 1s. The land is let in ſmall parcels, for paſture: there are no commons in this, or in the pariſh of St. Nicholas: tithes are compounded for.

Here are 6 Friendly Societies, 5 of which have from 50 to 80 members in each: they have all had their Rules confirmed at the quarter ſeſſions. One of them is chiefly for the benefit of widows, and has 250 members: in this club 26s. are paid every year into the box; a member of 3 years ſtanding, when ſick, receives 6s. a week; and on the deceaſe of a member, who has been 5 years in the club, his widow receives £ 20. a year for life; £ 15. a year, if he has been a member 4 years; and £ 10. a year, if he has not been more than 3 years a member, &c. The Rules of this Society are not printed.

Hereford is eſtimated to contain about 7500 inhabitants; it furniſhed 10 men for the Navy, and therefore about 680 houſes pay the window-tax: of theſe 10 men the proportion for the pariſh of All Saints was 2⅓, and for St. Nicholas 1½.

The Poor's Rate in the pariſh of All Saints is ſaid to be the higheſt in Hereford. The Poor are, partly, maintained in the general work-houſe, and, partly, at home. 17 Paupers belonging to this pariſh, are, at preſent, in the work-houſe: about £ 3. a week are paid to 40 regular out-penſioners; beſides whom, there are 8 children, (moſtly baſtards,) at nurſe, that coſt the pariſh about 18s. a week. Several caſual Poor receive occaſional relief. About £ 65. (the amount of donations,) are annually diſtributed amongſt indigent pariſhioners; and 20 cottages, belonging to the pariſh, are occupied by diſtreſſed families. Great complaints are made in this country againſt monopoly and foreſtalling. The labouring claſſes, who uſually bake their own bread, ſay, it is extremely difficult to procure a ſmall quantity of corn from the farmer; and that the millers and mealmen buy it in large quantities, and exact a large profit from the conſumer.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Pariſh of ALL-SAINTS, Hereford.

Years.	Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Of which are marked Paupers	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Of which are marked Paupers	Mar.	Net amount of Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1766	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	101	3	5	107	11	11½	1	—
1767	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	152	10	10[1]	154	18	5	—	—
1768	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	167	15	9[2]	154	7	3	—	—
1769	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	136	17	1	147	1	10	—	—
1770	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	133	15	0	131	10	10	1	4
1771	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	166	18	7	163	17	8	1	8
1772	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	164	17	0	116	11	11	1	8
1773	25	25	50		33	28	61		—	166	15	2	160	14	6	1	8
1774	23	25	48	—	25	17	42	—	—	168	19	2	179	6	8	1	8
1775	25	19	44	—	14	19	33	—	16	168	9	3	184	11	3	1	8
1776	20	26	46	—	20	18	38	—	11	181	6	0	178	18	4	1	8
1777	22	24	46	—	20	26	46	—	14	148	0	4	152	4	10	1	4
1778	27	20	47	—	25	22	47	—	13	186	3	2	196	1	6	1	8
1779	17	28	45	—	37	33	70	—	9	302	0	2	338	4	3[3]	2	8
1780	19	25	44	—	24	26	50	—	16	266	10	11	258	15	6½	—	—
1781	30	22	52	—	18	14	32	—	15	218	7	8	228	0	9	2	—
1782	18	15	33	—	31	25	56	—	7	219	14	9	236	4	2	2	—
1783	21	24	45	—	22	22	44	—	16	316	12	0	352	10	2	2	8
1784	27	22	49	—	15	21	36	9	16	366	5	8	362	0	4	3	4
1785	28	28	56	4	19	12	31	8	22	293	12	4	294	18	8	2	8
1786	27	28	55	5	17	15	32	10	9	336	13	4	346	15	0	3	2
1787	33	23	56	13	12	14	26	12	10	309	16	8	—	—	—	—	—
1788	24	31	55	5	18	15	33	14	9	346	12	11	—	—	—	3	—
1789	36	23	59	4	11	11	22	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	30	28	58	6	15	19	34	6	17	272	8	7	276	7	11¾	2	4
1791	27	22	49	4	23	21	44	14	15	431	13	7	444	15	6	3	8
1792	32	32	64	2	24	30	54	18	16	317	4	1	345	3	11	2	8
1793	26	23	49	6	31	19	50	20	13	276	3	5	287	0	0	2	4
1794	21	34	55	—	43	35	78	—	16	391	4	11	533	16	0	3	4
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	1	8	603	5	5	4	—

The aſſeſſments are nearly on full rental; the greateſt part of the money, thus raiſed, is expended on the Poor.

Donations amounting to about £ 65. are annually given to the Poor.

20 cottages belonging to this pariſh are appropriated to the uſe of the Poor.

[1] [2] Theſe ſums are the total Receipts in their reſpective years: the net Rates could not be procured.

[3] This year, £ 36. 4s. 6d. were paid to militia men's families, which in ſome degree accounts for the Rates being high: beſides which, the overſeer was a clothier; he cloathed the Poor, and paid himſelf out of the Rates.

The

The pariſh of St. Nicholas contains about 260 acres: nearly 102 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained. The rent of land, land-tax, and general circumſtances of the pariſhioners, are much the ſame as in All Saints pariſh. Aſſeſſments are nearly at the full rental.

About 12 years ago, the 6 pariſhes, of which the city of Hereford conſiſts, agreed to maintain their Poor at a general work-houſe, and to allow as few out-penſions as poſſible. Every pariſh has a power of ſending as many Paupers into the houſe as it pleaſes, upon paying a proportionable ſum towards their ſupport. The work-houſe rent is £ 26. a year; maſter's ſalary, £ 26. a year, and ¼ of the Poor's earnings; veſtry clerk's ſalary, £ 10. a year; doctor's bills about £ 10. a year, are all added to the general expences, and paid in certain proportions by the pariſhes. The houſe is a good one, and in a good ſituation; the beds are of ſlocks, and kept tolerably clean. 56 Poor perſons are in the houſe at preſent: they are chiefly old people, and children; and are employed in ſpinning mop-yarn, and carding wool for ſaddles; a few are ſent to work out of the houſe. The maſter ſays their earnings are about £ 50. a year. The leaſe of this houſe, and the contract between the pariſhes, expire at Chriſtmas 1796, when it is generally ſuppoſed that the union will be diſſolved, and every pariſh ſupport it's own Poor. The weekly charge of a Pauper, laſt year, (including houſe-rent, &c.) was about 4s. 6d. About £ 5. in donations are annually diſtributed to the Poor of this pariſh.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Pariſh of ST. NICHOLAS, *Hereford.*

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1772	—	—	23	—	—	14	6	58	9	8	56	15	8	——	
1773	—	—	15	—	—	23	4	58	6	4	62	12	2	——	
1774	—	—	7	—	—	14	10	61	17	4	52	5	1	——	
1775	—	—	15	—	—	13	5	76	18	8	94	13	2	1	3
1776	—	—	21	—	—	19	10	77	16	5	77	3	1½	1	3
1777	—	—	14	—	—	15	6	79	1	5	62	3	0	1	3
1778	—	—	18	—	—	14	8	47	1	2	62	1	8	0	9

Years.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1779	—	—	17	—	—	21	4	93	17	0	102	8	10	1	6
1780	—	—	13	—	—	18	6	109	9	2	122	9	11	1	9
1781	—	—	17	—	—	7	6	122	9	8	121	11	5	2	0
1782	—	—	10	—	—	10	4	61	8	7	63	4	4	1	0
1783	—	—	15	—	—	11	4	76	5	4	81	6	4	1	3
1784	9	10	19	7	6	13	3	137	7	10	138	9	11	2	3
1785	7	4	11	5	6	11	3	214	7	5	204	11	8	2	9
1786	7	4	11	6	9	15	1	205	2	8	212	16	7	2	9
1787	1	8	9	5	7	12	7	162	0	0	147	17	9	0	0
1788	8	6	14	6	2	8	5	105	2	5	125	15	7	0	0
1789	8	5	13	4	6	10	7	145	15	10	137	9	10	2	0
1790	7	3	10	5	3	8	4	146	17	11	133	12	1	2	0
1791	10	9	19	6	8	14	1	226	6	6	243	1	6	3	0
1792	5	9	14	6	3	9	9	119	19	0	127	13	10	1	6
1793	10	8	18	4	10	14	10	140	1	3	90	19	6	1	6
1794	8	16	24	10	7	17	16	161	15	4	132	15	1	2	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	16	6	186	6	6	2	0

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Water gruel and bread.	Beef and vegetables.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

About 7 oz. of beef are allowed each perſon: at bread and cheeſe meals about 6 oz. of bread, 1½ oz. of cheeſe, and 1 pint of beer are alſo allowed.

Six Paupers belonging to St. Nicholas's pariſh, are, at preſent, in the work-houſe; 8 perſons receive weekly allowances at home, to the amount of 12s.; and ſeveral others have occaſional relief.

November, 1795.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBANS.

THE borough of St. Albans conſiſts of three pariſhes: in the pariſh of the Abbey-church 97 houſes pay the window-tax; and in the whole borough 268 houſes are taxed, but the number of thoſe which are exempted could not be obtained. The pariſhioners are moſtly inn-keepers, ſhop-keepers, common mechanics, and labourers. Formerly there were a great many women ſtay-makers in this town.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 5d. to 5½d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 7d.; butter, 1s.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 2d. a quart; bread, 11¾d. the quartern loaf. The common wages are 7s. a week, and a meal in winter; and 8s. in ſummer: in hay harveſt 9s. a week, and during corn harveſt 40s. a month. There is here a mill for ſpinning candle-wicks, in which ſeveral children are employed, and earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week. The inhabitants are chiefly of the eſtabliſhed Church; there is 1 Anabaptiſt chapel, and 1 Calviniſt chapel, 1 Quaker's meeting-houſe, and a congregation of Independents; and once a week, a pious ſhoemaker quits his awl, and expounds the Scriptures to an audience of old women; after which, he and his congregation attend divine ſervice at the church. In the 3 pariſhes in this borough there are 42 ale-houſes. Here are 2 Friendly Societies containing about 100 members. The rent of land in this neighbourhood is about 50s. an acre. The land-tax is paid by the landlord. Tithes are taken in compoſition. The land-tax collected in the borough amounts annually to £ 774. 2s. and is about 3s. 8d. in the pound on the net rental.

The following is a Statement of the Aſſeſſments, Expenditure, and Rates in the Pound.

Years.	Net Aſſeſſments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1762 -	302	18	3	- 364	12	6	- 3	0
1763 -	406	12	0	- 427	12	7	- 4	0
1775 -	399	12	4	- 387	13	9	- 4	0

Years.

Years.	Net Assessments. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1776 -	405	1	5	- 375	16	5	- 4	0
1777 -	391	13	8	- 465	10	6	- 4	0
1778 -	405	14	4	- 400	9	8	- 4	0
1779 -	494	9	3	- 574	15	5	- 5	0
1780 -	510	0	9	- 519	16	4	- 5	0
1781 -	516	5	6	- 505	15	1	- 5	0
1782 -	508	9	3	- 594	15	5	- 5	0
1783 -	470	17	1½	- 581	17	7½	- 4	9
1784 -	414	10	3	- 452	0	0	- 4	0
1785 -	438	0	2	- 461	6	9	- 4	0
1786 -	678	6	9	- 646	18	10	- 6	0
1787 -	458	17	6	- 494	19	1½	- 4	0
1788 -	481	5	6	- 461	11	0	- 4	0
1789 -	483	15	0	- 577	9	1	- 4	0
1790 -	489	1	0	- 491	14	0	- 4	0
1791 -	489	14	3	- 533	5	9	- 4	0
1792 -	495	8	0	- 536	4	7	- 4	0
1793 -	615	19	6	- 655	19	0	- 5	0
1794 -	750	8	9	- 838	5	10	- 6	0
1795 -	606	18	6	- 791	19	6	- 5	0

Houſes in this pariſh are ſaid to be aſſeſſed at $\frac{2}{10}$ of their real rent; but it appears that ſeveral which have been rebuilt, and are occupied by their owners, continue to be aſſeſſed at the old rental, which is not half of the real yearly value. The 2 other pariſhes in this town, having a conſiderable quantity of land, are not aſſeſſed more than 2s. 6d. or 3s. in the pound, to the Poor's Rates. The parochial expenditure is £ 300. or £ 400. above what is actually expended on the Poor; but no ſatisfactory account could be obtained how the ſurplus was diſburſed. The pariſh pays all incidental expences of militia men's families, who become chargeable; removals of vagrants, &c. &c.; and alſo pays about £ 70. a year to the county ſtock; to borough charges; towards repairing gaols, &c.; £ 10. are annually paid to a doctor, and £ 1. a year to the veſtry-clerk.

The Poor of this pariſh have generally been farmed, but during part of 1793, and in 1794, they were managed by the pariſh-officers; ſince which

which time they have been farmed for £ 400. a year. The contractor finds food, cloaths, fuel, &c.; and the pariſh provides the houſe and furniture, which the farmer is bound to leave in good condition. He has 39 poor people at preſent in the houſe, (10 of which are old women, 7 men, and the reſt children.) To 15 out-penſioners he pays 18s. weekly, and gives occaſional relief to caſual Poor. In the courſe of the laſt year, there were, at times, 70 or 80 in the houſe. The farmer aſſerts, that he loſt £ 100 by his bargain. The houſe is kept in very good order: the Poor are moſtly employed in ſtraw-work, and mop-making; no account is kept of their earnings. £ 50. are annually diſtributed in money, to 20 poor perſons; and a few other ſmall donations are given away in bread.

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Gruel.	Meat, pudding, &c.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Broth, or gruel.	Cold meat.	Bread and cheeſe.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Gruel.	Bread and cheeſe.	Bread, and cheeſe.

Every grown perſon receives a pint of ſmall beer at dinner and ſupper, and is allowed to eat till he is ſatisfied.

A Liſt of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1784 -	39 -	50 -	17
1785 -	55 -	34 -	11
1786 -	51 -	36 -	12
1787 -	61 -	42 -	18
1788 -	60 -	46 -	13
1789 -	50 -	29 -	10
1790 -	64 -	29 -	7
1791 -	44 -	18 -	20
1792 -	58 -	35 -	16
1793 -	36 -	39 -	7
1794 -	32 -	34 -	16
	11)550	11)392	11)147
Average -	50	$35\frac{7}{11}$	$13\frac{4}{11}$

About 6 poor perſons die annually at the work-houſe.

September, 1795.

CHIPPING BARNET.

IN this parish, the officers wholly refused to give any information whatever, either respecting the Poor or assessments. The following is a list of baptisms and burials:

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1740	17	11	28	22	12	34
1760	22	17	39	19	22	41
1775	18	18	36	13	22	35
1776	32	56	88	23	13	36
1777	21	23	44	14	11	25
1778	16	22	38	17	12	29
1779	24	22	46	21	25	46
1780	23	24	47	20	16	36
1781	21	31	52	17	16	33
1782	19	20	39	8	9	17
1783	20	19	39	24	18	42
1784	27	28	58	19	7	26
1785	20	16	36	19	19	38
1786	23	30	53	29	28	57
1787	23	17	40	19	16	35
1788	26	23	49	13	19	32
1789	27	28	55	15	21	36
1790	25	22	47	12	11	23
1791	20	34	54	18	10	28
1792	33	19	52	15	14	29
1793	25	24	49	15	16	31
1794	34	31	65	22	29	51
			24) 1054			22) 760
			Average 48 nearly.			Average $34\frac{12}{22}$

From

From the information of a parishioner it appears, that the Poor are farmed at £23. a month; and that the Poor's rates are generally from £300. to £400. a year, and are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. in the pound. If this account is correct, farming the Poor keeps down the Rates. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the net expences for the

Poor in 1776 amounted to - - -	£217	11	6
The Poor's Rates in 1783 to - - -	386	12	3
in 1784 to - - -	466	10	0
in 1785 to - - -	418	9	7

This parish has a large tract of land belonging to it. 120 houses pay the window tax: the land-tax is £562. 7s. 6d. collected at 3s. 4d. in the pound. *September*, 1795.

REDBOURN.

THIS parish is situated on the north road, and contains by estimation 4000 acres. No account of its population could be obtained. The inhabitants are farmers, inn-keepers, shop-keepers, straw-workers, and labourers. They are, (with the exception of 20 Anabaptists), all of the established Church. 107 houses pay the widow tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. The prices of provisions are the same as at Markyate-street. The common wages of labourers in winter and summer are 7s. a week: this spring, wages were raised to 8s. a week, without board; in hay time they are 9s. a week; and in harvest 40s. a month, with board. Much piece-work is done here. The number of ale-houses is 15. Here are 3 Friendly Societies. The average rent of land is near £1. an acre; swarth or meadow land being £3. an acre, and plowed land about 15s. Farms are from £15. to £220. a year. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are the principal articles of cultivation. The tithes chiefly belong to Lord Grimstone, who takes a composition of nearly 2s. 6d. in the pound. The land-tax amounts to £379. 5s. 8d. and is collected at 9½d. in the pound; it is partly paid by the landlord, and partly by the farmer. There are about 40 acres of common in this parish.

The Poor's Rates from 1773 to 1795 inclusive were as follow:

Years.	Net Assessment.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1773	262	8	8½	271	0	2	1	5
1774	289	3	6	273	15	11¾	1	6
1775	307	5	3	307	5	9	1	8
1776	355	3	4	330	12	5	1	11
1777	269	8	8	281	8	2	1	5
1778	394	3	3	346	6	6	2	0
1779	345	1	4	326	3	7	1	9
1780	282	8	10	316	8	8	1	5
1781	290	3	1½	361	5	3	1	6
1782	321	8	5	360	10	4½	1	7
1783	410	6	11	399	13	5	2	0
1784	416	6	5	452	0	0	2	0
1785	410	5	9	436	1	3	2	0
1786	417	12	5	399	3	3	2	0
1787	452	7	6½	452	9	5	2	2
1788	419	0	10	419	17	10	2	0
1789	420	5	5	476	10	10½	2	0
1790	422	9	2	434	10	4	2	0
1791	480	4	9½	470	6	4½	2	3
1792	640	8	8	601	9	7	3	0
1793	376	4	10	445	8	7½	1	9
1794	534	11	9	532	14	2	2	6
1795	542	12	5	550	19	3¾	2	6

These assessments are said to be as near the net rent as can be ascertained. The expenditure includes the following disbursements, besides the charges for the Poor:

	£.	s.	d.
Towards the county stock, about £28. or - -	30	0	0
To the surveyors of highways, about - -	100	0	0
To church-wardens, very variable, as from £18. to -	50	0	0
To constables, about - - -	9	0	0
To the vestry-clerk - - - -	3	3	0
A common rent or fine of - - -	1	0	0
To the doctor for attending the Poor - -	10	10	0

The

The Poor have been farmed many years: for ſome years back they were farmed for £26. a month; laſt year a perſon contracted with the pariſh for three years, at £25. a month; but, on account of the late dear ſeaſon, the pariſh allowed him an addition of £3. a month, which was intended to be taken off after the harveſt. The pariſh rents a houſe and furniture; the farmer provides fuel, victuals and cloaths, &c. for thoſe in the houſe, and gives penſions to thoſe whom he can ſupport at a leſs expence out of it. There are now 30 Poor in the houſe, who are chiefly children, and are principally employed in ſtraw work: 22 out-penſioners receive 30s. a week. The farmer ſays he is not bound to give the Poor any particular diet, but generally obſerves the following bill of fare, viz.

	Breakfaſt.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Broth or gruel.	—	Meat, pudding, &c.		Bread, cheeſe, and ſmall beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Cold meat.	—	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	—	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.		Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	—	As Monday.	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	As Tueſday.	—	Ditto.

Rebuilding the workhouſe and veſtry-room partly occaſioned the increaſe in the Rates in the laſt 4 years. *September*, 1795.

KENT.

ASHFORD.

THE pariſh of Aſhford is ſituated on the borders of, but juſt out of the weald of Kent: it contains about 2000 acres: the rental of the pariſh is eſtimated at £4000. a year. The number of houſes is about 320; and of the inhabitants near 2000, of whom not above 100 are Diſſenters. The land-tax is about 5s. 8d. in the pound on the half rental. Rectorial tithes

are moſtly taken in kind; vicarial tithes are compounded for, on the average, at 15d. an acre: hops pay 10s. an acre.

Labourers are paid 1s. 8d. a day in winter, and 2s. in ſummer. Within theſe ten years, a market for cattle, (held at firſt every month, but afterwards every fortnight,) was eſtabliſhed here, and has proved of great ſervice to the ſmall farmers: before that period they were entirely at the mercy of the butchers, but can now find a ready market, even for a few ſheep, or a pig or two. An annual fair for wool was likewiſe inſtituted at this place laſt year; and promiſes to prove of great utility: till then, all the wool produced in Romney Marſh was ſold at once, for the ſame price, without the ſmalleſt regard being paid to the goodneſs or badneſs of it's quality: now, compariſons may be made at the fair, and various prices are given, according to it's excellence. Since the laſt ſhewing, the loweſt price has been £ 8. 10s. the pack; the higheſt £ 9. 5s. Before the preſent war, the higheſt price was £ 15. the pack; but before the American war, the higheſt price here was only £ 9. the pack; and near the end of the American war, the loweſt price was £ 4. 10s. the pack. The price, during the reigns of George the Firſt and Second, was, at times, as high as it has been at any period in the preſent reign, except during the 5 years between 1787 and 1793, in which it nearly doubled the ordinary peace price.

Aſhford has been paved ſubſtantially and ſatisfactorily, at not more than double the expence of what an Act of Parliament for this purpoſe uſually coſts. The inhabitants, fortunately, were unanimous; and the ſum neceſſary for the work, amounting to £ 300. was obtained, partly from the highway ceſs, and partly raiſed by ſubſcription. There is very little turnpike road in the pariſh. About 7 years ago the highways were execrable, but are now excellent, in conſequence of individuals paying great attention to the repairs of ſuch parts as are contiguous to their houſes. The ceſs for the highway has never been higher than 9d. in the pound; it is now 6d.; and the debt incurred, in making the road, has been paid off, within £ 150.

Parochial buſineſs is managed by a committee of the principal inhabitants; one of whom attends, daily, at dinner, in the work-houſe. Some of the Poor are maintained at home; others are received into the pariſh work-houſe. There are, at preſent, about 60 perſons in the houſe: they earn, on an average, about 1s. a week, or about £ 150 a year. They are

chiefly employed in a bleachery, which has been lately eſtabliſhed for bleaching Iriſh linen. The allowance to out-poor does not exceed 1s. a week, to a ſingle perſon; 2s. a week, to two in a houſe; and 2s. 6d. to a family. About 2 removals take place every year: very few certificates are granted.

The only information obtainable relative to the Poor's Rates, was, that, from 1766 to 1786, they produced, annually, on an average, about £ 1050. at 4s. 3d. in the pound; and that laſt year, at 3s. in the pound, they amounted to £ 700.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1774	32	36	10
1775	39	29	11
1776	44	46	10
1777	43	36	11
1778	41	32	17
1779	59	41	12
1780	36	44	13
1781	45	39	22
1782	37	36	13
1783	44	42	15
1784	44	33	9
1785	49	50	19
1786	34	26	9
1787	48	27	10
1788	55	45	8
1789	35	32	13
1790	47	33	11
1791	45	41	17
1792	49	30	13
1793	49	32	13
1794	32	29	14

There

There is one Friendly Society here, which was inſtituted chiefly for the benefit of the widows of deceaſed members; and a free grammar ſchool, and a writing ſchool for poor children.

Poverty here, is generally aſcribed to the low price of wages, and the high price of proviſions: they ſuit each other very well in ſummer, but not in winter. The Poor, in moſt parts of Kent, ten years ago, always eat meat daily: they now ſeldom taſte it in winter, except they reſide in a poor-houſe. Private brewing, even amongſt ſmall farmers, is at an end. The Poor drink tea at all their meals. This beverage, and bread, potatoes, and cheeſe, conſtitute their uſual diet. Labourers only eat barley or oat bread. Even houſhold bread is ſcarcely ever uſed: they buy the fineſt wheaten bread, and declare, (what I much doubt,) that brown bread diſorders their bowels. Bakers do not now make, as they formerly did, bread of unſifted flour: at ſome farmers houſes, however, it is ſtill made of flour, as it comes from the mill; but this practice is going much into diſuſe. 20 years ago, ſcarcely any other than brown bread was uſed.

January, 1795.

CHALK.

THIS pariſh contains about 1700 acres, and 230 inhabitants. 115 houſes pay the commutation-tax; 27 are exempted, of which 6 are double tenements. The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture. The preſent prices of proviſions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; pork, from 6d. to 8d.; bread, 14½d. a quartern loaf; potatoes, from 8d. to 2s. the buſhel. Labourers are paid from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the day; by the great, they often earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day: wages have been advanced within the laſt 3 years, at leaſt one-fifth. There are 3 ale-houſes in this pariſh. The uſual diet of labourers is the beſt wheaten bread, butter, cheeſe, and meat.

The rent of land, upon an average, is from 10s. to 15s. an acre. Nearly ⅓ of the pariſh is marſh-land, near the Thames, and about half of it let at the very moderate rent of 23s. an acre; and the reſt of it, (ſuppoſed

poſed to be of equal goodneſs,) for not more than about 12s. an acre. The uplands are let equally low, and about half of them do not produce more than 14s. an acre. Farms are from 60 to 300 acres: the tenure, in general, is by leaſe, or at will; the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, beans, barley, oats, peaſe, and potatoes.

The tithes of corn, hay, and ſeeds, (which laſt article includes ſainfoin, clover, and other artificial graſſes,) are taken in kind; the vicarial tithes are paid by a compoſition: the land-tax is about 2s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental.

The Poor are, moſtly, farmed in a poor-houſe, with the Poor of the pariſh of Northfleet, at the weekly expence of 3s. a head. The employers of labouring people, inſtead of drawing the weekly pay, in conſequence of the great price of proviſions, have aſſiſted them by various temporary expedients; by ſelling them corn at a low rate, &c. This pariſh has always been conſidered unhealthy: it is very ſubject to agues in autumn. The burials, therefore, as might be expected, are more numerous than the baptiſms: as to the number of marriages, no concluſions can be drawn from them, becauſe many of the people marry here, who are inhabitants of Graveſend.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	3	0	34	19	5	—	—
1775	3	3	6	5	6	11	3	94	18	9	70	1	3	1	9
1776	4	2	6	3	1	4	0	80	19	6	59	1	10	1	6
1777	3	5	8	3	6	9	3	81	0	0	60	1	0	1	6
1778	5	6	11	8	4	12	3	81	6	0	45	1	8	1	6
1779	3	4	7	8	6	14	4	89	9	0	57	14	10½	1	6
1780	0	3	3	8	5	13	3	81	9	9	62	7	9	1	6
1781	4	4	8	7	8	15	3	108	17	0	76	4	4½	2	0
1782	4	3	7	6	5	11	2	121	8	3	94	5	1½	2	3
1783	4	5	9	9	7	16	6	125	7	3	97	1	11	2	3
1784	3	3	6	6	9	15	1	139	4	6	104	12	6	2	6

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total,	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1785	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	137	2	6	108	11	0	2	6
1786	3	4	7	2	6	8	3	148	11	0	116	2	4	2	9
1787	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	136	0	0	105	14	8	2	6
1788	5	2	7	3	1	4	3	108	16	0	87	4	0	2	0
1789	4	1	5	2	4	6	10	138	19	0	78	13	8	2	0
1790	6	4	10	4	4	8	8	65	3	0	34	17	6	1	0
1791	3	2	5	1	2	3	9	64	17	0	43	8	8	1	0
1792	6	4	10	1	3	4	4	132	14	0	107	11	8	2	0
1793	10	2	12	3	4	7	0	64	17	0	88	19	0	1	0
1794	2	4	6	9	5	14	2	136	15	0	107	13	4	2	0
1795	1	2	3	11	8	19	8	137	14	0	98	12	8	2	0
	21)	149		21)	206		21) 82								
Average -		$7\frac{2}{21}$			$9\frac{17}{21}$		$3\frac{19}{21}$								

It is cuſtomary to pay out of the Poor's Rates, the county Rate, the pariſh-clerk's ſalary, the veſtry-clerk's ſalary, and half the expences of providing ſubſtitutes for men who are drawn to ſerve in the militia, and many other incidental expences. The rents of a conſiderable part of the pariſh were advanced in the year 1790; ſo that the Rate ſince that time, although leſs in proportion to the rental, produces as much as a much higher nominal aſſeſſment did formerly.

April, 1796.

GREAT CHART.

THE pariſh of Great Chart is ſituated in the weald of Kent: it's inhabitants are all agricultural labourers, with the exception of one gentleman's family. The nominal rental of the pariſh is £ 2000.; the actual rental £ 2500. There is no manufactory in this, or any other pariſh in the

weald

weald of Kent: 300 years ago, the woollen manufacture here was very conſiderable: it is ſuppoſed that the decreaſe of fuel was the cauſe of its migrating to the coal countries. Moſt of the gentlemen's families in the weald ſprung from the woollen manufacture; as in Suſſex, many conſiderable families have originated from the iron works; which, from the ſcarcity of fuel, are now abandoned[1].

Arable land, in the pariſh of Great Chart, lets from 8s. to 10s. an acre; paſture, from 16s. to £ 1. an acre.

A compoſition is taken for tithes, of
5s. 0d. an acre for wheat,
2s. 6d. for Lent corn,
2s. 6d. for hay,
1s. 0d. for paſture,
10s. 0d. for hops,
3s. 0d. for potatoes.

There is no Friendly Society in the pariſh.

According to the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the expences for the Poor, in 1776, were £ 266. 10s. 6d.; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, £ 381. 10s.; in 1784, £ 382. 5s.; and in 1785, £ 381. The Poor's Rates, at preſent, are at 3s. 6d. in the pound on the full rental. A ſixpenny aſſeſſment produces £ 50. About £ 475. are annually expended on the Poor; who are partly maintained in a poor-houſe, and partly at home. The paupers in the poor-houſe are chiefly old people and children. The pariſh officers expect a labourer to maintain 3 children: they allow 1s. a week for every child beyond 3, or permit the parents to ſend it to the poor-houſe.

Agricultural labourers receive 1s. 8d. a day, in winter; and 2s. in ſummer: they earn, all the year round, about 11s. 6d. a week, on an average.

Table of Baptiſms and Burials.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1725	18	—
1729	4	—
1742	9	—
1743	9	—

[1] All the iron work round the cathedral of St. Paul's was made in the pariſh of Beckley, in that county.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	
1744 -	13 -	—	
1745 -	16 -	2	
1746 -	— -	6	
1747 -	— -	3	
1789 -	— -	5	
1790 -	— -	8	of whom 3 were paupers,
1791 -	17 -	15	4 paupers,
1792 -	22 -	7	4 paupers,
1793 -	11 -	8	
1794 -	19 -	8	4 paupers.

The adjoining parish of Little Chart is partly situated in the weald of Kent. There are 2 paper-mills in the parish, which are supposed to be the cause of a great influx of Poor. In 1793 the Poor's Rates were 7s., and in 1794 6s. in the pound on the nominal rental.

January, 1795.

COBHAM.

THE parish of Cobham contains 2949 acres of land. The number of houses which pay the window or commutation tax is 40, whereof 5 are double tenements: 29 are exempt, exclusive of the College, which contains 21 tenements. There are about 560 inhabitants, (all of the established religion,) who are solely employed in agriculture. Labourers wages for many years were 18d. a day, but last year they were advanced to 20d. and are now, (March, 1796,) 2s. a day. The wages of wood-cutters, and of others who work by the piece, have lately advanced about one sixth. The rent of land varies, according to its goodness, from 5s. to £1. 1s. an acre: the land tax is about 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but all other produce is paid for by an ancient composition. There are 3 ale-houses in this parish.

The

The farms are from 40 to 400 acres, and are moſtly held by leaſes for 14 or 21 years: corn of all ſorts is grown here, but wheat is the principal article of cultivation. About 1000 acres of this pariſh, conſiſting of Cobham park and woods, belong to the Earl of Darnley. There is a charitable foundation, called the New College, in the village of Cobham, ſituated near the church, built by truſtees under the will of Sir William Brooke, Knt. Lord Cobham, for the reception, habitation, and ſupport of 20 poor perſons from this and ſeveral adjoining pariſhes[1]. There is one Friendly Society, conſiſting of about 75 members, the rules of which have been confirmed by the Magiſtrates. Proviſions, which in this part of the country uſually follow the prices of the London markets, have been advanced at leaſt $\frac{1}{3}$ in the laſt ſeven years, and many articles are doubled. Bread is now 15d. the quartern loaf; cheeſe, from 5d. to 8d. the pound; ſalt butter, 10$\frac{1}{2}$d.; beef, 6d.; mutton, 6d.; pork, 7d. a pound.

About 3 or 4 years ago, a houſe was provided for the Poor, who were farmed at 2s. 9d. a week each; the contractor received what they could earn: but this has been diſcontinued, and it is now in contemplation to ſet up an Houſe of Induſtry. The uſual diet of labourers is, bread, butter, cheeſe, pickled pork, and a little butcher's meat: potatoes, at this time, are a principal article in large families: wheaten bread, of the beſt quality, is generally uſed here; milk is very ſcarce.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Pariſh of COBHAM.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1740	5	5	10	5	4	9	—	—	—	—
1760	7	10	17	5	7	12	—	—	—	—
1775	8	5	13	9	10	19	6	—	—	—
1776	6	9	15	5	5	10	3	—	—	—
1777	4	3	7	7	7	14	4	—	—	—
1778	6	14	20	7	7	14	2	—	—	—
1779	8	9	17	8	10	18	3	—	—	—
1780	7	7	14	13	19	32	4	—	—	—
1781	8	9	17	8	9	17	4	170	10	10

[1] For further particulars relative to this College, ſee Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, vol. 1. page 505-6.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1782	6	5	11	7	10	17	5	213	6	11		
1783	13	6	19	12	9	21	4	259	18	0		
1784	10	5	15	6	4	10	4	272	0	11		
1785	12	7	19	6	6	12	3	217	17	6		
1786	7	6	13	8	9	17	5	222	16	1		
1787	4	10	14	5	8	13	10	255	8	6		
1788	7	10	17	3	11	14	8	264	2	6		
1789	6	11	17	7	8	15	15	277	9	9		
1790	5	12	17	7	9	16	2	225	18	6		
1791	10	7	17	4	9	13	3	313	16	9		
1792	7	11	18	12	8	20	7	243	10	11		
1793	8	8	16	6	3	9	6	205	0	0	s.	d.
1794	2	8	10	6	5	11	3	165	12	0	2	0
1795	7	7	14	10	12	22	6	191	0	0	—	—
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	0	0[2]	4	0

March, 1796.

HOTHFIELD.

THE pariſh of Hothfield is ſituated in the weald of Kent, and contains about 1244 acres of land. The number of houſes that have annually paid the window tax, during the laſt 5 years, is about 40; about 10 are exempted. There are about 400 inhabitants in the pariſh; viz. 2 ſhoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 miller, 1 carpenter, 1 blackſmith, 4 ſhopkeepers who deal in groceries and chandlery, and the reſt agricultural labourers. The grocers' and chandlers' ſhops have only been opened a few years: the articles they deal in were formerly ſent for to Aſhford, which is about 3 miles diſtant. The ſhopkeepers now procure their goods partly from Aſhford, and partly from London, from whence riders frequently viſit this place, and readily take orders for any article that may be wanted. There is no butcher in this pariſh.

[2] A ſickneſs which prevailed amongſt the labouring poor laſt autumn, and the dearneſs of proviſions, were the cauſes of this advance.

Agricultural

Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 6d. a day in winter; and 2s. in ſummer. A boy, 14 years old, can earn 1s. a day, throughout the year. Women uſually earn 8d. a day, except in ſummer, when their wages, for hay-making, weeding, &c. are 10d. a day; an induſtrious woman may earn 2s. 6d. or 3s. a day, in picking hops.

The average rent of land is 16s. an acre, including an unlimited right of intercommoning with the neighbouring pariſh of Weſtwell on a common of 500 acres. The yearly rental of land and houſes in the pariſh, upon the average of the laſt 5 years, amounts to £1246: the land-tax produces £149. 4s. The Rector of Hothfield receives the following yearly compoſitions in lieu of tithe:

		s.	d.	
For the tithe of corn of all ſorts	-	4	4	the acre.
For meadow land, from	- -	2	0	
to		2	6	
For hop ground	- - -	10	0	

There is a modus of 2d. an acre, for paſture ground. Underwoods in this pariſh, and in other parts of the weald of Kent, are exempted from tithe. In the pariſh of Charing, ſituated on the borders of the weald, the compoſition for wheat is 8s. an acre, and for Lent corn, 5s.; beſides 1s. in the pound, for other tithe, to the Vicar. A great part of this pariſh is let at 5s. an acre; but, although the land is naturally poor, it is rendered productive by the lime which is procured from a neighbouring chalk-hill.

The roads in this pariſh are maintained by ſtatute labour. Waggons with four horſes work 4 days, or pay £1. 10s.; a rental of £50. is deemed equivalent to keeping a waggon with 4 horſes, and every rental exceeding £50. pays 6d. in the pound; a cottage is charged 2s. annually towards the roads. A turnpike road is now making from London to Aſhford, which will paſs through Hothfield. There is only one ale-houſe in the pariſh.

A decent brick cottage, with a garden and right of common, lets for £3. 10s. a year.

The Poor's Rate, in 1770, was 1s. in the pound.

		£.	s.	d.				
The expences for the Poor in	1776 were	119	0	0				
The Poor's Rate in	1783	175	3	9				
Do.	1784	174	9	3				
Do.	1785	161	0	9				
Do. from Michaelmas 1789					s.	d.		
to Michaelmas - -	1790	166	15	9	at 2	9	in the pound.	
Do. to Michaelmas -	1791	182	13	3	at 3	0		
Do. to Michaelmas -	1792	136	17	8½	at 2	3		
Do. to Michaelmas -	1793	136	16	4½	at 2	3		
Do. to Michaelmas -	1794	153	3	9	at 2	6		

From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

Lands left for the relief of the Poor of Hothfield, and for the putting out poor children apprentices; wood allowed for fuel, &c. altogether produce about £30. a year; which ſum is diſtributed by the ſteward of Hothfield place, to ſuch perſons as are thought to be moſt neceſſitous.

There is likewiſe a free ſchool, (which was endowed by the Thanet family,) wherein a matron, whoſe annual ſalary is £16. inſtructs poor children in reading, &c. £4. a year were left for the repair of the ſchool.

There is neither work-houſe, nor houſe of induſtry, in the pariſh: the indigent are relieved at home. Full half of the labouring poor are certificated perſons from other pariſhes: the above-mentioned common, which affords them the means of keeping a cow, or poultry, is ſuppoſed to draw many Poor into the pariſh; certificated perſons are allowed to dig peat. The inhabitants are, in general, healthy: in winter, however, agues are very common; they are, principally, aſcribed to low diet. Bread is the chief food of labourers: in the winter they, uſually, eat meat about twice a week. The little liquor they drink is procured from the neighbouring town of Aſhford: they ſeldom, however, can afford to purchaſe beer, and in it's place, have very generally, in this part of the country, ſubſtituted tea at every meal. Private brewing is gone much into diſuſe; ſome farmers, however, ſtill brew their own beer.

There are neither Diſſenting chapels, nor Diſſenters in the pariſh.

Table

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Pariſh of HOTHFIELD.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials.	Marriages.
1724	—	—	11	—	3
1725	—	—	16	—	3
1726	—	—	6	—	4
1727	—	—	12	12	1
1728	—	—	9	7	2
1729	—	—	16	6	4
1730	—	—	14	7	2
1731	—	—	10	3	none.
1732	—	—	9	—	none.
1733	—	—	12	—	
1734	—	—	14	—	
1786	—	—	—	8	
1787	—	—	—	4	3
1788	5	2	7	5	2
1789	3	4	7	8	5
1790	3	8	11	6	none.
1791	5	5	10	1 infant; 2, upwards of 70; 1, accidental death.	1
1792	7	9	16	2 infants; 1, of 30; 2, upwards of 80.	none.
1793	7	9	16	3 infants; 1, of 40; 2, of 70.	5
1794	2	10	12	3 infants; 1, accidental; 3, upwards of 70.	4

January, 1795.

MEOPHAM.

THE pariſh of Meopham is ſituated about 6 miles to the eaſt of Farningham: it's extent is eſtimated at 5697½ acres. It contains 117 families, conſiſting of 612 perſons, who are all of the Church of England and chiefly agricultural labourers and linen-weavers. 34 ſingle, and 14 double

houſes pay the window-tax. The prices of proviſions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, 6½d; veal, 7½d. The price of wheat-flour is much the ſame as at London. Labourers' wages were raiſed, about May 1795, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day: threſhing corn is uſually paid at ſo much the quarter. There are 4 ale-houſes in this pariſh: and 1 Friendly Society, conſiſting of 60 members, who pay 4s. quarterly, each, towards the general fund; in time of ſickneſs, or in caſes of accident, each member receives 7s. a week. The Society has £ 150. out at intereſt: their rules have been confirmed by the Magiſtrates. The rent of land varies from 5s. to 30s. an acre. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but a compoſition is paid for vicarial tithe. The land-tax is at 4s. and amounts to about 3s. 6d. in the pound. Farms, in general, are ſmall; except one, which is held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The uſual tenure is by leaſe, or at will; wheat, beans, barley, oats, clover, ſainfoin, turnips, hops, fruit, and woad, are the principal articles of cultivation. There are not more than 6 acres of common in the pariſh. Caſual Poor are relieved at home: orphans, and aged perſons, are provided for by the overſeer, in a poor-houſe, in which there are, at preſent, 6 aged perſons, and 11 children. Their diet is, generally, broth, or milk, for breakfaſt; beef, for dinner; and bread and cheeſe, or butter, for ſupper, every day: the expence is about 3s. a week, for each perſon; or about £ 140. 8s. a year.

	£.	s.	d.
A labourer earns, at this time, 12s. a week during the whole year	31	4	0
Add 3s. a week for the harveſt month - -	0	12	0
Ditto 1s. 6d. a week the other 5 ſummer months - -	1	10	0
	£ 33	6	0

A boy, at the age of 10 years, earns 6d. a day; at 12 years, 9d; at 14 years, 1s.; at 16 years, 1s. 6d.; at 18 years, 2s. a day. Women earn from 10d. to 1s. a day. The uſual diet of labourers conſiſts of bread, cheeſe, butter, pudding, and ſometimes beef or mutton.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1680	3	4	7				—	9	12	8	9	12	0	0	2
1685	9	6	15				1	20	11	8	19	7	8	0	4
1690	11	6	17				1	40	0	0	58	10	8	0	6
1691	10	5	15				2	16	4	4	14	11	4	0	2
1692	6	8	14				4	19	14	0	13	7	10	0	2
1693	11	10	21				—	27	16	0	14	19	6	0	4
1694	7	6	13				2	27	13	8	28	5	0	0	6
1695	6	7	13	Regiſter of Burials wanting.			4	40	0	0	58	10	8	0	6
1696	9	8	17				3	40	10	0	56	8	1	0	9
1697	10	13	23				1	81	13	0	54	9	11	1	0
1698	9	7	16				1	73	8	0	61	12	9	1	0
1699	12	9	21				—	94	16	8	72	15	0	1	0
1700	13	8	21				3	81	3	6	82	3	5	0	9
1720	7	7	14				1	—	—	—	Accounts loſt.				
1740	10	10	20				1	118	3	4½	109	10	4	1	3
1760	9	10	19	7	8	15	4	259	7	1½	215	1	11	2	9
1775	8	13	21	8	6	14	5	211	3	0	188	16	11	2	0
1776	14	10	24	3	7	10	3	212	6	0	194	15	3	2	0
1777	10	6	16	9	7	16	3	212	11	0	192	0	0	2	0
1778	10	16	26	7	9	16	7	212	12	6	225	0	0	2	0
1779	10	15	25	7	6	13	8	213	12	0	222	5	0	2	0
1780	19	11	30	3	9	12	4	212	8	0	230	10	1½	2	9
1781	10	11	21	11	16	27	5	283	4	1½	289	3	0	2	0
1782	8	10	18	4	4	8	4	328	10	6	242	10	7½	3	0
1783	13	8	21	7	6	13	5	319	13	0	354	9	5	3	0
1784	12	6	18	10	8	18	4	322	7	6	334	13	3	3	0
1785	10	12	22	5	5	10	6	324	0	6	323	11	1	3	0
1786	11	12	23	8	7	15	3	429	9	6	350	4	3½	4	0
1787	7	18	25	7	7	14	6	432	8	6	438	10	3¼		0
1788	15	7	22	4	4	8	7	448	5	6	468	12	2½	4	0
1789	8	12	20	6	4	10	1	451	18	0	465	10	0	4	0
1790	9	14	23	5	5	10	7	339	0	6	349	8	5¼	3	0
1791	8	15	23	12	4	16	5	456	13	0	374	12	10½	4	0
1792	10	15	25	10	4	14	6	350	12	0	373	5	9	3	0
1793	4	15	19	7	8	15	8	349	11	0	415	6	2¼	3	0
1794	15	10	25	6	11	17	6	351	5	6	379	15	0	3	0
1795	10	11	21	7	8	15	5	352	2	6	365	19	2	3	0
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	2	6	428	11	0	0	0
			37)734			22)306	37)136								
Average	-		19 19/37			14 8/22	3 5/37								

April, 1796.

WESTWELL.

THE rental of the pariſh of Weſtwell, which is ſituated on the borders of, but a little out of, the weald of Kent, is about £2150. a year. There are lands, which belong to a charity, and are ceſſed at £8. Corn tithe is taken in kind; and £30. are paid out of them annually to the Vicar.

The Poor's Rates, during the laſt 5 years, have amounted yearly on an average to 4s. in the pound. The Poor in this pariſh are maintained at home: for three years they were employed in a poor-houſe, in weaving, &c. This however, it was found, did not anſwer, and the poor-houſe was lately diſcontinued. The Poor are not well managed, in this pariſh. 500 acres of common belong, jointly, to Weſtwell and Hothfield. No gentleman reſides in this pariſh.

6d. in the pound is paid, almoſt univerſally on the weald of Kent, towards the roads.

Prices in the Weald.

	£.	s.	d.
A cord of wood - - - -	1	0	0
100 faggots - - - - -	0	18	0
14 years ago they coſt - - -	0	12	0
A waggon, 4 horſes, and 2 men by the day -	0	10	0

The general diet of the Poor in the Weald, is bread, milk, potatoes, tea, and cheeſe: little or no meat is uſed; very little beer: and no butter. Rents, in general, have not much increaſed: at the Revolution they were nearly the ſame as at preſent. In Hothfield, however, they are ſuppoſed to have riſen about a fifth in the laſt 20 years. In Romney Marſh, rents have doubled ſince the Revolution.

Wood-land in the Weald, having ſeldom been let, is rated very low. The average Poor's Rate, taken indiſcriminately, in 20 pariſhes in the Weald, amounted to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the nominal rental.

The price of labour in Kent is extremely various: Mr. Boys, the author of the General View of the Agriculture of this county, ſays, that huſbandry-

labour is nearly double what it was 30 years ago. He gives the following as the ordinary prices of labour in Kent, in the year 1795[1]:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Labourers, the day, of 10 hours, from	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Threshing wheat, the quarter (in 1795, some farmers on account of the badness of the crop, paid 10s. a quarter.)	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Threshing barley, beans, and oats, the quarter	0	1	2	—	0	1	8
Threshing pease, the quarter	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
Spreading dung, the 100 cart-loads, 24 bushels each	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Making hedges, the rod	0	0	2	—	0	0	4
Hoeing beans, the acre, first time	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Hoeing peafe, the acre	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
Dutch-hoeing canary and barley, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	0
Common hoeing, the acre	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Hoeing turnips, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Reaping wheat, the acre	0	8	0	—	0	16	0
Mowing barley and oats, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Binding and shocking, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Cutting beans and binding, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Mowing sainfoin, and clover seed, the acre	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Mowing grass in the marshes and meadows, the acre	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
Waggoner's wages, with board, yearly	10	0	0	—	13	0	0
If he is a married man, and boards himself, weekly, (with wheat and pork at reduced prices,)	0	10	0	—	0	10	6
Second ploughman, yearly	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Third ploughman, ditto	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Waggoner's mate, ditto	6	0	0	—	9	0	0
Second plough-boy, ditto	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Third plough-boy, ditto	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
Bailiff, ditto	12	0	0	—	16	0	0
Dairy-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Cook-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Shepherd, weekly	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
Women's wages for weeding, daily	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
Children, from 10 to 13 years old, daily	0	0	0	—	0	0	6
Ploughing an acre of land	0	7	0	—	0	10	0
Harvest-men, with board, weekly	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
Ditto, without board, weekly	5	5	0	—	0	0	0

Hop-Garden Labour.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Common labourers by the day, from	0	1	8	to	0	2	0
Digging, the acre	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Cutting, the acre	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Poling, by the day	0	10	0	—	—	—	—
Sharping old poles, ditto	0	2	0	—	—	—	—
Summer-hoeing, per acre	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Picking by the basket, of 5 bushels	0	0	7	—	0	2	0
Drying, per week, with a quart of strong beer the day	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Thatching, the 100 square feet	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Carpenters, the day; and 4d. allowance for beer	0	2	4	—	0	2	6
Bricklayer, ditto; with like allowance	0	2	6	—	0	2	8

[1] General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent. 162.

December, 1795.

LAN-

LANCASHIRE.

BURY.

THE extent of the townſhip of Bury is eſtimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. 325 houſes pay the window tax: the number exempted is, probably, greater, but could not be aſcertained. The inhabitants are employed in the cloth and in the cotton manufacture; but, principally, in the latter, which is here carried on very extenſively in moſt of its branches.

There are in this townſhip, 1 Preſbyterian congregation, 1 Methodiſt ditto, and 1 Independent ditto.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, from 5d. to 6d; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8d.; freſh butter, 1s.; ſalt butter, from 8d. to 10d.; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb.; ſkim-milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$d. the quart; new milk, 3d. the quart.

Manufacturers and other labourers are better paid here than at Manchester. 16s. a week are conſidered as moderate earnings. The wages in the woollen are much lower than in the cotton manufacture. Women, by ſpinning wool, do not earn more than 3s. or 4s. a week: common labourers receive from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day; common mechanics, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day[1].

There

[1] It appears from the following account, which is taken from the report drawn up for the conſideration of the Board of Agriculture, that the wages of labourers in Lancaſhire have almoſt doubled within 30 years.

	In the year 1761.			In the year 1791.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Head man-ſervant, wages, yearly,	6	10	0	9	9	0
Maid-ſervant	3	0	0	4	10	0
Maſons and carpenters, the day	0	1	2	0	2	2
Labourer's wages	0	0	10	0	1	8

There are 29 ale-houſes in the townſhip of Bury; and 9 Friendly Societies of men, and one of women. The former have all complied with the late Act: the number of members in the clubs varies from 50 to 200: the average number is about 100 in each. A Friendly Society of women was ſet on foot two months ago, and, as yet, conſiſts only of 35 members. They intend to apply to the next Quarter Seſſions to have their rules confirmed. The Society is governed by a maſter, 2 ſtewards, and 2 aſſiſtants to the ſtewards, who are to be choſen annually, by the members, from the huſbands or fathers of the women who are members: their duty is to collect the ſubſcriptions, to make diſburſements according to the rules, to viſit the ſick, to endeavour to keep good order at the meetings, and in ſhort to have the management of the whole concerns of the Society. The entrance money is 2s. 6d. to the fund, 4d. for articles, and 2d. to be ſpent; the ſubſcription to be paid at the meetings, (which are quarterly,) is 1s. 6d. to the box, and 2d. to be ſpent. Every member of 2 years ſtanding, on her lying-in, receives 10s. 6d. from the box, (paid on the firſt notice of ſuch an event,) and the farther ſum of 1d. from each of the members, paid her at the next quarterly meeting after her delivery. This is all the relief allowed to a lying-in woman, during the firſt month; but if her illneſs continues longer, ſhe is entitled to the ſame relief that is given to other ſick, lame, or infirm members: and in caſe of death, thoſe, who have the charge of her funeral, are entitled to the ſame allowance from the Society, that is granted on the

	In the year 1761. £.	s.	d.	In the year 1791. £.	s.	d.
Mowing, the acre	0	3	0	0	5	0
Threſhing wheat, the ſcore	0	5	0	0	7	6
Do. barley and beans, the acre	0	2	6	0	4	0
Do. oats, the acre	0	1	8	0	2	6
Tailor's wages, the day, and food	0	0	6	0	1	2
Thatcher, the day	0	1	0	0	2	0
Butcher, for killing and cutting up a pig	0	0	8	0	1	6
Do. calf, and ſelling the carcaſe	0	1	0	0	2	6
Butcher, for killing a cow, and ſelling the carcaſe	0	2	0	0	5	0
Price of a good cart horſe	10	0	0	25	0	0
Pair of men's ſhoes	0	3	6	the ſame perſon 0	7	0
Set of horſe-ſhoes	0	1	0	0	1	8

HOLT's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaſter. 180.

death

death of any other member. A member of two years ſtanding, rendered incapable of working at her daily calling, by ſickneſs, lameneſs, or other infirmity, not occaſioned by an irregular courſe of life, is allowed 4s. weekly, during the firſt 3 months of her illneſs; 3s. a week for the next 3 months; and 2s. a week during the remainder of her incapacity. The allowance is to be paid by the ſtewards, who, by turns, viſit the ſick, every week, if the place of reſidence is not more than 3 miles diſtant from the club-room: but, if more than 3 miles off, the ſick perſon muſt ſend once a month a certificate of her illneſs, ſigned by the miniſter and two of her neighbours, in order to be entitled to the weekly allowance. Members, of two years ſtanding, are allowed 2 guineas on the death of a huſband, but cannot receive this allowance more than once: and upon a member's death, the perſons, who have the management of her funeral, are paid 2 guineas from the Society; and, if ſhe has not received the allowance of 2 guineas on the death of her huſband, they are allowed 4 guineas for her funeral, towards which every member is bound to contribute 6d. If the ſtock, having once amounted to £ 20. ſhould be reduced to £ 10. the quarterly payments are to be increaſed to 2s.; and to continue at that ſum, till the fund ſhall amount to £ 20. No perſon under 16 or above 35 years of age, can be admitted a member. The fines for diſorderly conduct are from 2d. to 4d. In all caſes of diſpute reſpecting the articles, the determination of the officers is final.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of this townſhip is from 15s. to 90s. a ſtatute acre: the average is about 32s. an acre.

The land-tax in this townſhip is £ 61. 13s. and is collected at about $1\frac{1}{4}$d. in the pound on the net rental. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but chiefly compounded for.

Farms are from £ 14. to £ 30. a year. The land-owners in theſe parts find it advantageous to divide their farms into ſmall lots, to enable the labouring manufacturers to keep a cow or two. The land is principally in graſs. There is no common in this townſhip.

The Poor are partly ſupported in the work-houſe, and partly at home. 37 perſons, (of whom 16 are children under 16 years of age, 3 young women, and the reſt old, and infirm,) are at preſent in the houſe. Six of the boys are employed at a neighbouring cotton-printer's, and earn reſpectively, 3s.—2s. 6d.—2s.—2s.—1s. 6d.—and 1s. 6d. a week. The earnings of the

the other Paupers are very trifling. They are, chiefly, employed in the common work of the houſe. It is ſituated on an open, airy, ſpot, about a mile from the town. The beds are of flock; and are tolerably well provided with covering: there are 6 or 7 in each room; and upon the whole, the houſe ſeems kept neat, and clean. The diet is regulated according to the diſcretion of the maſter: the following, however, is the moſt uſual bill of fare:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Oat-meal pottage, or haſty-pudding, bread and beer.	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c.	Haſty-pudding, as at breakfaſt.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, butter, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

In the ſummer, milk is eat with haſty-pudding: in winter, treacle is uſed inſtead of milk. Bread and boiled milk are ſometimes ſubſtituted for haſty-pudding.

The number of deaths in the houſe, in 1792, were 2; in 1793, 2; in 1794, 6; in 1795, 5.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Pariſh of BURY; *and of Poor's Rates in the Townſhip of* BURY.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1770	—	—	—	644	12	10½	639	0	2
1771	—	—	—	566	9	6	522	4	7½
1772	—	—	—	491	5	8	543	5	1
1773	—	—	—	493	7	4	574	19	6
1774	—	—	—	650	14	3	676	14	2
1775	—	—	—	729	3	8	691	15	11
1776	—	—	—	691	6	7	670	9	0½
1777	—	—	—	577	5	1	566	7	11½
1778	—	—	—	658	4	9	620	3	4
1779	—	—	—	620	18	10	681	16	3

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1780	—	—	—	508	2	2	599	15	10
1781	—	—	—	627	15	10	604	14	8½
1782	—	—	—	610	1	3	555	15	4
1783	—	—	—	624	1	8	671	14	7
From July 1784 to July 1785	411	257	167	640	8	4	687	14	11
1785 — 1786	425	291	166	657	5	10	696	1	4
1786 — 1787	450	222	135	673	2	1	595	19	9
1787 — 1788	457	373	137	699	1	5	633	13	1
1788 — 1789	468	266	159	633	19	6	629	8	7
1789 — 1790	456	357	160	658	11	9	732	3	1
1790 — 1791	481	257	185	710	12	11	888	17	2
1791 — 1792	477	239	182	690	2	6	682	7	9
1792 — 1793	530	255	156	680	13	0	669	13	7
1793 — 1794	481	272	196	709	19	4	660	12	0
1794 — ——	—	—	—	960	4	0	—	—	—
1795 — ——	—	—	—	969	2	9	1056	8	9½

It ſhould be obſerved, that the baptiſms and burials above inſerted do not correctly ſhew the progreſs of population in the townſhip of Bury. The pariſh of Bury conſiſts of 5 townſhips, which inſert their baptiſms and burials, promiſcuouſly, in the pariſh regiſter. The clergyman, who, with another gentleman, made an actual enumeration, about 6 or 7 years ago, ſays, that, at that period, the town of Bury contained nearly 3700 inhabitants; the townſhip of Bury, 4500; and the whole 5 townſhips about 17,000. Since that time the population has much increaſed. By an account taken in 1773, the number of houſes in Bury was found to be 463; of families, 464; and of inhabitants, 2090; or about 4½ perſons to a houſe. The exceſs of baptiſms above burials is eaſily accounted for: many young married people, who are tempted by the demand for employment to ſettle in and near the town, when they grew old, return to their native pariſhes.

The Rate, in the years 1794, and 1795, was at 3s. in the pound, and is ſaid to be at half rental; but in ſeveral inſtances, it does not appear to be laid on more than one third of the fair rental.

The following liſt of out-poor, belonging to the townſhip of Bury, not reſident

reſident in the work-houſe, with the ſums paid to each between 1 May 1793, and 1 May 1794, and account of other diſburſements, are extracted from a Report publiſhed by the pariſh officers. It is much to be wiſhed that ſimilar ſtatements may be publiſhed annually.

A Liſt of the Out-penſioners in the Townſhip of BURY.

	Reliefs. £.	s.	d.	Rents. £.	s.	d.
Aſhworth, Betty	3	12	0	2	2	0
Aſhworth, James	3	16	0	1	11	6
Aſhworth, Ann	9	12	0	2	0	0
Aſhworth, Sarah and Ann	0	10	0			
Aſhworth, Samuel	1	4	0			
Bucell, James				3	3	0
Booth, John	0	11	0			
Blezard, Jane	0	14	0			
Barlow, John	0	4	0			
Bateriby, Margaret	0	2	0			
Booth, Betty, widow	3	12	0			
Booth, Betty, widow	2	0	6			
Buckley, Betty, ditto	4	16	0			
Buckley, Alice, ditto	3	13	0	1	11	6
Buckley, Ann, ditto	3	0	0			
Bucell, Richard, widow	4	6	0			
Byrom, widow	6	0	0			
Booth, John				1	10	0
Barlow, James	3	5	0	1	5	0
Booth, Richard's wife	2	8	0	0	8	0
Bentley, Martha	2	13	10			
Barlow, John	3	0	0	2	15	0
Buckley, Benjamin	1	2	5			
Bentley, John's wife	0	10	0			
Crompton, Betty	3	12	0			
Chadwick, widow	3	12	0			
Cheetham, James	1	16	0	1	10	0
Chadwick, Joſeph	0	4	0			
Crompton, John's widow	1	6	0	3	0	0
Chadwick, John	1	10	0			
Cheetham, Edward				2	0	0
Clegg, William	1	2	0			
Chadwick, Mary's children	6	6	0			
Clayton, Alice, (caſual)	2	13	5			
Chadwick, Robert's widow	7	16	0	2	0	0
Crompton, Ralph, hatter	0	16	0	3	3	0
Cropper, Edmund				3	7	0
Cropper, Job	0	4	0			
Carried over	£91	9	2	31	6	0

	Reliefs. £.	s.	d.	Rents. £.	s.	d.
Brought over	91	9	2	31	6	0
Crompton, Ralph	3	12	0			
Davis, Samuel's wife (caſual,)	0	12	0			
Duckworth, Deborah	0	11	0			
Duckworth, William's wife	1	12	0			
Diggle, John				0	19	6
Dawſon, Betty	0	16	0			
Dawſon, John				2	10	0
Davenport, Betty	3	6	0	2	12	0
Eccles, Samuel	2	0	6			
Fletcher, Richard's wife	4	18	0			
Fitton, Ann	2	0	0			
Fogg, Thomas	1	14	6			
Gorton, James's wife	2	11	0			
Greenhalgh, Jane	1	16	0			
Grant, John's wife	0	5	0			
Gorton, John	0	18	0			
Gregſon, Richard's wife	0	2	0			
Hartley, Ann	3	18	0	1	5	0
Hartley, Charles's child	5	8	0			
Hartley, Cornelius	3	12	0	2	10	0
Hall, Richard	0	3	0			
Hind, Thomas				2	2	0
Horrox, Nathan	0	3	0			
Holt, Alice	2	8	0			
Hamer, James's wife	1	5	6			
Hopkin, Mary	4	16	0			
Hamer, Thomas's wife	0	6	0	0	5	0
Hardman, Ellen	4	16	0			
Heaton, Ralph's wife, jun.	0	3	0			
Heywood, Mary	3	0	0			
Hoyle, John	1	17	0			
Heywood, Joſiah	0	2	0			
Howard, John	0	9	0			
Heywood, John				3	3	0
Hickſon, Ann	0	9	0			
Howarth, Thomas	1	15	0			
Hollis, Mary	0	12	0			
Carried forward	£153	5	8	46	12	6

	Reliefs.			Rents.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	153	5	8	46	12	6
Holt, Roger	0	8	8			
Horrox, James's wife	2	11	0			
Holt, James's wife	0	8	0			
Hardman, Mary	1	16	6			
Hatton, John, hatter	1	2	0			
Jones, John	1	17	0			
Iſherwood, George	0	7	0			
Jackſon, Abraham	1	2	0	2	5	0
Kay, widow	2	18	6			
Kay, James	2	7	0	1	1	0
Kay, John	1	10	0	1	11	6
Kenyon, Mary, widow	5	2	0	2	10	0
Kay, John's wife	8	15	0	0	15	9
Kay, John	2	1	0	1	6	3
Kay, Thomas	1	8	0			
Kay, Ralph's wife	4	13	0			
Kay, Sarah	0	16	0			
Kenyon, James	0	2	0			
Leach, Mary				1	15	0
Lomax, John	3	5	0	1	0	0
Lomax, Suſannah	1	10	0	1	1	0
Lomax, Thomas	8	1	0			
Low, John's wife	3	12	0			
Livſey, Peter	1	11	0	3	3	0
Livſey, James	2	5	0			
Leigh, Peter	0	3	6			
Linſey, John	0	3	0			
Lomax, Samuel (caſual,)	2	2	2			
Maken, William's widow	4	8	6	1	11	6
Murry, William				2	12	6
Meadowcroft, Robert	1	18	6			
Mills, John's wife	2	6	0			
Morton, John	0	9	0			
Nuttall, John	2	8	0	2	10	0
Nabb, Sarah	4	16	0			
Nabb, James				3	3	0
Nuttall, James, miller	0	16	0			
Nuttall, widow	5	2	0			
Nuttall, widow	3	12	0			
Nuttall, Robert's wife	0	1	0			
Nuttall, Joſhua	1	18	0			
Ogden, John's ſon	3	9	0			
Pearſon, Betty, widow	2	6	0	1	6	0
Pickſtones, Richard	6	0	0			
Carried over	£254	13	0	74	4	0

	Reliefs.			Rents.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	254	13	0	74	4	0
Ratcliffe, Elizabeth	0	18	0			
Rothwell, Ann	1	4	0			
Rothwell, Margaret	1	8	0			
Ryley, T.'s children	0	1	0			
Scholfield, James	0	4	0			
Smethurſt, Catharine	3	14	0			
Shaw, Betty	1	7	0	1	6	3
Shaw, John	1	18	10	1	11	6
Scholfield, Jecho	2	8	0			
Smethurſt, Betty	1	9	0			
Smith, Michael's widow	0	5	0			
Scholfield, William	2	15	0	6	6	0
Spencer, William	0	6	0			
Standering, Edmund	0	16	0			
Shaw, Thomas				3	3	0
Taylor, Charles				3	10	0
Taylor, Joſeph	0	12	0	1	5	0
Taylor, Ann, widow	0	15	0	0	19	6
Thorpe, Zephaniah	3	12	0	2	7	6
Thornley's widow	8	13	0	3	0	0
Tatterſall, Richard's wife	2	3	0			
Woolfenden, Mary	1	16	0			
Woolfenden, Alice	1	16	0			
Wood, Suſannah	3	2	0			
Warburton, Eſther	0	17	0	1	10	0
Walmſley, Ann	3	9	0			
Warburton, Samuel	2	8	10	3	0	0
Wallwork, Samuel	1	13	0			
Wood, Ellen	0	1	0			
Wardle, Cornelius's wife	0	10	0			
Walker, Eſther	2	3	6			
Wrigley, Rachel	2	16	0			
Wallwork, Mary	1	14	0			
Wood, James, hatter	1	3	0			
Wood, Richard, hatter	2	19	0	1	14	6
Wild, James	1	3	0	2	0	0
Whitworth, Wm. (caſual,)	0	3	0			
Yate, Thomas	5	4	0	1	10	0
Yate, Martha	5	1	6	2	2	0
Yate, James	0	8	0			
Yate, Betty	0	2	0			
	£327	11	8	109	9	3
Total	-	-	£	447	0	11

Expen-

Expenditure for the Poor, from 1 May 1793, to 1 May 1794.

JONATHAN KENYON, Overseer, *Dr.*
From May 1, 1793—to May 1, 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
In purse and uncollected leys at May 1793	185	14	4
First assessment, 1s. in the pound, is	318	5	11
Second ditto ditto ditto	323	2	6
Third ditto ditto ditto	320	15	10
By sundries, &c.	15	0	0
£	1162	18	7

CONTRA, *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By meal and flour	35	17	3			
By milk and butter	39	15	9			
By cheese and treacle	11	10	11			
By beef, pork, and potatoes	28	5	5			
By coals, soap, and candles	24	11	7			
				140	0	11
By one year's out-pensioners, as per annexed list				327	11	8
By disbursements for rents				109	9	3
By surgeon's bills and attendance				6	5	5
Paid seven militia-men's bounty				29	8	0
By journies, horse-hire, and expences				8	18	0
Paid postage of letters and passes				7	5	3
Paid ringers, by order of the constables				3	3	0
Paid to lunatic hospital, for John Kay				20	14	9
Paid seven money warrants, (which are orders to pay money into the county stock, and generally amount to about £ 100. a year.)				135	14	10
Paid subscription to Manchester Infirmary				5	5	0
By one year's cloathing in and out of the house				33	11	1
By sundries, &c.				15	8	8
Paid constables wages, and joint charges				19	6	9
Paid funeral expences				4	8	1
By working materials, &c.				8	17	10
By governor's salary				17	8	0
By the standing overseer's salary				30	0	0
In purse and uncollected leys at May 1794				240	2	1
£				1162	18	7

215 out-poor, at present, receive relief.

December, 1795.

LAN-

LANCASTER.

THE townſhip of Lancaſter is eſtimated to contain a ſquare mile and a half in extent; it's population is ſuppoſed to amount to about 8000 ſouls: the number of houſes paying the window-tax may be computed at 612, as the townſhip furniſhed 9 ſeamen for the Navy, at the rate of 1 man for 68 rateable houſes: the number exempted could not be aſcertained; it probably exceeds the number of chargeable houſes. The occupations of the inhabitants are extremely various. Several perſons are employed in a ſail-cloth manufacture; a few in cotton-printing. Ship-building is carried on to a conſiderable extent. There are many artiſans and mechanics in the town. Various articles of upholſtery are made here, for cabinet-makers in London; a clear proof, notwithſtanding the great demand for labour in Lancaſhire, that ſuch kind of work can be performed cheaper here than in the metropolis.

Common labourers earn 2s. and 2s. 6d. a day; maſons, 3s.; common carpenters, 3s. The canal now cutting between Liverpool and Kendal, paſſes very near this town, and affords conſtant employment to all that are inclined to work.

The prices of proviſion are: beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$d. the pound; mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; veal, from $4\frac{1}{2}$d. to 5d.; pork, 6d.; bacon, $8\frac{1}{2}$d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels for 48s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d. a buſhel; oats, $7\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels for 20s.; potatoes, 1s. 8d. the buſhel; coals, 1s. the cwt.; oatmeal, 6 lb. for 1s.

Farms in the neighbourhood are moſtly in graſs; and from £ 20. to £ 50. a year. The rent of land in this townſhip is from £ 2. to £ 6. the ſtatute acre. The land-tax is collected at about $1\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind, and tithe of hay is compounded for at 5s. an acre. There are 2 or 300 acres of common, of which a ſmall part has been encloſed for the uſe of the work-houſe.

There are 74 ale-houſes in the town.

The Poor are partly ſupported in a work-houſe, and partly at home. 57, (moſtly old women and children,) are at preſent in the houſe, and are principally employed in picking cotton. One woman ſpins ſilk; and one labourer is ſent out to work: his weekly earnings, at preſent, amount to 12s.; and exceed what is earned by all the other Paupers in the houſe. Poor children are bound apprentices at 10 or 11 years old.

The following liſt is printed verbatim from an account, (the only one ever publiſhed,) of the number of weekly out-penſioners in 1792:

No. of Family.	Names and Deſcriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
1	Aſhburner Ann, old woman	1	0	
1	Aitkin Rebecca, ſingle woman	1	6	
1	ArmerAnn, ditto	1	6	
2	Atkinſon John and ſon	5	0	
2	Aſhton Peter and wife, old	2	0	
1	Airey, widow of Robert	1	0	
1	Auſtin Alice, ſingle woman	1	6	
1	Addiſon Betty, old	1	0	
4	Burrow Betty, and 3 children	3	0	
1	Blamer Ellin, baſtard child	1	0	
1	Bailey Jane, a child	1	0	
1	Beckett Ellin, widow	1	0	
1	Bateſon Sarah, baſtard child	1	0	
2	Ball's two children	1	0	
1	Bateſon Catherine, baſtard child	1	0	
4	Baynes Nancy, and three children	2	0	
1	Ball Sarah, wife of William	2	0	
1	Bamber Mary, baſtard child	1	0	
1	Batty Ann, widow	1	6	
2	Balderſton Mary and grand-child	1	0	
1	Beck Sarah, old	2	0	
1	Benſon Margaret, baſtard child	1	0	
3	Bland Elizabeth, two children	2	0	
1	Bullan Sarah, a child	1	0	
1	Burrow Rebecca, old	2	6	
2	Butler Alice, children	1	6	

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
2	Bradley John, lame, and wife		2	6
1	Bales Jane, old		1	0
1	Bracking Ann, ditto		1	0
4	Bland Molly and 3 children		3	0
3	Bell Nancy, widow, and 2 children		2	0
1	Beckett John, old		1	0
4	Bond Agnes and 3 children		3	6
1	Brockbank Betty, old		1	6
1	Blackburn John, old		1	6
1	Butler Mary, ditto		1	0
1	Baynes Ann, widow of Thomas		1	6
1	Birket Margaret, baſtard child		1	0
3	Bulcock Elizabeth, two children		1	0
2	Clark John and wife		1	0
1	Clarkſon Elizabeth, widow		1	6
4	Cartmel Ann, three children		3	0
3	Cartmel Sarah, two children		2	0
1	Camm Ann, widow		1	0
2	Cartmel James, two children		2	0
1	Croſgill Betty, widow		1	6
2	Caton Thomas, two children		2	0
1	Chambers Margaret, old		2	0
1	Coats Betty's child		1	0
1	Coats Betty junior, baſtard child		1	0
1	Cock Iſabel, widow		2	6
1	Corney Thomas, old		1	0
1	Clarkſon Molly, baſtard child		1	0
2	Cawſon Richard and wife		2	0
1	Charnley Mary, baſtard child		1	0
1	Davidſon Chriſtopher, Hutton		1	0
1	Dawſon Hannah, baſtard child		1	6
5	Dean Bryan and family		2	0
1	Elliot Betty, widow		1	0
1	Ethrington Mary, baſtard child		1	0

1 Fair-

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
1	Fairclough Alice, old	1	0	
2	Fells, two orphans	1	6	
1	Fenton Mary, old	1	0	
1	Flemming Hannah, baſtard child	1	0	
1	Gardner Cornelius, old	1	0	
1	Gardner Mary, old	1	0	
1	Giles Grace, old	1	0	
2	Giles Agnes, two baſtard children	2	0	
1	Gardner Alice, old	1	0	
1	Holme Sarah, baſtard child	1	0	
1	Harling Mary, baſtard child	0	8	
1	Holme Ellin, old	1	0	
1	Howſon Unice, ditto	1	6	
1	Hull Elizabeth, ditto	2	0	
1	Hunter Alice, baſtard child	1	6	
1	Higham Thomas, old	2	0	
1	Hornby Peggy, baſtard child	1	0	
2	Hartley Ann and child	1	0	
1	Hodgſon Molly, baſtard child	1	0	
3	Harriſon Ellin and two children	2	0	
1	Hewetſon Alice, old	1	0	
5	Holme William's wife and 4 children	3	6	
1	Jackſon Alice, baſtard child	1	0	
2	Iſherwood Ellin, one child	1	0	
3	Johnſon Nancy, two children	2	0	
1	Jackſon Grace, baſtard child	0	6	
1	Jackſon Elizabeth, old	1	6	
1	Kirkham Elizabeth, Liverpool	1	0	
1	Lolly Ann, old	1	6	
1	Ditto, for a child	1	0	
1	Lord Betty, lame	1	0	
1	Lamb Betty, a child	1	0	
1	Larkin Alice, ſon lame	2	0	

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
1	Mashiter Alice, single woman		1	0
1	Marchall Ann, bastard child		1	0
1	Mashiter Ann, wife of John		1	0
1	Mashiter Isabel, old		1	6
1	Mason Ann, bastard child		1	0
3	Mulvey Elizabeth, two children		1	0
2	Mackeral Thomas and wife		2	0
4	Maudsley Agnes, three children		2	6
1	Marshall Jane, old		1	0
1	Mason Jane, old		1	0
1	Nicholson Ann, bastard child		1	0
1	Nevill John, an orphan		2	0
4	Nutson John, widow, three children		3	0
5	Newsham Joseph and family		2	0
1	Oddey Ellin, old		1	0
1	Parkinson Edmund, lame		2	0
1	Parkinson Grace		1	0
1	Parkinson Margaret, old		1	0
3	Parkinson Jane, two children		1	0
1	Parkinson Catherine, widow		1	0
1	Parkinson Mary, ditto		1	0
1	Punder, widow, old		1	0
1	Parker Sarah, ditto		1	6
1	Parker Dolly, bastard child		1	0
1	Park Jane, ditto		1	0
2	Procter Richard and wife		2	0
2	Ralph Tamer and child		1	0
1	Robinson Alice, lame		1	6
1	Robinson Mary, blind		1	0
3	Richardson Ann, two children		1	6
1	Richardson Margaret, old		1	0
1	Ramsbotham Jane, Liverpool		1	6
5	Richmond Mary and 4 children		4	0

No. of Family.	Names and Deſcriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
1	Ripley Peggy's child		1	0
3	Sill Suſan, two children		2	0
1	Saul Jane, old		1	0
4	Shaw Sarah and 3 children		2	0
1	Smith Margaret, widow		2	0
1	Smith Mary, baſtard child		1	0
1	Speight Sarah, Liverpool		1	0
1	Stizaker Eſther, Burnley		1	6
1	Stephenſon Margaret's child		1	0
1	Smith Mary, baſtard child		1	0
2	Shires Mary, two baſtard children		2	0
2	Singleton Henry and wife		1	6
2	Stizaker Mary and child		1	0
1	Suttle Grace, old		1	0
1	Statters Betty, baſtard child		1	0
2	Singleton John and wife		1	6
1	Slater Jane, baſtard child		1	0
3	Shaw Alice and 2 children		2	0
7	Speddy Robert, wife, and 5 children		3	0
1	Turner Margaret, Ribcheſter		1	6
1	Taylor John, Lancaſter		1	6
4	Taylor Mary, 3 children		2	6
2	Townley Sarah, two baſtard children		2	0
1	Tubman Jane, old		1	0
1	Turner Elizabeth, baſtard child		0	8
1	Towers Mary, widow		1	0
1	Triſtram John, old		4	0
2	Townley Thomas and wife		1	0
1	Thwaites Mary, old		1	6
1	Towers Mary, baſtard child		1	0
1	Vickers Nancy, old		1	6
1	Woodhouſe Betty, baſtard child		1	0
1	Walker Julian, old		2	0

No. of Family	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief. £.	s.	d.
1	Walmsley Mary, ditto		1	0
1	Ward Sarah, a bastard child		1	0
3	Witham Ann, two children		1	0
5	Wilson Ellin, four children		1	0
1	Wilson Margaret, old		1	0
1	Woodburn Mary, old		1	0
4	Warbrick Esther, three children		2	6
1	Winn Sarah, bastard child		1	0
1	Winder Jenny, ditto		1	6
1	Wilkinson Lydia, ditto		1	0
1	Witham Ellin, ditto		1	0
1	Winder Ann, ditto		1	0
1	Walker Margaret, infirm		1	0
3	Winder Mary, two children		1	6
1	Wright Jenny, old		2	0
4	Walling Ann, 3 children		3	0
1	Woodhouse Mary, bastard child		1	0
1	Wittingham Ann, bastard child		1	0
1	Williams Jane, ditto		1	0
2	Worswick Alexander and wife, old		2	0
1	Woodburn Jane, bastard child		1	0
1	Wilson Charles, old		1	6
5	Waller Williams, widow, and 4 children		2	0
1	Yates Peggy, old		1	0
	Total, 296 persons, paid weekly	£13	5	4

There are at present 158 names, or families, on the out-pension list: their weekly allowances amount to £11. About £30. a month are paid to casual poor, including militia-men's families, &c.

The work-house, which was built a few years ago, stands on an elevated healthy situation on the common, whereof about 13 or 14 acres have

have been encloſed for the uſe of the Poor. In each room there are 2 beds, which are partly filled with chaff, and partly with ſtraw: neatneſs and regularity are much attended to. 4 cows are generally kept, from which near £20. are annually made by ſale of the butter; none of which is uſed in the houſe, except for the ſick, and the governor and governeſs. The average number of Poor in the houſe is from 55 to 60: about 6 die annually out of the houſe, but no regiſter is kept of deaths. The building coſt £2000.; near £1500. of which were paid by a ſeparate Rate: £550. were paid out of the laſt 6 years Poor's Rates.

About 120 lb. of beef are uſed weekly in the work-houſe.

It is ſtated in an old book, that in 1740 there were 10 perſons in the work-houſe, and that, in 1727, 20 perſons were relieved; but it does not appear whether they were in, or out of, the houſe.

The bill of fare is occaſionally altered by the maſter of the work-houſe: the following, however, is the moſt uſual courſe of diet:

	Breakfaſt.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.		Bread, broth, beef, and vegetables.	—	Milk pottage.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Broth, bread, and haſhed meat.	—	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Monday.	—	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Monday.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	A ſort of haſh, made of the meat left unconſumed in the week, and butter milk.		Ditto.

The above is the general diet in ſummer, and at other times while they have plenty of milk: when milk is ſcarce, the Poor have 3 broth breakfaſts, and 4 milk-pottage breakfaſts, a week; and haſty-pudding for ſupper every night. Oat-cake leavened is the common bread uſed in Lancaſhire. It is preferred to any other. Very little cheeſe is conſumed in labourers' families. Their breakfaſt uſually conſiſts of milk pottage or haſty-pudding, which is here called water pottage: and dinner, of potatoes with a little butter, and ſalt: fiſh, bacon, or butcher's meat are added, according to the ſeaſon, and circumſtances of the family. Ironed clogs, which are much cheaper, more durable, and more wholeſome, than ſhoes, are very generally worn by labouring people.

In

In this townſhip there are 18 Friendly Societies, all which have had their rules confirmed by the Magiſtrates: the following is an account of them:

1, The Good Intent Society, inſtituted March 3, 1788; number of members 90: expences in relieving the ſick amounted laſt year to £41. 1s. 6d.: no funeral.

2, Friendſhip and Unity Society, inſtituted January 1, 1789; number of members 109: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year amounted to £9. 1s.: no funeral.

3, Unity Society, inſtituted February 4, 1789; members 90: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year, including one funeral, amounted to £47. 16s.

4, Unanimous Society, inſtituted January 1, 1789; members 70: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year amounted to £5. 17s: no funeral.

5, Loyal Union Society, inſtituted April 8, 1793; members, 60: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year, £3.: no funeral.

6, Provident Society, inſtituted January 21, 1794; members, 58: no expences or funeral laſt year.

7, Benevolent Society, inſtituted March 22, 1767; members, 176: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, including 2 funerals, £53. 12s.

8, Friendly Society, inſtituted November 6, 1777; members, 173: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £108. 19s. 2d.

9, Union Society, inſtituted March 4, 1782; members, 160: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £81. 15s. 4½d.

10, Humane Society, inſtituted June 2, 1783; members, 125: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, including 2 funerals, amounted to £66. 4s. 6d.

11, Amicable Society, inſtituted Auguſt 5, 1783; members, 119: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, £31. 16s.: no funeral.

12, Brotherly

12, Brotherly Society, inſtituted December 6, 1784; members, 82: expences laſt year in relieving the ſick, £13. 3s.: no funeral.

13, Samaritan Society, inſtituted December 17, 1787; members, 224: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year, £32. 1s. 2d.: no funeral.

14, Female Benefit Benevolent Society, inſtituted September 2, 1792; members, 50: expences in relieving the ſick laſt year, £2. 4s. 10½d.: no funeral.

15, Female Benefit Benevolent Society.

16, Female Amicable Society, inſtituted June 4, 1792.

17, Female Siſterly Society, inſtituted June 25, 1792.

18, Female Friendly Society, inſtituted July 3d, 1792.

The following are the moſt material of the rules of the Loyal Union Society: they appear to have been drawn up with great attention; and are, in many reſpects, extremely judicious. Moſt of the Societies in this part of England are ſenſible of the advantage reſulting from regular forms, for declarations of members on admiſſion, applications from the ſick, and certificates of death, &c.: they are therefore printed at the end of the articles, for the information of the members. I have tranſcribed a few of the moſt perſpicuous; and think they might be adopted, with great advantage, in the Friendly Societies in the South of England; perhaps too, it might be adviſeable for Clubs to provide printed forms, (for the uſe of ſick members, &c.) of ſuch ſhapes and dimenſions, that they might be regularly entered, and folded in the general accounts of the Society.

2, This Society ſhall conſiſt of one preſident, two ſtewards, one clerk, two wardens, two treaſurers, three auditors, and as many members as the Society ſhall think proper.

That no perſon be admitted into this Society who is under the age of eighteen or above the age of thirty-ſix years; and if any perſon ſhould gain admittance by concealing his age, he ſhall be excluded; and any member that is, or may hereafter become acquainted with ſuch fraud, ſhall immediately make it known to the officers, or pay a fine of five ſhillings.

It is further agreed, that any perſon who is admitted into this So-

ciety,

ciety, being above the age of thirty-ſix, ſhall pay the ſame entrance as others, and five ſhillings for every year above thirty-ſix, and in proportion for the odd parts of the year if it ſhould ſo happen, and ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules as the other members.

N. B. No perſon ſhall be admitted into this Society who is above forty years of age.

3, The officers, viz. the preſident, ſtewards, clerk, wardens, treaſurers, auditors, and committee, ſhall be choſen as follows: the preſident, by a majority of the Society on a quarterly meeting; the declining preſident to put up one member, and the declining ſtewards, each, one, out of which three the Society by votes ſhall elect one; and he, who has the greateſt number of votes, ſhall ſerve as preſident, or forfeit five ſhillings, to continue in office ſix months, and ſhall not be elected again for the ſpace of eighteen months after. If he chooſes to pay the fine, the ſecond in number of votes ſhall ſerve, or pay five ſhillings; and the third to be governed by the ſame rule.

The wardens ſhall ſerve as they ſtand on the liſt of enrolment, or forfeit two ſhillings and ſixpence; the declining wardens ſhall ſerve as ſtewards, or forfeit five ſhillings. All committees ſhall be choſen by the officers; the preſident to chooſe two, the ſtewards each one, the clerk one, and the wardens each one. The treaſurers ſhall be choſen by a committee on the firſt Monday in March. The auditors alſo ſhall be choſen at the ſame time, and in the following manner: the preſident to put up two, and the ſtewards each two, out of which the Society, by votes, ſhall elect three; if any of thoſe elected refuſe to ſerve, he ſhall forfeit one ſhilling; and the next in number of votes ſhall be ſubject to the ſame regulation. The clerk ſhall be elected annually, on the firſt Monday in March, by a majority of members then preſent.

4, The office and power of the preſident is to furniſh the room with all things neceſſary, and not to bring any expence upon the Society that can be avoided. All emergency ſhall be ſettled by a committee on a month or quarterly night, and no buſineſs done but the whole Society to know of it the firſt month night; to ſee that each officer does his duty, and, by the aſſiſtance of the other officers, to keep the Society

in good order, demand ſilence, and ſee the reckoning paid. And if any member applies for relief, he ſhall within twenty-four hours after ſuch application, inform one or both of the ſtewards, or forfeit one ſhilling.

5, The office of the ſtewards is to receive the entrance-money of every new member, the Society's monthly collections and fines, command ſilence, pay the reckoning, and fine any member who behaves contrary to the rules of this Society; to viſit thoſe members twice a week, who reſide within the townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton, and have applied to the preſident for relief.

And that the preſident may be rightly informed of the ſick member's ſituation, the acting ſteward, when he receives the money to pay the ſick, ſhall deliver to the preſident, a note ſigned by the ſick member, (if able,) otherwiſe, by ſome perſon in his preſence, ſignifying, to the beſt of his judgment, the ſituation of the ſick member, the date on which each viſit was made, or forfeit ſixpence for each neglect. That all members under this deſcription be paid their full dues every Friday from twelve o'clock till ſix at night; that the acting ſteward be fined two-pence for every hour he neglects payment paſt theſe hours; which ſhall be paid to the box, and given to the ſick member. But if any ſick member has neglected to pay his quarterly dues, the ſtewards ſhall deduct ſuch arrears from his firſt payment.

6, The office of the clerk is to keep the Society's accounts, and write their agreements, in the Society's books, and, in the courſe of the laſt month of each quarter, ſummon thoſe members who reſide within the townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton, whoſe turn it is to ſerve as wardens; and their reply at that time ſhall be a final anſwer. If any ſhould conſent to ſerve, and neither appear at the time, nor ſubſtitute another to repreſent him in receiving the office, he ſhall pay a fine of five ſhillings. Should the clerk be abſent, and fail to appoint a proper perſon to do the buſineſs, within an hour after the club begins, he ſhall forfeit two ſhillings and ſixpence. His ſalary ſhall be paid him quarterly after the rate of four-pence for each member annually. If the clerk, by way of ſubſtitute, ſhould bring any member's money, he ſhall be fined one ſhilling for each offence.

7, The office of the wardens is to obſerve the rules of the Society, and impartially give every preſent member an equal ſhare of liquor, and to the utmoſt of their power ſhall detect all members who miſbehave; and if either the wardens neglects to give in his name, the warden who was guilty of the neglect ſhall pay the ſame as the offender.

And, for the regulation of the club-room, a warden ſhall be ſtationed at either end, to ſerve the members there with liquor, and notice their behaviour.

8, A committee ſhall be choſen each quarter night, and to continue three months in office, or pay a fine of one ſhilling each, who, together with the treaſurers and officers, ſhall have the management of all money buſineſs belonging this Society, which ſhall be entirely confined to the treaſurers, and they ſhall be allowed reaſonable expences, each three penny-worth of liquor, and ſhall, if required, give ſecurity according to the ſtatute as the committee ſhall direct.

9, In the courſe of the firſt month of each quarter, the auditors ſhall examine the Society's accounts, and ſhall on the quarter night report to the Society in what ſtate they were found.

10, If the preſident and ſtewards, in the courſe of their buſineſs, find any thing difficult, a committee may be choſen agreeable to the articles, who together with the officers ſhall determine ſuch matters, if the fine be ten ſhillings or under; but if it exceeds that, or any thing that immediately tends to excluſion, they ſhall have it in their power to refer it to a quarter night.

If any party thinks himſelf injured, he may apply for redreſs on the next quarter night; but if the deciſion of the committee be then confirmed, the party ſo convicted ſhall pay double the award.

13, Any perſon offering to become a member of this Society, ſhall appear at the club-room on a month night, and depoſit one ſhilling; on the month night following, a committee ſhall be choſen to examine him; if he be rejected, his ſhilling ſhall be returned him; but, if admitted, he ſhall pay two ſhillings and ſix-pence for entrance, ſix-pence for an article, two-pence for the reckoning, and ſix-pence for every ten pounds the box is worth at his admiſſion.

14, Any perſon following a pernicious buſineſs ſhall not be admitted into this

this Society; or any in actual ſervice in the army, navy, or militia; and all ſhall be excluded who ſhall hereafter enter into the army, navy, or militia, who are ſubject to be reinſtated, and, if found in body and health when they demand their reinſtatement, they ſhall again become members, if they make their demand within three months after their diſcharge.

15, —It is further agreed, that if any member ſhall go to ſea, he ſhall forfeit all claim upon the box until he returns, when, if found in body and in good health, he ſhall become a member as before; or if he ſhould ſtay at the Weſt Indies, or at any part beyond the ſeas, and ſhould follow any buſineſs or occupation, and ſhould fall ſick or die, and proof be made to ſatisfy the Society that he did not get his ſickneſs, or death, at ſea, his heirs will be entitled to the ſame as in caſe of death at Lancaſter.

16, There ſhall be a box provided with five locks, wherein ſhall be depoſited all ſuch things as may be thought neceſſary to be kept there; three locks ſhall be fixed on the out-ſide, all of different ſorts, the keys of which ſhall be kept by the ſtewards and clerk; one inſide key to be kept by the preſident, and the other by the perſon who gives ſecurity for the box. The box ſhall not be opened but in the preſence of the ſtewards and clerk, or whom they may appoint; but if any officer ſhould ſubſtitute another, who keeps a key, he ſhall be fined ten ſhillings and ſix-pence.

17, On each club night every member preſent ſhall pay one ſhilling and two-pence to the box, and will be entitled to two penny-worth of liquor.

18, Any member reſiding within the townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the ſpace of eighteen months, and becoming afflicted with any diſorder, he ſhall ſend a note to the preſident drawn in the form preſcribed, and he will then be entitled to ten ſhillings per week from the time he declares on the box till the time he declares off, providing ſuch indiſpoſition continues no longer than ten months; but, if it ſhould, he will then be entitled to four ſhillings per week, by making quarterly, (if required,) a declaration appointed for that purpoſe; and he will be allowed to follow

any lawful employment for the ſupport of himſelf and family till recovered from the infirmity that he labours under.

20, Any member reſiding out of the townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the ſpace of twenty months, and becoming afflicted with any diſorder, he ſhall ſend a certificate, ſigned by a miniſter, churchwarden, or a juſtice of the peace, and alſo by a phyſician, ſurgeon, or an apothecary, if any attend him, declaring to the beſt of his knowledge the ſick member's complaint; and if this Society have a communication with another, at or near the place where the ſick member reſides, they ſhall immediately write, requeſting them to viſit, and pay him, according to the articles of this Society; but if this Society have no ſuch communication convenient, his money ſhall be paid to his order. Any member receiving relief from the box, more than one month, ſhall ſend a certificate, ſigned as above, or it will be rejected. If he dies, his heirs ſhall be entitled to the ſame as the heirs of thoſe who die at Lancaſter. Any member, defrauding or attempting to defraud the Society by a falſe certificate, ſhall be excluded.

21, When any member dies within the townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton, who has paid his dues to the box for the ſpace of twenty months, the ſum of ten pounds ſhall be paid to his widow, if he left one; if ſingle, to be paid to whom he has ordered by his laſt will and teſtament; if he left no wife, to be paid to his heir at law. The preſident, ſtewards, clerk, wardens, and ſeven members, who ſhall take it by rotation, ſhall, if duly ſummoned, attend the funeral, or forfeit one ſhilling. Each to carry a black ſtaff or rod, and the preſident to wear a black ſcarf, and a pair of black gloves, or white as occaſion requires, to meet at the houſe where the club is kept, and to be allowed each three penny-worth of liquor. Every member will be allowed four pounds at the death of his wife; and, in that caſe, he will only have ſix pounds to diſpoſe of at his deceaſe. It is alſo agreed, that every member ſhall pay one ſhilling extraordinary to the box on the firſt quarterly night after the death of each member, or a fine of ſix-pence for each neglect.

N. B. The benefits included in this article ſhall in no wiſe extend

to

to any member who ſhall, on any account or in any ſtate of mind, commit ſelf-murder.

22, If any member ſhould go to a pariſh work-houſe, his pay ſhall not be with-held, ſo long as he continues ſick, or lame; but the officers ſhall diſpoſe of it, at their diſcretion, in ſuch a manner as they think moſt proper for the recovery of his health ſo long as he continues there; and although he does not pay his dues to the box, he ſhall be reinſtated when he quits the ſame; but if he ſhould happen to die in a pariſh work-houſe, he ſhall not be entitled to any thing out of the box towards his funeral expences.

23, If any member be found at work, or ſeen intoxicated, or doth not come home by eight o'clock in winter evenings, and nine in ſummer, during any part of the time he receives relief from the box, he ſhall pay a fine of ten ſhillings, or be excluded. And if any member commits wilful murder or felony, and be convicted by due courſe of law, he ſhall be excluded.

24, If any member, not free of this Society, ſhould be ſick, lame, or otherwiſe diſordered, ſo as to render him incapable of working, he ſhall, if he deſires it, be excuſed paying his contributions during ſuch illneſs, by ſending a written notice thereof to the preſident; if he ſhould recover, he is to pay his regular monthly payments to this Society, till he has paid twenty calendar months beſides his entrance money, before he ſhall be free: but if any member of this Society be ſick, lame, &c. who has received the weekly allowance for ten ſucceſſive months without intermiſſion, his weekly payments ſhall be reduced to four ſhillings per week: if he ſhould declare off the box before the expiration of ten months, with an intent to evade the reduction of the weekly allowance, not being recovered from the infirmity with which he was afflicted; ſuch member, on full proof thereof by the examination of a phyſician, ſurgeon, or other profeſſional man, or otherwiſe, ſhall be deemed an impoſtor, and treated with accordingly, that is to ſay, to be tried before a committee, and their determination to be final.

25, Every member is to pay to the box one ſhilling and two-pence per month from the time of his admiſſion, and, when free, ſhall receive, if ſick, lame, or otherwiſe diſordered, the ſum of ten ſhillings per week,

week, while the ſtock of this Society is above fifty pounds ſterling; but when it ſhall be above one hundred and fifty, and under two hundred and thirty, they ſhall receive eleven ſhillings per week, and when above two hundred and fifty pounds, they ſhall receive twelve ſhillings per week and no more. If at any time the ſtock of this Society ſhould be reduced to fifty pounds ſterling or under, to prevent effectually the box from ever being ſhut, every member not indiſpoſed, both in town and elſewhere, ſhall contribute an extra two-pence per week during the time the member ſhall receive the benefit of this Society, and to advance an extra penny for every member above; and if a free member, or his wife, ſhould die whilſt the ſtock is fifty pounds ſterling or under, each member ſhall contribute one ſhilling towards the funeral expences paid by the Society, to be paid into the ſtock at two quarterly payments, ſix-pence each quarter: the ſum of ten ſhillings per week is by no conſideration to be withheld from ſuch ſick or lame members entitled to receive the ſame, or the funeral money ever to be diſcontinued.

26, If any member of this Society ſhould offer to enter into any other Society or club whatſoever, out of which relief is paid to the ſick, he ſhall be excluded.

37, That at ſome quarterly meeting a ſuitable perſon ſhall be elected and appointed into the office of treaſurer, or truſtee, of and for this Society, to be approved of by the ſaid Society, at ſuch meeting; and ſuch treaſurer or truſtee ſo elected and appointed, ſhall, whenever thereunto requeſted by a majority of the ſaid Society, become bound with two ſufficient ſureties for the juſt and faithful execution of ſuch office or truſt, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Society; and ſuch bond ſhall be given to the clerk of the peace of the town of Lancaſter, in manner directed by act of parliament for that purpoſe; and the landlord or occupier of the houſe where the box is kept, and the ſteward or ſtewards, or other perſon or perſons, intruſted with the box money, or other property of this Society, or any part thereof beſides what is committed to the care of the treaſurer, ſhall give ſuch ſecurity for the ſame to the treaſurer as this Society ſhall think fit and neceſſary.

Form

Form of a Note to be ſent to the Preſident by a Member, when indiſpoſed, who reſides within the Townſhips of Lancaſter or Skerton.

"I ——— ——— do declare I am ſo indiſpoſed as to render me incapable of following my buſineſs.

Yours,

Lancaſter or Skerton. 17 ."

Form of a Certificate from an abſent Member, requeſting Relief from the Society.

"I A. B. do declare, that I am ſo afflicted with (here mention the complaint) that I am incapable of following my buſineſs.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed believe the above to be true,

Miniſter, Church-Warden, or Juſtice.

Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary."

Form of a Certificate to be ſent on the Death of a Member or his Wife.

"This is to certify, that ——— ——— died on the (here inſert the date)

Witneſs, Miniſter. Clerk."

Form of a Certificate to be ſent at the Death of a Member, who died in any Part beyond the Seas.

"This is to certify, that ——— ——— died on the (here inſert the date) and we do certify that he has not been at ſea theſe laſt two years.

Witneſs, Miniſter, Juſtice, or Governor of the Iſland."

The Preſident's Declaration.

"I A. B. do ſolemnly declare and ſincerely promiſe, in the preſence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the ſafety and well-being of this Society; and, to the beſt of my power, with the advice of my ſtewards, clerk, and committee, will faithfully diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me as preſident, according to the orders and rules of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill will to any, to the end of my continuance in the ſaid office; and at the end thereof will give a juſt and fair account,

and deliver up all that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate ſucceſſors."

The Steward's Declaration.

"I W. N. do ſolemnly declare, and ſincerely promiſe, in the preſence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the ſafety and well-being of this Society; and, to the beſt of my power, by order of the preſident and advice of my committee, will faithfully diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me as ſteward, according to the rules and orders of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any, to the end of my continuance in the ſaid office; and then, will give a juſt and fair account, and deliver up all, that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate ſucceſſors."

The Warden's Declaration.

"I W. N. do ſolemnly declare, and ſincerely promiſe, in the preſence of God and this Society, that according to my judgment I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society, and to the beſt of my power diſcover and detect every member who behaves contrary to the articles; and will impartially diſtribute the liquor committed to my care."

The Clerk's Declaration.

"I W. N. do ſolemnly declare, and ſincerely promiſe, in the preſence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the ſafety and well-being of this Society, and that I will faithfully diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me as clerk to this Society; and to the beſt of my knowledge I will not ſuffer the Society to be wronged, but will forthwith let and make known the ſame to the preſident, ſtewards, and committee. God be my helper!"

A Declaration to be made by every Perſon on being admitted a Member of the Loyal Union Society.

1, "I W. N. do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am not, to the beſt of my knowledge, above the age of thirty-ſix, nor under the age of eighteen years.

2, "That I am not joined with any other Society or Club of this kind.

3, "That

3, "That, to the beſt of my knowledge, I am healthy, ſound in conſtitution of body, and I have not any private diſorder or ailment.

4, "That, to the beſt of my power, I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society; and, by God's aſſiſtance, will conform to the rules and orders of the ſame whilſt I continue a member thereof: and, if I happen to be excluded, I will reſign all my right to all things belonging to the Society whatever.

"And I do declare, that I will not complain of ſickneſs, ſo as to be troubleſome to the box, without a juſt cauſe; and if it ſhould pleaſe God to viſit me with ſickneſs or lameneſs, which obliges me to have recourſe to the box for ſupport, I will, to the beſt of my judgment, uſe the beſt means poſſible to regain my ſtrength; and, as ſoon as it ſhall pleaſe God to give me my health and ſtrength, ſo as to become capable of following my buſineſs or occupation, I will immediately declare off the box."

A Declaration to be made by Members who are rendered incapable of getting a living.

"I W. N. do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am ſo afflicted with [*Here mention the complaint.*] that I am not able to gain four ſhillings per week by all the honeſt endeavours I am able to make; and I do likewiſe declare, if it ſhould pleaſe God to return me my former health and ſtrength, I will make it known to the preſident and ſtewards, as ſoon as I can follow my trade or occupation, and will not be on the box any longer."

The age of admiſſion to this Society, is from 20 to 30. In the club called the "Friendly Society," the age of admiſſion is from 20 to 35. This club is managed by a preſident, ſtewards, wardens, and a clerk for ſettling their accounts. The entrance money varies in proportion to the ſtock, but cannot exceed 10s. 6d. The monthly payment to the box is 1s. and 2d. for the meeting. Members of 18 months ſtanding, if ſick, are entitled to 1s. a day for the firſt 12 months, and 6d. a day afterwards: if a member, who has received 12 months pay, recovers ſufficiently to work for 18 months, he is allowed his 1s. a day if he falls ſick again. On the death of a married member, £ 3. are paid to his widow; and on

the death of an unmarried member, £3. are paid to his legatee, or next of kin.

The Rules of moſt of the other Clubs for men, in Lancaſter, are very ſimilar to the above, except that, in the Samaritan Society, any member making a declaration, and producing a certificate ſigned by his employer, that, by infirmities of old age, he is not able to earn more than 6s. a week, is entitled to 2s. 6d. a week from the ſtock. The following Rule fixes a ſtandard, according to which a member's allowance is to be increaſed or diminiſhed.

12, Any member who ſhall have paid his dues for the ſpace of eighteen months, and who ſhall become ſick or lame, ſhall be entitled to relief as follows: If the Society's ſtock be under the ſum of thirty-five ſhillings per member, the ſick ſhall be paid each fourteen-pence per day; but ſhould the Society's ſtock be increaſed to thirty-five ſhillings or upwards per member, then the ſick ſhall be paid fifteen-pence per day, and one penny per day more, for every additional five ſhillings per man, the Society's ſtock may amount to; which payment ſhall be made him weekly, from the day he ſhall declare himſelf ſick or lame, to the day he ſhall declare himſelf well; but ſhould his indiſpoſition continue above twelve months, without an intermiſſion of more than four weeks at one time, he ſhall then be reduced to half pay, and ſhall be allowed to earn what he can, provided it does not exceed the ſum he receives from the Society per week, and he ſhall make quarterly a declaration for that purpoſe, if required.

23, All members in the club-room ſhall behave decently and reſpectfully to each other, (and particularly to the preſident, ſtewards, and other officers, by addreſſing them by the title of their reſpective offices, and giving them the honour and reſpect due to their ſeveral ſtations,) or forfeit one penny.

The Female Benefit Benevolent Society are managed by a preſident, ſtewards, wardens, and committee, choſen from the members, much in the ſame manner as in the men's clubs. They pay a ſmall ſalary to a man for executing the office of clerk: he attends on club nights, and enters agreements, receipts, and diſburſements, in their books. They meet once a month, pay 9d. to the box, and ſpend 1d. in liquor. No member

is

is entitled to an allowance during the time of pregnancy, or in child-bed; but if, in conſequence of lying-in, ſhe is incapable of working, ſhe is allowed, from the end of two months after her delivery, 5s. a week, or 8½d. a day, provided her indiſpoſition continues no longer than 12 months. On the death of a member, who has paid her dues to the box for the ſpace of 18 months, £ 5. are paid to her huſband, if living; but if he dies firſt, £ 2. are paid to his widow, and ſhe is entitled to diſpoſe of £ 3. by will. From the difficulty of aſcertaining whether an indiſpoſition may ariſe merely from pregnancy, no perſon can claim any allowance till ſhe can convince the Society what her diſorder is; in which caſe, ſhe is entitled to 5s. a week, during her illneſs; but if it continues above 12 months, the allowance is reduced to 2s. 6d. If a member marries, ſhe muſt give notice of her nuptials within a month, in order that her proper name may be regiſtered on the Society's books. An unmarried woman, having a child, is not entitled to an allowance during any illneſs ariſing from pregnancy; and for a ſecond offence, of this nature, ſhe is excluded. If a member goes to a pariſh work-houſe, ſhe forfeits all claim to the box during her continuance there, but may be re-inſtated when ſhe quits it, on paying up her arrears to the time ſhe entered the work-houſe. If ſhe dies there, the ſum of £ 5. is paid to her heir-at-law, or to whomſoever ſhe may appoint. The age of admiſſion is from 18 to 36, in all the female clubs in Lancaſter.

The Female Siſterly Society is alſo governed by a female preſident, ſtewards, wardens, and committee: a man likewiſe officiates for them as clerk, upon an annual ſalary of 3d. from each member: the monthly payment is 9d. The allowance to ſick members, in the caſes above-mentioned, is 6s. a week, for a twelve-month; and, after that period, 2s. 6d. a week, with a permiſſion to work, provided the earnings do not exceed 2s. 6d. a week. The allowances on deaths are nearly the ſame with thoſe in the firſt-mentioned Female Society. On the deceaſe of a member of 18 months ſtanding, the officers and 7 other members, (taken by rotation,) are bound to attend the funeral, or to forfeit ſixpence. Twelve hoods, (ſix of white muſlin, and ſix of black ſilk,) and thirteen pair of gloves, belonging to the Society, are worn by the members who attend.

In the Female Friendly Society, the monthly payment is 1s., and the weekly allowance, in caſes of ſickneſs, 7s.; the payment, on the death of a member, £ 8.; on the death of a member's huſband, £ 5. to his widow, and £ 5. to her heirs. This Society has an annual feaſt on the 7th of Auguſt, towards which every member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box. Every new member, beſides paying 2s. 6d. entrance money, and 6d. for the articles, contributes 6d. for every £ 10. the box is worth. The ſalary of the man who officiates as clerk, is 4d. a year from each member, paid quarterly.

In the Female Amicable Society the monthly payment to the box is 8d. Neither in this, nor in the laſt-mentioned Society, is any thing allowed for drinking on club-nights. The allowance for deaths, &c. are the ſame as in the Female Benevolent Society. Each member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box towards the annual feaſt, on the 4th of June. The penalty for not addreſſing the preſident, ſtewards, and other officers, in the club-room, by the title of their reſpective offices, and omitting to pay them the reſpect due to their ſeveral ſtations, is one penny.

The Female Benevolent Benefit Society is managed by a committee conſiſting of 11 perſons, namely, 2 auditors, (the huſbands of members,) the preſident, 2 ſtewards, and 2 wardens, who are choſen quarterly, and are ſimilar officers to thoſe of the ſame name in other Societies; and 4 members choſen by a majority of the whole Society, from 7 of the ſenior members ſelected by the officers. All matters in diſpute are ſettled by 5 arbitrators, choſen by ballot, from the committee. The auditors receive a ſmall ſalary, and inſpect the Society's books once a quarter. A man, who officiates as clerk, is allowed 16s. a year, for entering agreements and certificates in the books, and attending the auditors, &c. The monthly ſubſcription is 9d. but nothing is paid for liquor. Sick members, of 2 years ſtanding, are allowed 5s. a week, and more in proportion to the amount of the ſtock. The Society holds an annual feaſt, on Eaſter Monday, towards which, each member who attends, receives 9d. from the box: abſentees are fined 4d. The reſt of the Rules are ſimilar to thoſe in the other Female Friendly Societies. Their printed regulations are all accompanied with forms for admiſſions, declarations, and certificates.

Table

The following ſtatement of the Poor's Rates aſſeſſed, and total Expenditures, were obligingly communicated by the overſeer.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.
1736	83	2	4	94	19	8
1739	94	15	8	117	11	0¾
1740	88	11	2	102	17	1
1741	144	13	7	176	11	9
1742	179	15	3	223	17	9
1743	174	17	11	189	13	3
1744	142	15	5	175	15	10¾
1745	146	2	7	153	9	2
1746	153	1	7	148	13	10
1747	103	17	7	159	10	10
1748	104	14	5	143	1	6
1749	132	17	5	190	6	8
1750	220	11	6	222	9	5
1751	155	18	3	223	6	11
1752	185	8	6	260	2	0
1753	234	5	7	220	1	0
1754	226	11	9	286	2	5
1756	246	4	9	310	16	6
1760	345	16	8	391	4	2
1765	428	16	1	499	5	8
1770	547	1	9	650	1	8
1771	644	1	2	733	3	4
1772	676	11	2	770	0	1
1773	681	14	5	772	2	0
1774	692	19	4	836	4	0
1775	746	0	1	861	14	1
1776	699	1	9	756	18	4
1777	662	14	4	645	17	3
1778	514	6	5	832	10	5
1779	703	0	10	783	12	0
1780	535	14	7	866	16	6
1781	728	17	3	900	17	1
1782	866	4	2	1052	10	0
1783	922	7	9½	1197	9	8
1784	1248	8	11	1474	12	0
1785	1148	16	11	1085	13	0½
1786	——	—	—	1163	1	3
1787	986	13	10	1201	16	5
1788	1246	0	10	1798	0	10
1789	2065	14	8	1592	17	4
1790	1419	17	7	1483	17	3
1791	1439	11	1	1606	13	0
1792	1443	12	1	1801	11	1
1793	1449	0	3	1442	3	11
1794	1469	9	3½	1697	6	1
1795	1487	1	11	1645	13	9

In the expences of 1795 are included £ 219. 4s. 1d. paid for raiſing 9 men for the navy.

The aſſeſſments for the laſt 6 years were at 3s. 4d. in the pound, at ½ rental on land, and ⅔ on houſes.

The ſtanding overſeer's ſalary is – £ 50. a year.
Maſter and miſtreſs of work-houſe d°. – £ 25. a year, and board.
Doctor's ſalary – – – £ 10. a year.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	At the Church.	At the Chapel.	Total.	At the Church.	At the Chapel.	Total.	
1776	208	33	241	234	16	250	83
1777	209	41	250	177	5	182	88
1778	208	32	240	152	6	158	82
1779	213	36	249	228	10	238	99
1780	183	41	224	256	14	270	101
1781	238	33	271	226	10	236	107
1782	207	42	249	184	10	194	114
1783	228	38	266	226	16	242	115
1784	237	30	267	175	7	282	114
1785	258	35	293	202	12	214	143
1786	254	29	283	201	13	214	134
1787	269	7	276	173	18	191	130
1788	254	21	275	245	20	265	118
1789	266	20	286	164	8	172	119
1790	256	17	273	194	8	202	105
1791	259	20	279	288	11	299	117
1792	256	18	274	170	10	180	144
1793	285	8	293	223	14	237	148
1794	309	7	316	228	8	236	136
1796	306	12	318	236	11	247	142

The Diſſenters of various denominations in this town[1], keep regular regiſters of their baptiſms and burials; but the marriages at the pariſh-church of Lancaſter include thoſe from ſeveral chapelries in the pariſh, which is very extenſive. The great increaſe of baptiſms, for the laſt three years, is owing to the influx of labourers to work at the canal now cutting in this neighbourhood. *January*, 1796.

[1] There are, in Lancaſter, 1 Quaker, 1 Methodiſt, and 2 Preſbyterian congregations, and one Catholic chapel.

LIVER-

LIVERPOOL.

THE parish of Liverpool contains, by admeasurement, 2102 acres. Mr. Simmons, the general overseer, took the number of houses and population in 1790, of which the following is an account:

Number of Front houses	6540,	containing	39188 inhabitants.
Back houses	1608,	-	7955
Cellars	1728,	-	6780
In the work-house -	-	-	1220
Charity school -	-	-	300
Infirmary -	-	-	150
Seamen's hospital -	-	-	83
Alms-houses -	-	-	126
		Total -	55732

Houses inhabited, exclusive of cellars,	8148
Empty houses - - -	717
Total number of houses -	8865

Since that period, it is supposed that 300 or 400 houses have been built. Dr. Aikin mentions an enumeration having been made in 1773, the result of which is as follows:—

Inhabited houses - -	5928
Untenanted houses - -	412
Families - - -	8002
Inhabitants - -	34407
Number of persons to a house	$5\frac{4}{5}$
Number to a family - -	$4\frac{1}{3}$ [1]

It appears from the subjoined bills of mortality, that 1397, the number of christenings in 1773, was to 34407 the number of the then existing inhabitants, as 1 to $24\frac{3}{4}$ nearly; and that 1109, the number of burials in

[1] Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 343.

1773,

1773, was to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 31. From theſe proportions, we are, in ſome degree, enabled to calculate the population of Liverpool, at the two ſucceeding periods of 1790, and 1794.

2244 chriſtenings	in 1790	× by	24¾	=	55539 inhabitants.
1763 burials	in 1790	× by	31	=	54653 inhabitants.
2527 chriſtenings	in 1794	× by	24¾	=	62544 inhabitants.
2009 burials	in 1794	× by	31	=	62279 inhabitants.

Theſe proportions tally very well with Mr. Simmons's enumeration, and are, probably, near the truth.

75 ſeamen were raiſed by the town of Liverpool, in purſuance of the late Act for manning the Navy; ſo that reckoning one man for 68 rateable houſes, (the proportion which has been obſerved in moſt parts of England,) we may eſtimate the number of houſes ſubject to the window-tax at 5100; and the number of houſes exempted at about 4000. The number of inns and ale-houſes is 917; ſo that every tenth houſe, at leaſt, is a public-houſe. The magiſtrates, however, are certainly extremely attentive to this branch of police, and reduce the number of unneceſſary public-houſes, whenever a fair opportunity offers. It is ſaid that a few years ago, there were 1500.

The ſubjoined tables exhibit the growth of population in Liverpool; the great progreſs of it's commerce; and the ſtill more rapid increaſe of its Poor's Rates. It is, however, conſoling to reflect, that, notwithſtanding this apparent diſproportion, the reſources of wealth are more than adequate to the calls of charity; and that the Poor of Liverpool, although more numerous, and proportionably more expenſive than they were 30 years ago, are yet leſs burthenſome to the town, than when it's trade was leſs flouriſhing, and it's parochial expenditure more contracted.

It is hardly neceſſary to add, that every branch of employment, connected with foreign commerce, is here carried on with great exertion, and great ſucceſs. The neighbourhood of Manchester is, perhaps, more congenial to manufactures; but ſome, very important ones, that are not peculiar to a ſea-port, may be found at Liverpool. The moſt conſiderable are, glaſs-houſes, ſalt-works, copperas-works, copper and iron-works, ſugar-houſes,

raſping and other mills, breweries, roperies, watch-movements, and ſtocking manufactories.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of the town, is from £. 4. to £ 6. the ſtatute acre. The land-tax is very low, and is ſuppoſed to amount to about 6d. in the pound on the net rental.

No correct information could be obtained relative to Friendly Societies in Liverpool: their number is about 12; and the members, in each, are from 80 to 100. In one of the Societies, the members meet once a fortnight, ſpend 3d. and pay 1s. into the box: members of 2 years ſtanding are allowed, when ſick, 15s. a week; ſuperannuated members, 8s. a week during life. From £ 10. to £ 20. according to the time a man has been a member, are paid, on his deceaſe, to his widow, if there is one; or to his children; or, in default of children, to his legal repreſentatives. The Society is governed by a preſident and ſtewards, with the aſſiſtance of a committee of four members; bye-laws are made by a majority of the whole body.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-houſe, and partly relieved at home. The work-houſe is well ſituated, on a riſing ground, in a detached ſituation; and is, in many reſpects, conſtructed upon an eligible plan. The old people, in particular, are provided with lodging, in a moſt judicious manner: each apartment conſiſts of three ſmall rooms, in which are 1 fire-place and 4 beds, and is inhabited by 8 or 10 perſons. Theſe habitations are furniſhed with beds, chairs, and other little articles of domeſtic uſe, that the inmates may poſſeſs; who, being thus detached from the reſt of the Poor, may conſider themſelves as comfortably lodged as in a ſecluded cottage; and thus enjoy, in ſome degree, (even in a work-houſe,) the comforts of a private fire-ſide. The moſt infirm live on the ground floors: others are diſtributed through two upper ſtories. They all dine together in a large room, which ſerves occaſionally for a chapel.

The children are, principally, employed in picking cotton, but are too much crowded together: 70 or 80 work in a ſmall room. About 50 girls are bound apprentices to a perſon who attends in the houſe, and employs them in ſprigging muſlin. The houſe receives a ſmall weekly ſum for their work during their apprenticeſhip. The ſum is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, according to their proficiency in tambour-work. They are bound for 3 years, and provided with victuals by the pariſh. A few old

men are employed in boat-building: tailors', and other trades, are carried on in the houſe. The women pick and ſpin cotton, for houſhold uſe: linen, and moſt other articles of domeſtic conſumption, are manufactured within. The following table, extracted verbatim from the treaſurer's ſtatement of accounts of the pariſh of Liverpool for the year 1783, exhibits the various trades and occupations uſually carried on in the work-houſe.

State and Employment of People in the Work-houſe, 25th March 1794.

Governor - - - - -	1
Matron and chamberlain - - -	2
Houſe ſervants - - - - -	3
Hall and ſtair-cleaners - - -	5
Keeper of Lock and ſervants - - -	4
Two cooks and ſix ſervants - - - -	8
Two ſalters and 10 waſherwomen - -	12
Milk-miſtreſs and porter - - -	2
Bread-cutter and doctor's aſſiſtant - -	2
Miſtreſs and kneaders of bread - - -	11
Nurſes and ſervants for infants - -	6
Nurſes for lying-in women, for ſick, infirm, venereal, fever and lunatic wards - - -	14
Brewer, warehouſeman and aſſiſtants - - -	4
Two carters, two ſwine-herds - - -	4
One coal-man, ten labourers - - -	11
Bell-ringer, clerk and meſſengers - -	5
Gardener and aſſiſtant, ten pumpers - -	12
Keeper of Lock's family - - - -	6
Schoolmaſters and miſtreſſes - - -	4
Book-keepers - - - - -	2
Barber and painter - - - -	2
Bricklayer, plaiſterer and blockmaker - -	5
Flax-dreſſer, leather-cutter, and glazier - -	3
Shoemakers - - - - -	9
Boys ditto - - - -	9
Weavers - - - - -	3
Boys ditto - - - -	4

Ropers and knotters	9
Coffin-makers, joiners, and boys	6
Boat-builders	4
Two ſmiths and eighteen boys, making nails for ſale and own uſe	20
Yeomen of the ſmithies	2
Spinners of wool, thread, and linen	59
Knitters and ſeamſtreſſes	51
Four ſawyers, ſeven tailors	11
Cotton-pickers	266
Ditto ſpinners, &c.	42
Tambour-workers	45
Total of working people	668
Matron's family	4
Turnkey	1
Working people	668
Lunatics, idiots, ſick, lame, infirm, very old, and very young	524
In the houſe	1197
Average number from 21ſt March 1793, to 21ſt March 1794	1032
Ditto, 29th March 1792, to March 1793	826
Average increaſe	206

9th, 10th, and 12th June 1794, on the pariſh committee's examining the people in the houſe, there appeared as follows:

Under	2	years	80
From 2	to 10		273
10	to 20		113
20	to 30		88
30	to 40		122
40	to 50		90
		Carried over	766

		Brought over	-	766
From	50	to	60	76
	60	to	70	88
	70	to	95	107
				1037
Governor, matron, and other officers and family				16
				1053
Decreafed ſince 25th of March laſt			-	- 144
				1197

The following liſt ſhews the number of Paupers in the houſe on the 25th of March, in each of the under-mentioned years:

Years.	Number in the Houſe.		
1782	783		
1783	920		
1784	963		
1785	985		
1786	946		
1787	966		
1788	1018		
1789	1098		
1790	1164		
1791	909		
1792	1003	Deaths.	Births.
1793	885	230	—
1794	1197	240	182

The following has been the expence of cloathing the in and out-poor for a few years:

	£.	s.	d.
1790 - - -	2442	12	1
1791 - - -	1948	2	8
1792 - - -	1746	16	5½
1793 - - -	1682	9	6
1794 - -	1844	15	6½

In

In the year 1790, the pariſh owed, on ſeveral accounts, the ſum of £11,709, beſides a debt to the corporation of £4000. The greateſt part, however, of theſe debts have been paid off; and, notwithſtanding the average increaſe of people in 1793 within the work-houſe, and ſtill more without doors, the great advance in the price of the neceſſaries of life, and the expence of ſeveral additional buildings, it appears from the treaſurer's accounts, that a ſurplus of £4000. was expected at the cloſe of the year 1794.

From the following compariſon of the houſe expences in 1792 and 1793, with thoſe of the two preceding years 1790 and 1791, it is obvious, that the annual expence of a Pauper in the work-houſe does not exceed £7.; a ſum, which may be deemed moderate, when compared with the heavy charges of ſimilar eſtabliſhments in other parts of England.

1790.	£.	s.	d.	1791.	£.	s.	d.	Average. £.	s.	d.
Milk and butter, -	935	13	8	Ditto -	923	4	6	929	9	1
Coals - -	360	6	0	Ditto -	374	7	6	367	6	9
Further expences -	8726	14	4	Ditto -	6801	18	10			
Tradeſmen unpaid were paid in 1791				Do. of this year, paid off in 1792	2936	8	3½	9232	10	8½

1792.	£.	s.	d.	1793.	£.	s.	d.	Average. £.	s.	d.	Leſs per Ann. £.	s.	d.
Milk and butter,	398	19	3	Ditto -	479	9	11	439	4	7	490	4	6
Coals - - -	213	7	9	Ditto -	241	19	5½	227	13	7¼	139	12	10¾
Farther expences	5128	6	5¼	Ditto -	5878	18	10½						
Tradeſmen paid in 1793	1491	18	0	Ditto unpaid	1530	0	0	7014	5	2	2218	5	6½
Houſe expences leſſened in each year - - -											£2848	2	11¼

	Ton.	C.	Q.	Lb.
Beef uſed in the houſe, from 6th June 1789, to 5th June 1790, was - - - - -	47	19	2	16
Pork, ſame time - - - - -	4	10	2	3
	52	10	0	19
Beef uſed from 25th March 1791, to 25th March 1792, - - -	29	0	1	6
Salt beef - - - - -	1	0	0	0
Pork, ditto - - - -	1	16	0	0
	31	16	1	6

Salaries

Salaries paid out of the Rates.	£.	s.	d.
To the treaſurer and his ſon -	280	0	0
Standing overſeer - - -	133	10	0
Another overſeer - - -	73	10	0
Maſter and matron - - -	80	0	0
5 tax-collectors, at £80. each - -	400	0	0
The officiating clergyman - -	22	0	0
Total -	£989	0	0

Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday,	Burgo and milk [1].	Milk pottage, and bread.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Lobſcouſe [2].	Milk pottage, and bread.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Lobſcouſe.	Milk and bread.
Friday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Lobſcouſe.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Sunday,	Ditto.	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread.

Diet uſed in Liverpool Work-houſe in one week.

		lbs.		d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Oatmeal - -	118	at	2½	1	4	7			
40	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	1040	-	—	4	0	0			
	Beef, 570 lbs. paupers—beef, 17 lbs. governor, &c. -	587		3	7	6	9			
	Ale and beer - -	142½		1	0	11	10½			
		1887½						13	3	2½
	Oatmeal - -	118		2½	1	4	7			
41	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	1066		—	4	2	0			
	Beef, governor, ſick, &c. -	60		3	0	15	0			
99	Gallons ſweet milk -	792		2¾	1	2	8¼			
61¼	Gallons butter ditto -	490		1⅓	0	6	2			
6	Ale and beer - -	142½		1	0	11	10½			
		2668½						18	2	11¾
					Carried over -			£21	6	2¼

[1] Burgo is oatmeal haſty-pudding.

[2] Lobſcouſe is beef cut in ſmall pieces, and boiled with potatoes.

				Brought over -	£	21	6	2¼
		lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
	Oatmeal - - -	118	2½	1	4	7			
24	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	624	—	2	8	0			
	Beef, 102 lbs. for ſcouſe—beef, 60 lbs. governor, ſick, &c. - -	162	3	2	0	6			
14	Meaſures potatoes for ditto	420	18	1	1	0			
	Onions for ditto - -	20	1	0	1	8			
64	Gallons ſweet milk -	512	2¾	0	14	8			
58½	Gallons butter ditto -	468	1⅓	0	6	6			
	Ale and beer - -	142½	1	0	11	10½			
		2466½					8	8	9½
	Oatmeal - - -	118	2½	1	4	7			
25	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	650	—	2	10	0			
	Beef, 566 lbs. paupers—beef, 27 lbs. governor, &c. -	593	3	7	8	3			
16	Meaſures turnips - -	384	12	0	16	0			
49¼	Gallons ſweet milk - -	394	2¾	0	11	3			
70¼	Gallons butter ditto -	562	1⅓	0	7	10			
	Ale and beer - -	142½	1	0	11	10½			
		2843½					13	9	9½
	Oatmeal - - -	94	2½	0	19	7			
25	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	650	—	2	10	0			
	Beef, 101 lbs. for ſcouſe—beef, 57½ lbs. governor, ſick, &c. - -	158½	3	1	19	7½			
14	Meaſures potatoes for ditto	420	18	1	1	0			
	Onions for ditto - -	20	1	0	1	8			
66	Gallons ſweet milk -	528	2¾	0	15	1½			
69	Gallons butter ditto -	552	1⅓	0	7	8			
	Ale and beer - -	142½	1	0	11	10½			
		2565					8	6	6½
				Carried over -	£	51	1	3¼

				Brought over -	£	51	11	3¾
		lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
	Oatmeal - -	169	2½	1	13	4		
46	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	1196	—	4	12	0		
	Beef, 43 lbs. governor, ſick, &c.—beef, 24 lbs. common	67	3	0	16	9		
	Molaſſes for pottage for dinner and ſupper - -	38	3½	0	11	1		
48½	Gallons ſweet milk -	388	2¾	0	11	1½		
93¼	Gallons butter ditto -	746	1⅓	0	10	4½		
	Ale and beer - -	142½	1	0	11	10½		
							9 6	6½
		2737½						
	Oatmeal - -	94	2½	0	19	7		
26	Loaves, houſhold bread, at 2s.	676	—	2	12	0		
	Beef, 101 lbs. for ſcouſe—Do. 60 lbs. governor, ſick, &c.	161	3	2	0	3		
	Do. 14 lbs. officers, &c. -	14	3	0	3	6		
14	Meaſures potatoes for ſcouſe	420	18	1	1	0		
	Onions for ditto, and uſed weekly - -	28	1	0	2	4		
	Molaſſes uſed weekly -	60	3½	0	17	6		
	Cheeſe ditto - -	12	3	0	3	0		
	Butter, ſugar, ditto -	—	0	1	5	0		
	Wine and ale for ſick ditto, extra - - -	—	—	1	13	6		
8	Meaſures potatoes, do. do. -	240	18	0	12	0		
107	Gallons ſweet milk -	856	2¾	1	4	6¼		
100	Gallons butter ditto -	800	1⅓	0	11	1½		
	Ale and beer - -	142½	1	0	11	10½		
							13 17	2¼
		3503½					£ 74 15	0½

Beſides the number of Poor in the work-houſe, (amounting at preſent to 982,) 900 families in the pariſh receive a weekly allowance. The number in each family is about 3 perſons; ſo that there are, altogether, 2700 out-penſioners. Their weekly allowances amount to £ 56. 9s. About 180 families of Sick and caſual Poor, receive, on an average, £ 9. or £ 10. a week. 19 militia-men's wives are allowed £ 2. 11s. a week. The pariſh-committee

committee have very judiciouſly adopted a regulation of withholding relief from ſuch Poor as keep dogs. The war has certainly much increaſed the Poor's Rates, as a conſiderable number of the out-poor are the wives or children of pariſhioners, who have entered the navy or army.

Common labourers, in Liverpool, earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Ship-carpenters, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.: and other artificers in proportion.

A Table of Chriſtenings, Burials, and Marriages, from the earlieſt date of Regiſters in LIVERPOOL.

In the Year	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*	*Married.*	In the Year	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*	*Married.*	In the Year	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*	*Married.*	In the Year	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*	*Married.*
1660	3	0	0	1694	126	69	9	1728	359	429	79	1762	1077	1014	375
1661	22	5	0	1695	130	88	10	1729	335	536	91	1763	1057	849	559
1662	30	31	7	1696	120	96	20	1730	397	307	129	1764	1255	1102	472
1663	57	35	11	1697	150	97	23	1731	398	289	149	1765	1241	1169	495
1664	56	35	6	1698	114	80	14	1732	460	406	143	1766	1309	955	516
1665	75	62	15	1699	136	105	36	1733	407	346	132	1767	1305	1175	461
1666	69	37	10	1700	132	124	35	1734	457	347	117	1768	1329	967	465
1667	68	69	6	1701	168	146	47	1735	451	578	122	1769	1349	983	403
1668	53	42	5	1702	208	131	45	1736	472	435	116	1770	1347	1562	433
1669	62	58	2	1703	172	126	52	1737	495	479	131	1771	1470	951	465
1670	67	48	5	1704	224	140	55	1738	464	422	169	1772	1375	1103	497
1671	24	15	2	1705	243	149	73	1739	522	599	132	1773	1397	1109	500
1672	41	11	0	1706	209	147	47	1740	485	608	137	1774	1451	1166	539
1673	82	22	8	1707	201	117	39	1741	478	593	177	1775	1498	1352	572
1674	79	82	0	1708	239	167	52	1742	561	613	183	1776	1541	1113	541
1675	74	65	3	1709	243	209	41	1743	594	569	210	1777	1578	1186	481
1676	79	42	9	1710	258	211	40	1744	658	587	192	1778	1616	1511	474
1677	65	41	1	1711	273	171	71	1745	677	755	215	1779	1648	1489	526
1678	101	60	7	1712	304	169	46	1746	696	753	247	1780	1709	1544	606
1679	89	55	7	1713	304	315	62	1747	742	602	255	1781	1760	1383	607
1680	106	51	3	1714	346	247	57	1748	781	796	308	1782	1766	1687	580
1681	123	109	8	1715	363	304	58	1749	893	778	337	1783	1872	1696	800
1682	99	98	2	1716	334	222	73	1750	972	1075	290	1784	2068	1635	816
1683	82	75	3	1717	392	383	76	1751	923	617	258	1785	2007	1778	767
1684	100	61	5	1718	391	194	73	1752	917	763	319	1786	2143	1772	791
1685	98	131	6	1719	396	204	72	1753	984	936	365	1787	2267	1773	804
1686	140	134	11	1720	410	293	58	1754	907	643	238	1788	2332	1564	822
1687	113	95	5	1721	376	482	62	1755	918	681	277	1789	2366	1662	819
1688	119	91	7	1722	412	242	70	1756	910	878	296	1790	2244	1763	805
1689	171	262	13	1723	367	262	56	1757	936	833	312	1791	2491	2166	854
1690	116	158	10	1724	337	275	88	1758	862	885	346	1792	2606	1767	946
1691	141	92	11	1725	368	410	100	1759	1042	1015	363	1793	2500	1464	846
1692	110	101	12	1726	357	305	91	1760	986	599	408	1794	2527	2009	753
1693	133	134	7	1727	360	367	111	1761	1064	945	391	1795	2251	2394	799

A General Bill of Mortality,

For the Town and Parish of Liverpool.

Comprising an Annual and a Monthly Table of the Births, Burials, and Marriages, as enumerated from the several Registers of the Parish Church of St. Peter, the Parochial Chapel of St Nicholas, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Ann's, St. John's, Trinity, St. James's, and St. Stephen's Churches: including those likewise from the several Chapels of Dissenters, &c.

From the 25th of March 1795, to the 25th of March 1796.

ANNUAL TABLE.	Births.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
At St. Peter's, - - -	156	140	296	171	186	357	229
St. Nicholas's, - -	510	525	1035	127	1 9	286	250
St. George's, - -	7	9	16	2	3	5	8
St. Thomas's - - -	43	26	69	25	26	51	56
St. Paul's, - - - -	34	38	72	82	88	170	55
St. Ann's, - - - -	9	5	14	11	10	21	96
St. John's, - - -	40	31	71	680	565	1245	40
Trinity, - - - - -	21	16	37	11	11	22	31
St. Stephen's, - - -	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
St. Catharine's, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. James's, - - -	86	46	132	72	105	177	33
Baptists, Byrom-street, - -	15	12	27	14	14	28	0
Ditto, Matthew-street, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dissenters, Paradise-street, -	22	11	33	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Benn's Garden, - -	13	19	32	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Toxteth Park, - -	8	6	14	7	9	16	0
Independents, Renshaw-street,	17	14	31	3	5	8	0
Methodists, Mount Pleasant,	22	19	41	0	0	0	0
Scotch Kirk, Oldham-street,	22	32	54	0	0	0	0
Roman Chapel, Lumber-street,	77	89	166	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Sir Thos. buildings,	13	20	33	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Seel-street, - - -	33	30	63	0	0	0	0
Quakers' meeting, Hunter-str.	6	1	7	4	4	8	1
Total	1159	1092	2251	1209	1185	2394	799

MONTHLY TABLE.	Births.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
March	24	25	49	14	29	43	13
April	107	104	211	83	88	171	69
May	94	108	202	111	107	218	68
June	107	80	187	92	68	100	54
July	89	90	179	72	69	141	58
Aug.	107	105	212	98	63	161	61
Sept.	97	87	184	110	102	212	69
Oct.	88	90	178	116	123	239	80
Nov.	109	81	190	120	133	253	72
Dec.	94	63	157	128	140	274	87
Jan.	97	110	207	106	112	218	69
Feb.	84	90	174	93	82	175	71
March	62	59	121	66	63	129	28
Total	1159	1092	2251	1209	1185	2394	799

Decreased in Births, 276.
Increased in Burials, 385.
Increased in Marriages, 46.

Of the Number of Burials, in the above List, there have died

Under 2 Years	1074	Between 30 and 40	137	Between 80 and 90	37
Between 2 and 5	384	40 and 50	122	90 and 100	3
5 and 10	134	50 and 60	111	Above 100	1
10 and 20	88	60 and 70	108		
20 and 30	117	70 and 80	78	Total	2394

Table

Table of the Shipping employed in the Foreign Trade of Liverpool[1].

Years.	British ships.	Tons.	Foreign ships.	Tons.	Total of shipping.	Total of Tonnage.
1709	——	13238	——	277	354	13515
1716	——	17118	——	977	389	18095
1723	——	17810	——	796	414	18606
1730	——	17834	——	730	426	18564
1737	——	17230	——	2691	418	19921
1744	——	19336	——	3068	414	22404
1751	555	30181	20	2521	575	32702
1758	621	37382	59	6786	680	44168
1763	637	53418	85	8972	722	62390
1772	938	74950	70	9842	1008	84792
1779	825	60969	142	18501	967	79470
3 yrs. av. ending with 1786	4070	125944	435	25403	4505	151347
3 yrs. av. ending with 1792	6058	218561	670	41819	6728	260380

There belonged to the Port of Liverpool,

in the year	1565	12 barks of	223 tons
in —— —	1709	84 ships of	5789
in — —	1792	584 ships of	92098

The following table was, obligingly, furnished by the Treasurer and Governor of the work-house. It exhibits the Poor's Rate, annual collection, the produce of cotton weft to the work-house, the disbursements of the overseers to out-poor, and the house disbursements, during the last twenty-nine years.

[1] I am indebted for this table, (which is constructed on the average of the inward and outward shipping,) to Mr. Chalmers's Estimate, Dedication, p. xi.;—to Dr. Aikin's Description of Manchester, p. 365;—and to Enfield's Liverpool, p. 67. I must, however, remark, that the three accounts do not perfectly agree with each other.

Years.	Rate in the Pound.		Money collected.			Cotton Weft, &c.			Overſeers.			Houſe Diſburſements.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1767	—	—	2703	10	8	171	1	3	425	1	1	1968	6	2
1768	—	—	2867	3	0½	180	16	6	385	0	11	2655	12	0
1769	—	—	3431	0	0½	189	14	6	349	10	0	3565	19	6½
1770	3	2	6400	9	4¾	95	17	6	480	1	1	3256	9	4
1771	3	2	5877	10	1¼	285	10	8	363	9	0	2723	17	8¾
1772	3	2	6682	4	1½	172	12	0	460	11	1	2980	18	8¼
1773	3	2	6819	9	6	182	16	0	572	18	3	3469	4	4½
1774	3	2	6942	16	2½	338	1	5	410	18	7	3851	10	3
1775	3	10	8317	4	11	252	2	8	428	10	3	3514	18	0½
1776	—	—	8312	1	8½	213	11	5	495	12	11	3532	2	5½
1777	3	2	9130	1	2	274	17	3½	457	15	1	4378	18	4
1778	3	2	8653	10	4½	240	0	7	289	19	2	4489	15	5½
1779	3	2	8500	16	8½	394	0	7	339	4	0	4749	5	1½
1780	3	4	7957	17	5	579	13	7	411	5	0	4801	5	10
1781	3	8	8428	11	2	283	16	10	433	11	6	4499	13	3
1782	3	8	8374	15	2½	642	9	1	932	7	4	6841	9	0
1783	2	0	9256	6	10	451	12	1	744	7	1	7117	7	1
1784	2	0	9535	7	10	410	9	11	748	7	10	7653	1	3
1785	2	0	8692	5	7	516	5	6	812	3	3	7471	17	2
1786	—	—	10631	7	5	508	9	0	952	1	4	7041	9	3
1787	2	5	7316	14	11	495	17	6	1325	6	9	7408	9	4
1788	2	5	[1]473	0	0	271	16	0	2187	13	0	8528	14	3
1789	2	6	[1]865	9	2	449	9	0	2927	13	0	8800	19	8
1790	3	0	5612	9	7	274	3	0	3416	18	6	10127	14	0
1791	3	0	8272	2	9	103	5	0	2874	2	0	8304	10	10
1792	3	0	15791	11	10	67	10	4	2877	3	7	5831	4	10¾
1793	3	0	13647	8	8½	—	—	—	3075	9	1	5342	7	2½
1794	2	6	19658	17	2½	564	15	6	4010	1	0	7177	19	5½
1795	2	0	17442	13	1	337	0	5½	4562	19	9	5841	1	9

Ending March 25th 1795.

[1] The ſmallneſs of the collections mentioned for theſe two years was occaſioned by the want of a confidential treaſurer, and by the orders of the then managers to pay the money into a bank, from whence it was again drawn as the wants of the pariſh required; what thoſe collections were, there are no means of aſcertaining, but it is ſuppoſed they were not leſs than uſual in ſuch rates of aſſeſſment. The ſyſtem, however, adopted by theſe Magiſtrates, was, luckily for the pariſh, given up; for, in the 2 or 3 years that it prevailed, a debt was contracted to the amount of near £ 12,000.; of which between 3000 and 4000l. ſtill remain unpaid.

From

From the following account, (which is printed in the Report concerning the Slave Trade,) it appears that the inland navigation to and from Liverpool has kept pace with it's foreign trade.

On the Lancaſhire end of the Leeds canal, there are employed, between Liverpool and Wigan, 89 boats, of 35 to 40 tons burthen each; which brought to Liverpool, in the years

		1786,	1787,	1788,
Coals	tons	91249	98248	109202
Flags, ſlates, and mill-ſtones	tons	3944	2561	3613
Merchandize	tons	347	393	405
Oak timber	feet	17403	17986	13589
Took back Merchandize	tons	3836	4610	4257
Lime-ſtone, and bricks	tons	2245	2064	1429
Lime, and manure	tons	10213	11129	12224
Pine timber	feet	160766	193706	153006
Between Liverpool and the river Douglas, 36 boats brought Coals	tons	16724	22592	20706
Lime-ſtone	tons	4589	6164	5921

The tonnage of the boats on the Sankey Canal, between Liverpool, Northwich, and Warrington, amounted to tons 74289 98356 115828

Between Liverpool on the river Merſey, and Northwich and Winsford on the Weaver, 110 veſſels are employed, in carrying timber, ſalt, coals, and other commodities, to the amount of 164,000 tons annually.

Between Liverpool and Mancheſter, on the old navigation, are employed 25 boats of 55 tons each: they generally make 3 trips every two ſpring tides; or, upon an average, allowing for delays from bad weather, 36 trips each in a year[1].

On the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which communicates with the Staffordſhire canal, 42 boats, of 50 tons each, are employed. They make 3 trips to Liverpool every 14 days.

[1] Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter, p. 370.

December, 1795.

MAN-

MANCHESTER.

IN the great manufacturing town of Mancheſter, the preſervation of parochial records has been almoſt wholly neglected; and, of courſe, very little correct information, relative to the Poor, can be obtained. The following is the ſubſtance of various accounts from the pariſh officers, who ſeemed to be very willing to make every communication in their power. It ſhould, however, be remarked, that Mancheſter is much divided into parties reſpecting the adminiſtration of parochial concerns; and that ſtrong charges of negligence and miſconduct have been made againſt many of the perſons veſted with the management of the Poor. Many pamphlets have been publiſhed on both ſides of the queſtion; but, whether the complaints of the aſſociated Ley-payers[1], or the defence of the pariſh officers, will afford the public much uſeful information, relative to the actual ſtate of the Poor in Mancheſter, or to the excellencies or defects of the ſyſtem there adopted for their maintenance and relief, the little knowledge I have acquired on the ſubject does not enable me to determine.

		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1776 the Expences for the Poor in Mancheſter were -	according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1786,	3322	15	1
1783 the Poor's Rates - -		4741	12	2
1784 the Poor's Rates - -		5462	4	11
1785 the Poor's Rates - -		5721	17	4

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1789 to 1790	The Rate on land, and houſes, at 3s. 8d. in the pound	5476	0	0			
	The Rate, or Ley, as it is here called, on perſonalty	253	16	0			
					5729	16	0
1790 to 1791	The Rate at 5s. in the pound	£7965	17	0			
	Perſonalty	256	14	0			
					8222	11	0
1791 to 1792	The Rate at 5s. in the pound	£8363	1	0			
	Perſonalty - -	268	4	0			
					8631	5	0

[1] A *ley*, or *lay*, in Lancaſhire, ſignifies a tax: ſee p. 90.

		£.	s.	d.
1792 to 1793	The Rate at 5s. in the pound and Perſonalty together - - - -	9191	18	0
1793 to 1794	The Rate at 5s. in the pound and Perſonalty - - - - -	9250	0	0

The aſſeſſments have been made upon a very ancient valuation, perhaps of 60 years ſtanding; in ſome inſtances houſes were rated at a third, and in others at a fourth of the real rent: however in 1794 a new regulation took place, and it was found that a 3s. Rate upon houſes and land at ½ rental produced - - - - £ 10,931 0 9

Perſonalty, (not including ſtock in trade,) - - 728 17 0

£ 11,659 17 9

A ſecond Rate of 3s. was levied between Eaſter 1794 and Eaſter 1795, but a great proportion of each Rate ſtill remains uncollected. In the latter Rate, the perſonalty was not attempted to be collected. The preſent annual expenditure on the Poor may therefore be ſtated at near £ 20,000.

The Poor of Mancheſter are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly at home. 319 perſons, principally old women and children, are at preſent in the houſe.

		Average Number in the Houſe.	Their Earnings. £.	s.	d.
From Eaſter 1791	to Eaſter 1792	200	224	12	2½
Eaſter 1792	to Eaſter 1793	250	204	18	9
Eaſter 1793	to Feb. 1794	400	99	7	7

The Poor within are principally employed in winding yarn: particulars of their work and diet are not eaſily attainable at preſent, as a malignant fever now rages with great violence in the houſe, and renders it unſafe to enter it. A detached houſe or apartment is much wanted for perſons infected with contagious diſorders; and it is ſaid to be in contemplation to build one next year.

The following are the moſt material of the Rules, lately publiſhed, for the government of the houſe.

Rules for the Governor and Matron.

1, No Pauper ſhall be received into the houſe without an order from one of the church-wardens or overſeers.

2, The following books ſhall be accurately kept, according to the forms preſcribed in each:

No. 1. The admiſſion and diſcharge book.
2. A book of receipts and diſburſements.
3. Ditto ditto, abſtracted under various heads.
4. A weekly account of all the proviſion received into the houſe, and from whom received.
5. A liſt of the In-poor, with their ages, &c.
6. A ledger, Dr. and Cr. for the houſe.

3, The relations and friends of Paupers ſhall not be permitted to viſit them without an order as aforeſaid.

4, No Pauper ſhall be placed in the wards without previous careful examination—clean waſhing—and (if the church-wardens and overſeers think neceſſary) new cloathing—the old cloaths to be well-cleanſed and fumigated, and laid by againſt the Pauper's diſcharge (if ſuch diſcharge is probable) to be then exchanged for the houſe cloaths.

5, That for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the houſe, if any perſon ſhall profanely curſe or ſwear, or appear to be in liquor, he ſhall be immediately confined in the ſtocks, by order of the viſiting committee or governor, for any time not exceeding four hours: or if any perſons having permiſſion to go out of the houſe, ſhall not return within the time allowed, or ſhall return drunk or diſorderly, or ſhall be otherwiſe refractory or diſobedient to the reaſonable orders of the governor or matron; or if they ſhall pretend ſickneſs, or make any falſe excuſe in order to avoid working; or if they ſhall wilfully deſtroy or ſpoil any materials or implements; or if they ſhall be guilty of diſhoneſt practices, breach of truſt, lewd, indecent, immoral or diſorderly behaviour, or of any other miſchief or tranſgreſſion repugnant to the peace and well-being of the houſe, they ſhall be admoniſhed or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the diſcretion of the viſiting committee or governor, and the caſe

be reported to the next weekly board, when the offender, upon conviction, ſhall be ſentenced to ſuffer ſuch corporal puniſhment, confinement, taſk-work, diſtinction of dreſs, abatement of diet, or loſs of gratuity, as the board ſhall judge proper, agreeably to the powers veſted in them by the act.

6, The doors of the houſe and court ſhall not be opened before ſix in the morning, nor after eight in the evening, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: From Michaelmas to Lady-day, opened at eight in the morning; ſhut, at ſix in the evening.

7, An accurate liſt of each Pauper in the houſe ſhall be made every quarter; two, or more of the church-wardens and overſeers being preſent.

8, All the beds ſhall be ſheeted once a month, and in proper weather they ſhall be beaten and bruſhed in the open air.

9, The children's heads, hands, cloaths, and beds, ſhall be kept clean: clean linen ſhall be given to each Pauper every Saturday evening, and the foul linen received every Sunday morning. All the Poor ſhall be in bed by nine in the ſummer, and eight in the winter; at which hours, all fires and candles ſhall be put out, except in the ſick-ward.

10, No tea, tobacco, or ſpirituous liquors ſhall be brought into the houſe, without an order from the ſurgeon, or weekly board.

11, Immediate notice of ſickneſs ſhall be given to the ſurgeon, and his directions reſpecting the diet of the ſick ſhall be ſtrictly followed.

12, The men poor ſhall be ſhaved, at leaſt, once a week: the children's hair cut, as often as neceſſary.

13, The linen and wearing apparel ſhall be made and mended by the Poor.

14, The coals ſhall be locked up, and the key intruſted to a proper perſon, who ſhall deliver out the ſame as the governor and matron ſhall direct.

15, No perſon filling any ſtation in the houſe ſhall either directly or indirectly take any fee or gratuity from any tradeſman dealing with the townſhip, on pain of diſmiſſion: and any tradeſman offering ſuch fee or gratuity, ſhall be diſqualified from ſerving the houſe in future. This rule ſhall be advertiſed twice every year, the firſt week in January, and firſt week in July, in the Mancheſter papers; as alſo a caution to the keepers of lodging-houſes, not to take in and harbour ſingle pregnant women who do not belong to the town; and offering a reward to any

perſon giving information where ſuch women are harboured and concealed.

16, The men and boys ſhall not enter the women's or girls' apartments: nor *vice verſa*.

17, The governor, or matron, ſhall not on any occaſion be abſent at the ſame time, or go out of town without leave from the weekly board; neither ſhall they, or any other officer or officers in the poor-houſe, encourage any perſon or perſons to come or remain there, but on the buſineſs of the townſhip.

18, The quantity of proviſions ſhall be allotted according to the bill of fare agreed upon from time to time by the weekly board. The Poor ſhall breakfaſt, dine, and ſup together in the dining-hall, except ſuch only as are by age and infirmity rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care muſt be taken in ſeparate apartments.

19, The governor and matron ſhall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utenſils and furniture thereof, be kept ſweet, clean and decent: that the dining-hall, tables and ſeats be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the ſeveral wards or dormitories every morning before, or immediately after breakfaſt, when the windows thereof ſhall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and the ſtricteſt cleanlineſs and decency ſhall be obſerved in every part of the houſe.

20, The governor ſhall take care that grace be ſaid before and after meat; read, or cauſe to be read, prayers every morning before breakfaſt, and every evening before ſupper; that every perſon in the houſe, not neceſſarily engaged elſewhere, be required to attend; and that a liſt of abſentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly board.

21, The Poor ſhall be called up by ring of bell, and ſet to ſuch work as their ſeveral abilities will permit, from ſix o'clock in the morning to ſix in the evening, from the firſt of March to the middle of October; and from ſeven in the morning till ſuch hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the firſt of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfaſt, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheleſs they ſhall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from four o'clock;

o'clock; Good Friday; Chriſtmas-day and the two following days, and Monday and Tueſday in Eaſter and Whitſun weeks. That in order to excite the Poor to induſtry, ſuch rewards and gratuities ſhall be diſtributed to the induſtrious and ſkilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overſeers ſhall ſeem reaſonable. (*Mancheſter Act*, § 39.)

22, On every Sunday morning and afternoon all the able Poor ſhall attend divine ſervice at the collegiate church, preceded by the governor, and after ſervice ſhall return in the ſame order to the work-houſe.

23, The matron ſhall deliver to the laundreſs an inventory of articles to be waſhed, by which the articles returned from waſhing ſhall be compared, and the account laid before the weekly board.

24, The matron ſhall take care that ſuch girls as are of proper age be, by rotation, employed and inſtructed, as much as may be, in cookery, houſewifery, waſhing, ſcouring, and ſuch other work as may beſt qualify them for ſervice.

25, An inventory and appraiſement of all the fixtures, furniture, and working implements, ſhall be laid before the weekly board once in each year, by the governor; in which ſhall be particularly ſpecified ſuch new furniture and implements as have been purchaſed within the year. And a clear ſtate of the year's account ſhall be then made out by him.

26, The governor and matron ſhall ſee that all the ſervants, and perſons employed in the houſe, perform their duty in their reſpective departments; and that theſe laws, rules and ordinances be carried into full effect.

The chaplain of the houſe ſhall read prayers, and preach a ſermon to the Poor at the time appointed by the weekly board; adminiſter the ſacrament, once a quarter; catechiſe the children and others, once a week; viſit the ſick; ſuperintend the ſchoolmaſters, and perform the other duties of his function.

An apothecary ſhall be annually appointed, who ſhall, by himſelf, or his approved deputy, duly attend and adminiſter proper medicines to ſuch ſick Poor within the houſe as may be put under his care: he ſhall remark what nurſes are wanted, and note their conduct; and ſhall make a weekly report to the board of their names and caſes, in a book provided for that purpoſe.

As the perſonal comfort of the Poor, the inſtruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the œconomical management of the houſe, depend much upon a conſtant and vigilant inſpection into its interior concerns, there ſhall be always two or more overſeers appointed by written notice from the weekly board, as a viſiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be ſucceeded by others in rotation; but that no new overſeer may, from want of experience, be at a loſs how to execute the office of viſitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be aſſociated with the remaining viſitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week enſuing. The viſiting committee are daily, or as often as poſſible, to attend the houſe, to ſee that the Poor, particularly the ſick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurſes; that all infectious perſons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the ſchoolmaſters and miſtreſſes do their duty; that the working Poor be diligent in their reſpective employments; that the houſe be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories be kept open in the day-time, and the doors of thoſe rooms be locked. That they compare the flour ſent in with the ſamples; examine the bread, beer, and other proviſions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter in a book kept for that purpoſe, whatever obſervations ſtrike them as material.

One or more ſchoolmaſters and miſtreſſes ſhall be appointed, who ſhall keep the children in good order, and inſtruct them in reading and other uſeful branches; ſuch as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the houſe, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and ſuch as are ſo employed, at thoſe hours when they can be beſt ſpared from their work.

I. The overlooker ſhall keep the following books for the inſpection of the weekly board:
   1. A liſt of the perſons employed in the different branches.
   2. A weekly account of goods manufactured.
   3. Ditto of the amount of the labour.
   4. The winder's, warper's, and weaver's account.

II. Shall obſerve the 5th rule, the 17th, the 21ſt, and the 26th.

III. No goods manufactured or unmanufactured ſhall be bought or ſold, without

without the conſent of two or more church-wardens, or aſſiſtant overſeers.

IV. An inventory of all working implements, wrought and unwrought goods, ſhall be made out once a year by the overlooker, and alſo a clear ſtate of the year's accounts.

An overſeer, to be appointed by the weekly board, ſhall attend one or more days in every week, to keep the accounts of the cloathing, and of the manufactory; which accounts ſhall be laid before the weekly board, from the books provided for that purpoſe.

Rules for the Poor in the Houſe.

1, That they obey the governor and matron in all their reaſonable commands.

2, That they demean themſelves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanlineſs.

3, That they never drink to exceſs.

4, That they be diligent at their work.

5, That they work from ſix o'clock in the morning till ſix at night, in ſummer; and from ſeven o'clock in the morning till ſuch hours in the evening as the directors ſhall appoint, in the winter; except Saturday afternoons, from four o'clock; and on Good-Friday, Chriſtmas-day, and the two days following; and Monday and Tueſday in the Eaſter and Whitſun weeks, which are to be regarded as holidays.

6, That they do not pretend ſickneſs, or other excuſes, to avoid their work.

7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the beſt of their abilities: ſuch rewards and gratuities ſhall be diſtributed to the induſtrious and ſkilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overſeers ſhall ſeem reaſonable. (*Mancheſter Act*, § 39.)

8, That they regularly attend divine ſervice on Sundays, and prayers before breakfaſt and ſupper every day.

9, That they go to breakfaſt, to dinner, and to ſupper, in the dining-hall, when ſummoned by ring of bell.

10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfaſt, and an hour at dinner.

11, That

11, That no ſtrong or ſpirituous liquors be allowed in the houſe, except by order of the phyſicians or apothecary.

12, That they do not curſe, nor ſwear, nor lie.

13, That they do not ſteal, ſell their proviſions, or ſell or pawn their cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of truſt.

14, That they never go out during working hours, nor at any other time, without leave.

15, That when permitted to go out, they do not ſtay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever ſhall offend againſt the above rules, will be puniſhed, either by confinement in the ſtocks, or in the dungeon, or elſewhere; or by diſtinction of dreſs, by abatement of diet, loſs of gratuity, or by ſuch corporal or other puniſhment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly board of overſeers, according to the powers veſted in them by the Act of Parliament.

Theſe rules ſhall be read to the Poor in the houſe, by the governor, on the firſt Monday in every month.

Mancheſter is divided into 14 diſtricts, in each of which there are from one to four overſeers; whoſe buſineſs is to diſtribute immediate relief to ſuch perſons as require it; to collect information relative to ſingle women in a ſtate of pregnancy; to viſit the Poor frequently, and report the ſtate of them to the weekly board, held at the poor-houſe. A full account of the number of out-poor, in all the diſtricts, could not be obtained; but ſome general idea of their number may be formed from a printed ſtatement of the overſeers of the third diſtrict, which is one of the moſt populous. From thence it appears, that the number of perſons in the various families relieved, between 14th May and 1ſt October 1795, was 957; and that the ſum diſtributed amongſt them amounted to £565. 9s. 3d. Three-fourths of the perſons in the liſt are females. The weekly allowances to each are not ſtated; but in the printed rules, drawn up by the church-wardens and overſeers in May 1794, it is obſerved, as a ſort of general direction to the diſtrict overſeers, that in the moſt extreme caſes of ſickneſs, and however numerous the family may be, the relief had not, for any one family, exceeded ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a week, and a ſmaller ſum in proportion to the family. From the information of Mr.

Edgley, the general overſeer, it appears, that 1s. 6d. a week is the uſual out-pay to a grown perſon, and 1s. a week to a child. Except in caſes of ſickneſs, which demand immediate relief, the diſtrict overſeers furniſh ſuch claimants, as they think proper objects, with an order upon Mr. Edgley. He pays moſt of the out-poor, and ſays that the number of families receiving a weekly allowance is about 1190, and that the weekly diſburſements, on their account, amount to about £150. About 150 of theſe families, however, belong to other pariſhes, for which Mancheſter is reimburſed, as well as for ſeveral militia families, 68 of which here receive parochial aid.

The ſtagnation of buſineſs, ſince the war, has induced many thouſand manufacturers to enter his Majeſty's ſervice: this, in a great meaſure, accounts for the late increaſe in the Poor's Rates, and the exceſſive number of neceſſitous females, who have no longer their huſbands here to maintain them.

The preſent treaſurer, who has not been many months in office, has formed the following eſtimate of the probable future expenditure for the Poor:

	Weekly Expence. £.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Baſtardy and orphans	25	0	0			
Regular and caſual Poor	145	0	0			
Removals	6	0	0			
				176	0	0
Work-houſe Expences.						
Butcher's meat	10	0	0			
Potatoes and ſalt	3	0	0			
Malt	3	0	0			
Flour, meal, butter, and cheeſe	25	0	0			
Milk	6	0	0			
Soap and candles	1	6	0			
Coals	3	4	0			
Groceries	3	10	0			
				55	0	0
Total weekly expence				£231	0	0

According to this calculation, the annual expenditure will amount to £12,012. excluſive of cloaths for the Poor in the work-houſe, repairs, &c. Theſe articles have not been calculated, as the treaſurer is not yet in poſ-

ſeſſion

ſeſſion of ſufficient data to enable him to form an eſtimate with any degree of accuracy.

Excluſive of the above charges, the following annual expences are defrayed from the Poor's Rate: they chiefly regard the intereſt of a conſiderable debt, which has been incurred by the townſhip, upon mortgage, and by way of annuity.

	£.	s.	d.
Annuity - -	513	6	8
Mortgage - -	120	0	0
Salaries - -	353	0	0
Chief rent - -	100	0	0
Inſurance - - -	11	5	0
	£1097	11	8

The following particulars, copied from a printed account of the expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Eaſter 1785, appear to merit inſertion, as the account is ſeldom to be met with, and affords ſome inſight into the general management of the Poor:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By late church-warden's balance of accounts -				500	19	2½
William Beynon's diſburſements.						
Caſh for weekly relief - - -	664	12	9			
Caſual payments - - -	163	8	2			
Rents - - -	229	12	6			
Extra-payments - - -	115	5	3			
Apprentices - - -	6	10	0			
Cloathing - - - -	4	10	4			
Law charges - - -	24	9	5			
Burials - - -	16	13	11			
Salary - - - -	45	0	0			
				1270	2	4
Thomas Bradbury's diſburſements.						
Weekly relief - - -	751	3	0			
Caſual payments - - -	145	4	3			
Rents - - - -	227	8	2			
Extra payments - - -	75	10	8½			
Law charges - - -	20	10	0			
Burials - - - -	14	1	6			
Salary - - - - -	45	0	0			
				1278	17	7½
Carried over -				£3049	19	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	3049	19	2
Nurſing orphan children - - -	320	15	7
Nurſing baſtard children - - -	576	6	11
Flour and meal - - - -	297	0	0
Butcher's meat - - - -	173	5	0½
Governeſs; work-houſe bills - -	495	6	8½
Do. ſalary - - - -	36	1	0
Thomas Harper - - - -	5	0	0
Apothecary - - - -	54	12	0
Attorney's notes - - - -	92	6	4
Linen, woollen, hats, ſhoes, and leather -	355	4	8
Malter - - - -	23	14	0
Stationary, including 1784 - -	16	9	8
Brick, ſand, and lime - - -	7	5	2
Bricklayer - - - -	5	11	5
Pump - - - - -	1	3	4
Porterage - - - -	0	4	6
Releaſing James Samuel from gaol -	1	4	0
Inſurance - - - - -	0	17	6
Conſtable's diſburſements - - -	594	8	3
Widows - - - - -	5	0	0
Coffins - - - - - -	59	2	0
Ironmonger - - - -	11	9	0
Glazier - - - -	2	0	0
Fanny Worthington and ſureties - -	5	15	6
Infirmary - - - -	10	10	0
Coals - - - - -	44	17	0
Balance for next church-warden - -	462	12	6½
	£6708	1	3½

From the liſt of regular out-poor inſerted in the above account, it appears that 530 families received, in weekly relief, in 1785, £1415. 15s. 9d.

The following ſtatement of expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Eaſter 1793, is taken from the Report of the aſſociated Ley-Payers in Mancheſter, publiſhed laſt year[1]:

By caſh paid at the work-houſe; viz.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For ſhoes	240	15	0			
Meal and flour	228	0	6			
Milk	148	11	10			
Tea and groceries	90	11	9			
Butcher's meat	367	4	1			
Coals	169	9	0			
Butter	27	0	6			
Cheeſe	26	12	0			
Snuff and tobacco	39	10	6			
Stockings	12	1	0			
Candles and ſoap	49	19	6			
Huckſter	193	5	0			
Malt	49	6	6			
Potatoes	13	5	0			
Drugs	12	13	0			
Cloth	105	15	7			
Leather	9	11	0			
Warps	38	19	0			
Yarn	1	1	0			
Weft	23	4	11			
Inſurance	3	15	0			
Apothecary's ſalary	25	0	0			
Mr. Taylor's do. governor	48	8	0			
Sundries	201	12	6½			
				2125	12	2½
By caſh paid on baſtardy account				973	13	0
Do. orphans				692	17	6
Do. conſtables				1080	4	5½
Do. S. Edgley, for caſual and regular Poor, &c.; his ſalary, law charges, &c.				2275	18	7
Do. ſubſcription to Infirmary				31	10	0
Do. do. Lying-in-Hoſpital				5	5	0
Do. bills for coffins				61	13	6
Do. Jones, Barker, and Co. commiſſion and intereſt				95	10	6
Daniels				27	15	5
Do. ſundries, loſs on light gold, premium on bills, rents, &c.				57	5	4
Do. Mr. Hallows on ſalary account				85	10	0
Do. Mr. Wharmby, 1 year's ſalary (the collector)				70	0	0
Do. from Mr. Unite, charged in D. Locke's balance				17	0	0
				£7599	15	6

[1] P. v. vi.

[2] The following are the particulars of Mr. Edgley's general account, but do not ſtrictly agree with the above ſtatement:

	£.	s.	d.
By caſh paid weekly for regular Poor	1373	12	8
By do. caſual payments	490	13	10
By do. extraordinary payments	277	4	4½
By apprentice bonds	7	10	0
By dues	16	12	0
By law payments	112	7	0
By a year's ſalary	100	0	0
	£2377	19	10½

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that every branch of buſineſs connected with the cotton manufacture, of which Mancheſter is the centre, is carried on either in the town, or in the neighbourhood. The increaſe of population, in conſequence of the great extenſion of trade and manufacture, may, in ſome degree, be eſtimated from the following table of births, burials, and marriages, from the year 1580 to the preſent period:

Bill of Mortality for Mancheſter.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.		Marriages.	Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1580	206	158		50	1772	1127	904	427
1590	201	264		25	1773	1168	923	383
1600	210	141		72	1774	1245	958	422
1605	175	1078	Plague Year.	61	1775	1359	835	473
1610	275	172		63	1776	1241	1220	494
1620	297	284		96	1777	1513	864	577
1630	310	195		71	1778	1449	975	484
1640	303	297		86	1779	1464	1288	448
1645	143	1212	Plague Year.	67	1780	1566	993	456
1650	144	182		35	1781	1591	1370	495
1660	162	135		37	1782	1678	984	567
1670	188	149		176	1783	1615	1496	682
1680	185	264		66	1784	1958	1175	843
1690	173	183		64	1785	1942	1734	893
1700	231	229		133	1786	2319	1282	872
1710	211	235		128	1787	2256	1761	903
1720	290	273		148	1788	2391	1637	968
1730	305	548		210	1789	2487	1788	920
1740	552	700		194	1790	2756	1940	1120
1750	740	902		279	1791	2960	2286	1302
1760	793	818		380	1792	2660	1605	1657
1770	1050	988		429	1793	2579	1491	1234
1771	1169	993		429	1794	2041	1241	1066[1]

[1] Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter, 584.

An enumeration of the inhabitants in the town, (which comprehends part of Mancheſter and Salford townſhips,) was made in 1773, and produced the following reſults[1]:

	Manchester.	Salford.	Total.
Inhabited houſes	3402	866	4268
Families	5317	1099	6416
Males	10548	2248	12796
Females	11933	2517	14450
Of both ſexes	22481	4765	27246

Perſons to a houſe, $6\frac{1}{3}$: to a family, $4\frac{1}{4}$.

At Chriſtmas 1788, there were in the townſhip of Mancheſter, (a ſmall part of which is detached from the town,) 5916 houſes, 8570 families, and 42821 perſons; in the townſhip of Salford, about 1260 houſes. The whole number of perſons, therefore, at that period, in the town of Mancheſter, might be eſtimated at near 50000; a very rapid increaſe of numbers in 15 years. A ſtill more aſtoniſhing increaſe took place in the following years, which, though it cannot be accurately aſcertained, I ſhall endeavour to compute from the foregoing bill of mortality; in which, however, it is probable that many baptiſms and burials of Diſſenters are omitted.

The number of births in Mancheſter, in 1773, is to the number of inhabitants as 1 to $19\frac{1}{4}$; and the number of burials to the number of inhabitants as 1 to $24\frac{1}{3}$: if we therefore multiply 2960, the number of births in 1791, by $19\frac{1}{4}$, the population of Mancheſter, (excluſive of Salford,) will be found to have increaſed to 56980 perſons; and to 55626, if 2286, the number of burials in 1791, be multiplied by $24\frac{1}{3}$ the proportion of burials in 1773.

The number of inhabitants in Salford[2] may be eſtimated at 10000 and

[1] Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter, 156.

[2] The Baptiſms in Salford in

	were	Burials	Marriages
1775	138	193	108
1780	173	250	108
1785	240	350	249
1791	375	517	276
1794	415	600	157

upwards;

upwards; ſo that, upon the whole, it ſeems probable that the population of Mancheſter, 3 years ago, exceeded that of Liverpool; but ſince the commencement of the war, it has conſiderably decreaſed. Before the year 1793, it is ſuppoſed that 20000 perſons were employed in preparing warp and weft cotton.

In Mancheſter, 3879 houſes pay the window-tax; and in Salford, 693: total 4572. The number exempted in the two towns cannot be aſcertained.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 3½d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8d.; freſh butter, 1s.; ſalt butter, from 8d. to 10d.; wheat flour, 3s. 3d. for 12 lb.; oatmeal flour, 1s. 11d. for 10lb.; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb.; ſkim milk, 1½d. the quart; new milk, 3d. the quart; coals, 6d. to 7d. the cwt: houſe-rent is high here; 2 ſmall rooms let from £ 4. to £ 6. a year.

Wages vary much in the different branches of manufacture; and even in the ſame employment, according to the ſkill and induſtry of the workmen. From the accounts of well-informed perſons, I think the average weekly earnings of manufacturing labourers in Mancheſter, may be ſtated at about 16s.; but it is to be obſerved, that they rarely work on Mondays, and that many of them keep holiday, two or three days in the week. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that at preſent, conſtant and regular employment cannot be procured by all who are inclined to work. The town would have ſuffered much more ſeverely than it has done, by the ſtagnation of buſineſs, had not the Navy and Army carried off thoſe ſuperfluous labourers, who, had they remained in Mancheſter without employment, muſt have ultimately fallen on the pariſh, and greatly increaſed the heavy burthens already ſuſtained by the maintenance of their families.

Women and children are employed in winding cotton, reeling, ending and mending, cutting fuſtian, picking cotton, managing the ſpinning jennies, &c. Women earn from 6s. to 12s. a week: their clear weekly earnings may be ſtated at 8s. Children, of 7 or 8 years old, can earn 2s. a week; of 9 or 10 years, 4s. a week; printers of cotton, from £ 1. 1s. to £ 2. a week; common labourers, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter, is about £ 4. an acre: the land-tax, in the townſhip, amounts to £ 877. which is about 1½d. in the pound on the net rental.

There are 238 ale-houſes in the townſhip of Mancheſter: in the year 1787, there were 177: they may be conſidered as few, in compariſon with the number of public-houſes in Liverpool.

There are about 12 places of worſhip for different ſects of Diſſenters, conſiſting of Preſbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodiſts, Quakers, Calviniſts, and a congregation called the New Jeruſalem.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a dyer; an intelligent, honeſt man; who, in the account he gave of himſelf, ſeemed deſirous of communicating the truth.

He is 65 years of age, receives 13s. a week, ſtanding wages, beſides being allowed a houſe, and firing. His wife, beſides taking care of the houſe, winds cotton, and earns about 3s. 6d. a week. Their whole annual earnings are £ 42. 18s.

	£.	s.	d.
Their expences are: Bread, 3s. 6d. a week, annually	9	2	0
Butcher's meat, 2s. 3d. a week - - -	5	17	0
Beer, about 6d. a week - - -	1	6	0
Cheeſe, 8d. a week - - - -	1	14	8
Butter, 2s. a week - - - -	5	4	0
Milk, 4d. a week - - - -	0	17	4
Tea and ſugar, 2s. 6d. a week - - -	6	10	0
Potatoes, and other vegetables, 1s. a week -	2	12	0
Soap, candles, and ſalt, annually, about - -	2	12	0
Cloaths, annually, about - - -	4	0	0
Total expences -	£ 39	15	0

The man has no perſon, except his wife, to provide for at home; but has ſeveral children, and grand-children, who, although able to ſupport themſelves, are frequently in want. They often partake of his meals, and ſolicit pecuniary aſſiſtance from him, ſo that he finds it impoſſible to lay up any part of his earnings.

The following is a ſtatement of a labourer's earnings and expences. He is carter to a gentleman in Mancheſter, is 39 years old, has a wife aged 35, and 5 children; viz. a girl of 12 years, another of 9; a boy of 5, another of 3, and another of 5 months old. The 3 youngeſt children cannot earn any thing.

	£.	s.	d.
The man has 12s. a week, conſtant wages - -	31	4	0
The wife earns, by roving cotton, about 6d. a week -	1	6	0
The eldeſt girl nurſes for a neighbour, and earns 2s. 6d. a week	6	10	0
The ſecond girl earns, in the ſame manner, 2s. a week -	5	4	0
Total earnings -	£44	4	0

The annual expences of the family are:

	£.	s.	d.
Houſe-rent, 2s. a week - - - -	5	4	0
Fuel, about 7d. a week - - - -	1	10	4
They have lately begun to uſe oatmeal bread, which coſts 5s. a week - - - - -	13	0	0
Butcher's meat, 1s. 6d. a week - - -	3	18	0
Potatoes, 1s. 6d. a week - - - -	3	18	0
Tea and ſugar, 1s. 3d. a week - - -	3	5	0
Milk, 1s. 2d. a week - - - -	3	0	8
Cheeſe, 1s. 6d. a week - - - -	3	18	0
Butter, 1s. a week - - - - -	2	12	0
Soap, candles, groceries, &c. annually - -	2	10	0
Cloaths, and other caſual expences, are eſtimated annually at	5	0	0
Total expences -	£47	16	0
Total earnings -	44	4	0
Deficiency -	£ 3	12	0

Here appears to be a deficiency of £ 3. 12s.; it muſt, however, be obſerved, that the man occaſionally carries parcels for his maſter, to different parts of the town, where he ſometimes receives a little beer, or ſome other perquiſite: he has alſo now and then a little beer at his maſter's houſe. He has a good character, both for honeſty and ſobriety, and has lived many years with the ſame employer. He has one daughter, 15 years old, out at ſervice: the reſt of his family board at home. He has loſt two children. *December*, 1795.

PRES-

PRESTON.

THE extent of this townſhip is about 4 ſquare miles: the population was taken in 1791, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 6490: it is ſuppoſed that now they amount to 7000. As 7 men were raiſed for the Navy, the number of aſſeſſed houſes may be eſtimated at 476. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are employed in ſpinning, weaving, printing cottons, muſlins, &c. The reſt are chiefly tradeſmen, common mechanics, and labourers. Several perſons of fortune reſide here. The Diſſenters are, a large Roman Catholic congregation, 1 Anabaptiſt ditto, 1 Methodiſt ditto, and 1 Preſbyterian ditto.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4½d. a lb.; mutton, 5d; veal, 4½d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d.; butter, 11d.; new milk, 2d. a quart; beſt flour, 3½ lb. for 1s.; houſhold bread, 4 lb. for 1s.; oatmeal, 240 lb. for 41s.; wheat, 3½ buſhels, Wincheſter meaſure, for 41s.; barley, from 15s. 6d. to 17s. for the ſame quantity; potatoes, 22d. a buſhel; oats, 3s. 6d. a buſhel, Wincheſter meaſure.

A common labourer earns 2s. a day, ſometimes 2s. 6d.; maſons and bricklayers, 3s. a day; carpenters have 15s. or 16s. a week; the wages in the cotton line are as high, at leaſt, as at Bury or Manchester.

There are 63 ale-houſes in this townſhip.

The rent of land is from £ 2. to £ 4. the ſtatute acre. Farms in this neighbourhood are from £ 15. to £ 50. a year; and conſiſt chiefly of graſs land. Tithes are taken partly in kind, and partly by compoſition. The amount of the land-tax is £ 202., and is collected at 2¾d. in the pound: in this townſhip there are 170 acres of common, Cheſhire meaſure[1].

There is a priſon or penitentiary houſe, upon Mr. Howard's plan, for the reform of criminals, at Preſton. Each priſoner has a daily allowance of one pound and a half of bread, a lump of butter, and one halfpenny-worth of potatoes. This allowance may be exchanged for tea and ſugar; but no ſpirituous liquors are permitted.

[1] One Cheſhire acre contains two acres and eighteen perches and a half of the ſtatute meaſure.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1781	142	184	51
1782	149	250	78
1783	170	159	80
1784	139	266	81
1785	168	180	96
1786	206	214	97
1787	204	277	83
1788	220	189	73
1789	202	209	73
1790	197	179	72
1791	209	279	84
1792	224	282	77
1793	243	218	72
1794	223		91

On the ſubject of Poor's Rates, the pariſh officers either could not, or would not, furniſh any ſatisfactory account. They ſay they ſettle their accounts quarterly, and do not preſerve their old books. The few books that were viſible, appeared to be kept in a very confuſed manner. The ſubjoined ſtatements of parochial expenditure, from January 1, 1794, to July 1, 1795, were furniſhed by the veſtry-clerk; and the Poor's Rates of 1793, 1794, and 1795, ſupplied by one of the tax-gatherers. I have added the years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

Statement of Expenditure from January 1, to June 30, 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Occaſional relief	303	5	0
Militia, Preſton	22	9	0
Ditto, ſundry townſhips	33	5	0
Ditto, county	39	16	0
Proviſions	273	3	11
Apparel	1	1	7
Work-ſhop	25	16	8½
Sundries	142	3	5
Coals and wood	16	9	9
Old account	188	18	9
	£ 1046	9	1½

Statement of Expenditure for the use of Poor from July 1, 1794, to January 1, 1795.

No. of Weeks.	Relief.			Militia of Preston.			Militia of sundry townships.			Militia of County.			Provisions.			Apparel.			Work-shop.			Sundries.			Coals and Wood.			Old Account.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
July 4	11	4	3	—	17	—	1	8	0	1	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13	0	2	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	8	3	9	—	17	—	1	8	0	1	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	4	0	—	—	—	63	15	3
18	9	1	3	—	17	—	1	8	0	0	15	0	1	6	11	—	—	—	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	9	3	9	—	19	—	1	6	0	0	15	0	10	15	1	—	—	—	0	13	0½	0	10	1	—	—	—	1	0	10
Aug. 1	8	4	3	—	13	—	0	16	0	1	15	0	31	11	3	—	—	—	0	13	2½	4	10	8	—	—	—	40	4	5
8	9	10	6	—	13	—	0	12	0	1	13	0	11	6	2	—	—	—	0	14	9½	6	3	1	—	—	—	31	13	6
15	9	17	0	—	13	—	1	2	0	1	17	0	10	1	3	—	—	—	0	13	3½	5	12	4	—	—	—	38	19	5
22	8	1	6	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	16	0	5	1	8	—	—	—	0	13	3	0	8	10	—	—	—	14	11	6
29	11	1	0	—	13	—	0	12	0	1	9	0	15	11	11	—	—	—	0	12	9½	0	13	5	—	—	—	34	12	4
Sept. 5	7	19	0	—	13	—	0	16	0	1	16	0	11	12	2	—	—	—	0	19	3½	4	4	0	—	—	—	33	9	2
12	8	3	10	—	13	—	1	2	0	1	11	0	4	9	11	—	—	—	1	16	0	14	12	0	—	—	—	8	1	6
19	9	17	6	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	11	0	8	18	11	—	—	—	1	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	0
26	6	13	6	—	13	—	0	18	0	1	14	0	2	6	8	—	—	—	2	14	7	—	—	—	3	5	0	3	19	0
Oct. 3	8	13	6	—	13	—	0	16	0	1	14	0	12	3	9	—	—	—	1	2	0	2	14	7	0	9	0	—	—	—
10	9	5	0	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	11	0	11	15	3	—	—	—	1	10	11	10	7	3	—	—	—	28	5	5
17	10	3	0	—	13	—	0	7	0	1	9	0	12	13	8	—	—	—	1	13	8	0	18	7½	—	—	—	32	15	9½
24	9	5	0	—	13	—	0	11	0	1	7	0	13	10	0	—	—	—	1	5	0	12	11	6	—	—	—	5	0	0
31	10	12	0	—	13	—	1	6	0	1	7	0	11	15	0	—	—	—	2	6	2	11	8	9	—	—	—	14	13	0
Nov. 7	9	15	6	—	13	—	0	18	0	1	7	0	12	19	6	4	0	0	1	3	6½	7	14	7	—	—	—	5	0	0
14	10	7	6	—	13	—	0	16	0	1	7	0	21	9	9	—	9	2	2	7	0	21	0	4½	—	—	—	14	7	0
21	8	16	0	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	7	5	8	—	—	—	2	3	2	11	18	3	—	—	—	10	0	0
28	8	8	6	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	8	0	0	2	8	0	1	2	6	26	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 5	9	1	6	—	13	—	1	4	0	1	7	0	11	8	6	—	—	—	1	3	9	1	16	8	—	—	—	3	8	0
12	7	3	0	—	13	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	6	8	0	—	—	—	1	17	8	7	18	6	13	4	0	—	—	—
19	9	6	0	—	13	—	0	13	0	1	7	0	13	1	0	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	7	14	6	—	13	—	0	13	0	1	3	0	18	10	6	—	—	—	2	18	8	13	13	3	1	0	0	—	—	—
Suppose the potatoes used in the house be 3 loads per week, then, for 26 weeks, there will be 78 loads, at 5s. per load - - -													19	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£	235	12	1	17	16	0	22	16	0	37	0	0	293	12	6	6	17	2	35	11	6½	178	8	1	17	18	0	386	6	1½

TOTAL.

	£.	s.	d.	
Occasional relief to out-poor	235	12	1	These disbursements for occasional relief to the Poor of Preston, on an average, amount to £9. 14s. 11d. a week.
Militia of Preston - -	17	16	6	
Militia of other townships	22	16	0	
Militia of the county -	37	0	0	
Provisions - -	293	12	6	The number in the house this half-year was 148: the expence of provisions is therefore £11. 5s. 10½d. weekly for the house; or 1s. 6¼d. weekly for each person; annually £3. 19s. 1d.
Apparel - - -	6	17	2	
Work-shop - -	35	11	6½	
Sundries - - -	178	8	1	The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £6. 17s. 2¾d. weekly.
Coals and wood - -	17	18	0	
Old account - -	386	6	1½	
	£1232	17	6	

Statement of Expenditure reſpecting the Work-houſe and Poor of this Town, from January 1, to July 1, 1795.

No. of Weeks.	Relief.			Militia of Preſton.			Militia of ſundry townſhips.			Militia of county.			Proviſions.			Apparel.			Work-ſhop.			Sundries.			Coals and Wood.			Old Account.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 2	8	9	6	0	13	0	1	1	0	2	6	0	6	11	6	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	3	0	—	—	—	102	5	6½
9	9	11	6	0	13	0	0	15	0	1	9	0	2	18	0	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	9	11	—	—	—	67	12	2
16	9	4	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	9	16	8	—	—	—	0	3	10
23	8	5	9	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	—	—	—	8	0	7½	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	11	8	6	0	9	0	—	—	—	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	3	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. 6	9	15	0	0	17	0	1	12	0	2	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4½	23	13	7	1	5	4	5	18	0
13	15	5	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	0	7	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	8	5	7½	0	13	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	36	12	6	—	—	—	1	4	6	3	7	9	1	18	1	12	0	0
27	7	5	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	28	13	5	4	0	6	1	3	8	1	0	0	—	—	—	12	15	0
March 6	8	11	3	0	13	0	0	19	0	1	9	0	20	6	6	1	14	10	1	17	0½	5	8	6	2	14	0	3	16	0
13	8	10	6	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	27	9	2	0	17	11½	1	13	11	28	16	10	—	—	—	2	19	8
20	8	10	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	1	9	0	25	9	3	0	4	11	1	4	4	5	13	4	1	3	6	—	—	—
27	8	1	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	11	16	6½	9	2	3	1	9	9	9	0	5	0	12	0	3	4	8
April 3	8	6	6	0	13	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	16	8	1	—	—	—	1	17	1	7	9	1½	0	5	8	—	—	—
10	8	0	3	0	13	0	0	19	0	1	9	0	9	18	2½	16	17	3	1	18	7	62	17	7½	—	—	—	1	18	1
17	7	2	6	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	15	1	1½	—	—	—	1	8	7	3	17	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	8	14	9	0	12	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	6	8	0	0	4	9	4	0	1½	8	18	6	14	16	10	—	—	—
May 1	9	14	6	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	19	0	1	2	18	0	1	9	11½	3	13	1	1	11	0	—	—	—
8	6	3	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	1	7	0	32	14	3	0	7	0	1	3	8½	15	13	0½	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	11	10	1	0	19	0	1	3	0	1	7	0	10	6	6½	—	—	—	1	3	8	1	6	0	1	5	10	—	—	—
22	8	12	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	12	0	10	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	10	19	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	10	0	20	1	0	0	17	9	0	9	2	20	8	4½	—	—	—	2	16	11¾
June 5	8	10	7½	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	6	0	14	13	2	1	0	11	0	15	8	1	17	3	—	—	—	9	15	0
12	7	2	8½	0	12	0	0	13	6	1	10	0	11	9	8	11	9	6	1	3	0	31	7	1	—	—	—	5	4	0
19	6	3	6½	0	12	0	0	15	6	1	8	0	14	19	9½	2	7	6	0	13	9	0	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	9	13	3	0	12	0	0	11	6	1	8	0	20	15	9	0	12	1½	0	11	11	4	18	5	—	—	—	8	12	3
£	231	15	4	16	7	0	19	15	6	38	1	0	363	13	4½	60	15	10½	35	8	2½	269	8	8½	25	12	3	239	1	2

TOTAL.

	£.	s.	d.	
Relief to out-poor -	231	15	4	} Theſe diſburſements for occaſional relief to the Poor of Preſton, on an average, amount to £9. 10s. 10¼d. a week.
Militia of Preſton -	16	7	0	
Militia of other townſhips	19	15	6	
Militia of the county -	38	1	0	
Proviſions - -	363	13	4½	— The number in the houſe was 154; the expence of proviſions, on an average,
Apparel - -	60	15	10½	is £13. 9s. 9d. a week, for the whole houſe; 9¾d. for the weekly mainte-
Work-ſhop -	35	8	2½	nance of each perſon: yearly, £4. 14s. 3d.; excluſive of ſundries, coals, &c.
Sundries - -	269	8	8½	The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £10. 7s. 3d. a week.
Coals and wood -	25	12	3	
Old account - -	239	1	2	
Total of 26 weeks	£1299	18	5	

Years.	Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.				
1776	894	17	6	Net expences for the Poor.			
1783	1304	13	6	The other ſums denote the groſs amount of money raiſed by aſſeſſment.			From the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786.
1784	935	6	2				
1785	1342	19	8				
					s.	d.	
1793	1692	13	4	at	4	0	in the pound on the nominal rent.
1794	2412	14	11	at	5	6	From the tax-gatherer.
1795	2244	13	4	at	5	0	

Houſes are aſſeſſed at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental; land at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the real rent. About £ 40. each year, may have been uncollected, from houſes being empty.

A new work-houſe was lately erected near the town, on which occaſion the following paper was publiſhed, which it is thought proper to inſert; as it in ſome degree points out the mode of maintaining the Poor hereafter intended to be purſued in the townſhip of Preſton:

"THE motives for the erection and eſtabliſhment of the work-houſe at Preſton, are to train up the children of the Poor to habits of induſtry, religion and virtue, that they may be uſeful members of ſociety; to furniſh employment for the Poor of all ages, and oblige them to earn their own ſupport, ſo far as their ſtrength and ability will admit; to prevent idleneſs, diſſipation and vice; and to provide a comfortable aſylum for the deſerving, whom age, diſeaſe or infirmity, have diſabled from purſuing their various employments.

To effect theſe purpoſes, the following rules and regulations are adopted:

1, That the preſent committee of ſeven act as directors, who ſhall continue in office ſix calendar months, when ſeven others ſhall be propoſed by them, and elected by a majority of the poor tax-payers, who are rated at £15. per annum, at a pariſh meeting to be convened for that purpoſe; and that each committee, ſo to be from time to time elected, ſhall remain in office for ſix calendar months; ſuch half-yearly elections to take place on the firſt Monday in January, and firſt Monday in July, in every year.

2, That

2, That a ſteward or maſter of the work-houſe, and alſo a matron, ſhall be appointed and removable by a majority of the committee for the time being.

3, That William Smith ſhall be appointed clerk, to keep the accounts and enter the proceedings of the committee in the book kept for that purpoſe, and be removable by a majority of the committee for the time being, at a ſpecial meeting to be called for that purpoſe, in caſe of his miſconduct.

4, That two overſeers of the Poor ſhall be yearly appointed, who ſhall lay and collect the rates, and depoſit the amount where the majority of the committee ſhall from time to time determine at a ſpecial meeting.

5, That the overſeers, and alſo the clerk, or, in caſe of ſickneſs or abſence on neceſſary buſineſs, another officer in his place and ſtead, attend each weekly court before the hour of 10 in the forenoon.

6, That they make themſelves acquainted with the ſituations, circumſtances and characters of perſons applying for relief, and report the ſame to the committee.

7, That they do not pay any rents whatſoever, and that they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any Pauper whatſoever, but by the written order of the magiſtrates, or the weekly court.

8, That they do not order or engage to defray the expence of any coffin or other funeral charges, without the written conſent of three of the committee.

9, That they give notice to the weekly court, of all perſons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reſide within the townſhip, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their laſt legal places of ſettlement, within forty days of their ſo coming to reſide therein, according to the directions of the Act.

10, That they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to obtain the earlieſt information of all ſingle women in a ſtate of pregnancy reſident within the townſhip, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.

11, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occaſional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the ſame once a week to the committee at their meeting, in order to their being examined and allowed.

12, That

12, That they inſert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, ſtate of health and reſidence of the Poor relieved by order of the magiſtrates or the committee, as before mentioned.

13, That they deliver all certificates, paſſes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers reſpecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the ſame, in order to their being filed by the clerk.

14, That no Pauper ſhall be removed to the place of his or her ſettlement, or any appeal made againſt any order of removal, without having the caſe firſt conſidered and recommended by the committee at their weekly court.

15, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurſe excepted,) unleſs in caſes of lunacy, ſickneſs, or where their admiſſion into the houſe ſhall be judged improper by the weekly court.

16, That children ſhall not be taken into the houſe before they are two years old, or continued at nurſe, (except in very particular caſes,) after the age of four.

17, That where families are too large to maintain themſelves by their own labour, the mode of relief ſhall be by taking one or more of the children into the houſe, or binding them apprentices, at the diſcretion of the committee.

18, That no Pauper whatſoever be admitted into the houſe without a written order of the magiſtrates or weekly court, or in caſes of emergency the like order from three of the committee.

19, That no cloathing whatſoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in caſes of ſickneſs, when the weekly court, or, if immediately neceſſary, three of the committee may exerciſe a diſcretionary power.

20, That Paupers admitted into the houſe, for temporary relief only, ſhall not be deprived of their houſhold goods or other property.

21, That an apothecary be half-yearly appointed, and removable by a majority of the committee, who ſhall, by himſelf, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and adminiſter proper medicines to ſuch ſick poor, both within and out of the houſe, who may be put under his care by the committee; and that he ſhall make a weekly report to the court of their names and caſes in a book provided for that purpoſe.

22, That

22, That a caution be given twice every year, the firſt week in January and firſt week in July, by advertiſement, that no perſon take in and harbour ſingle women pregnant or not, who do not belong to the townſhip, and offering a reward to any perſon giving information where ſuch women are harboured and concealed.

23, That the ſteward and matron reſide within the houſe. That they both be not abſent on any occaſion at the ſame time; and that neither of them be out later than eight o'clock at night, without written leave from three or more of the committee."

A debt of £ 2200. ſtill remains, in conſequence of the erection of this houſe; beſides which, the pariſh owes ſeveral bills, amounting, in the whole, to near £ 1000. The eſtimate of the weekly expences of proviſions for a Pauper in the houſe, which was furniſhed by the veſtry-clerk, does not comprehend the whole charge of each perſon: beſides proviſions, the articles of apparel, ſundries, work-ſhop, coals and wood, as far as they relate to the work-houſe, and the expence of the building, ſhould be taken into the account.

Suppoſing the whole expence of erecting the work-houſe was £ 2200. the intereſt may be fairly reckoned at 6 per cent, and will amount in the half-year between

	£.	s.	d.
January and July 1795, to - -	33	0	0
Proviſions - - - -	363	13	4½
Apparel - - - -	60	15	10½
Work-ſhop - - - -	35	8	2½
Sundries, (if they all relate to the work-houſe,)	269	8	8½
Coals and wood - - -	25	12	3
	£787	18	5

This ſum is £ 30. 6s. 1d. a week, on an average, for the houſe, which amounts to 3s. 11¼d. a week, or £ 10. 4s. 8d. a year, for every individual in the work-houſe, (ſuppoſing there are 154,) as ſtated in the account ending July 1795.

The

The number of Poor in the work-houſe, a few weeks ago, was as follows:

Men	26
Women	39
Boys	47
Girls	40
Total -	150

At preſent there are 158 or 159 in the houſe. The number of out-poor at preſent is 70; they coſt about £ 10. a week.

The work-houſe is built on a tolerable plan, but wants apartments for the ſick. There are 4 or 5 beds in a room: the bed-ſteads are made of iron, and the beds are ſtuffed with chaff: white-waſhing and other means of keeping the houſe clean, ſeem rather neglected. It is ſaid that about 15 die in a year in the houſe. About 20 acres of land were incloſed from the common, for the uſe of the houſe, for keeping cows, horſes, and pigs; raiſing potatoes, &c.: this plot of ground is much improved by cultivation. Nothing is manufactured for the uſe of the houſe. The boys and girls are employed in weaving callicoes, till they are able to earn their living elſewhere. Old women wind cotton; a few, who can work, are employed in huſbandry, gardening, and other occupations: no account of their earnings could be obtained.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth and bread.	Beef, bread, vegetables, and beer.	Bread, broth, and bread.
Monday,	Haſty-pudding and beer, or milk.	Beef haſhed with onions, &c.	Beer or milk-pottage.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

The following is an extract from a printed account of the laſt year's expenditure, of the Friendly Societies in Preſton: they have an annual feſtival every Whit-Monday, and parade through the town after divine ſervice, accompanied by bands of muſic, with the flags of the different companies. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates.

1. Union

1. Union Society, inſtituted 11th February 1788; conſiſts of 64 members; expences laſt 12 months £ 6. 10s.: no funerals.
2. Friendly Society, inſtituted 12th January 1789; conſiſts of 43 members; paid to the ſick, the laſt 12 months, £ 4. 11s.: no funerals.
3. United Weavers' Society, inſtituted 8th January 1791; conſiſts of 69 members; expences laſt year, including 2 funerals, £ 4. 9s. 6d.
4. Beneficent Society, inſtituted 6th June 1791; conſiſts of 58 members; expences laſt 12 months, including 1 funeral, £ 4.
5. Amicable Society, inſtituted 20th March 1762; conſiſts of 154 members; expences laſt 12 months, including 4 funerals, £ 87. 7s.
6. Humane Society, inſtituted 7th Auguſt 1780; conſiſts of 51 members; paid to the ſick, the laſt 12 months, £ 15. 5s.: no funerals.
7. Unanimous Society, inſtituted 1ſt March 1792; conſiſts of 21 members: no expences.
8. Commendable Society, inſtituted 4th March 1793; conſiſts of 17 members: no expences.
9. Conſtitutional Society, inſtituted 21ſt March 1793; conſiſts of 30 members: no expences.
10. A Society lately eſtabliſhed.

December, 1795.

WARRINGTON.

THE town and townſhip of Warrington, in 1781, contained 1941 houſes, and 8791 inhabitants[1]: ſince that period, the population has not increaſed. The pariſh regiſter affords the following annual averages:

	Marriages.	Baptiſms.	Burials.
From 1750 to 1769 incluſive; annual average	73	237	199
From 1770 to 1772 incluſive; annual average	95	331	258

In 1773, bills of mortality were begun to be kept: they comprehend Diſſenters of all kinds, and are publiſhed every year.

[1] Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1773	356	473	93
1774	398	208	69
1775	370	199	50
1776	378	234	101
1777	415	364	78
1778	400	214	96
1779	392	295	105
1780	413	362	93
1781	435	270	93
1782	387	267	84
1783	325	265	87
1784 to 1789	yearly aver. 430	315	—
1790	418	407	102
1791	444	286	127
1792	478	314	127
1793	514	361	103
1794	423	319	81

Sums expended for the uſe of the Poor.	£.
From 1 May 1783 to 1 May 1784	1595
1 May 1784 to 1 May 1785	1296
1 May 1785 to 1 May 1786	1094
1 May 1786 to 1 May 1787	1091
1 May 1787 to 1 May 1788	928
1 May 1788 to 1 May 1789	1002
1 May 1789 to 1 May 1790	973
1 May 1790 to 1 May 1791	1033
1 May 1791 to 1 May 1792	983
1 May 1792 to 1 May 1793	1025
1 May 1793 to 1 May 1794	1233
1 May 1794 to 1 May 1795	1381

From hence it appears that the total expenditure of the laſt eleven years amounts to £12039. If the total of the expenditure be taken for 11 years, at the rate of £1595, the ſum paid in 1783, it will amount to £17545.; ſo that there has been a ſaving of £5506. ſince that time, which is £500. a year.

In the Returns made to Parliament, the expences		£.	s.	d.
for the Poor in	1776 are ſtated at -	831	3	10
The Poor's Rate in	1783 - - -	1617	11	4
	1784 - - -	1468	1	11
	1785 - - -	1273	19	1

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly relieved at home. 95 perſons, (50 of whom are children under 9 years of age, and the reſt moſtly old and infirm people,) are at preſent in the houſe. They are employed in ſpinning hair for hair-cloth, winding warp for ſail-cloth, &c. Dr. Aikin ſays, that the manufacture of ſail-cloth, or poldavies, a few years ago, was carried on to ſuch an extent, that half of the heavy ſail-cloth, uſed in the Navy, has been computed to be manufactured here[1]. It rather declined before the preſent war, but is now carried on with great ſucceſs.

[1] Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter.

The

The following accounts of the expenditure for the Poor, during the laſt 3 years, exhibit the earnings of the Poor in the houſe, the particulars of their diet, the charges of out-penſioners, &c. It is much to be wiſhed that ſimilar accounts were publiſhed annually by every work-houſe in the kingdom.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Overſeer and Governor of the Work-houſe.
From 1ſt May 1792 to 1ſt May 1793.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To balance from laſt year -	11	17	1½
To work done in one year in the houſe - - -	85	5	4
To caſh received for ſundries -	10	6	11
To do. from William Smart, collector - -	910	0	0
To balance due to John Williamſon	8	8	2½
	£1025	17	7

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By illegitimate children, paid more than received - -	12	3	8
By out-poor, paid more than received - - -	9	11	2
By proviſions (average 68½ in the houſe, is near 1s. 6¾d. each a week,) viz.			
Flour, £23. 12s. 8d.—meal and peaſe, £80. 3s. 7d.—butter and cheeſe, £37. 16s. 2d.—beef, &c. £38. 1s. 5d.—potatoes, £33. 9s. 9d.—milk, &c. £40. 3s. 5d.—treacle, £23. 5s. 10½d. -	276	12	10½
By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance - -	30	0	0
By bounty, governor's bill of ſundries for ſick, &c. and ſalary -	62	7	1½
By coals, ſoap, candles - -	53	1	10
By one year's cloathing in and out of the houſe - -	127	5	3
By incidents - -	26	1	6
By one year's out-penſioners, as per liſt - -	294	0	3
By law charges - - -	5	9	6
By goods and repairs - -	27	7	6
By apprentice fees - - -	32	0	0
By removals of Paupers -	4	2	8
By burials - -	14	14	9
By militia, paid more than received	50	19	6
	£1025	17	7

The number of perſons in the liſt of out-penſioners is 188, of whom 65 are men; 113, women; and the reſt are children.

From 1st May 1793 to 1st May 1794.

	Dr. £.	s.	d.		Cr. £.	s.	d.
To work done in one year in the house	80	5	7½	By balance from last year	8	8	2½
To cash received for sundries	21	18	9	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	9	19	1
To do. from William Smart, collector	1130	0	0	By out-poor, paid more than received	42	8	0
				By provisions, (average in the house 84, which is 1s. 6d. each a week,) viz.			
				Flour, £44. 19s. 4d.—meal and peafe, £92. 13s.—butter and cheefe, £53. 6s. 4d.—beef, &c. £41. 3d.—potatoes, £32. 5s. 3d.—milk, &c. £38. 5s. 11d.—treacle, £25. 4s. 1d.	327	14	2
				By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance	30	0	0
				By bounty, governefs's bill of fundries for fick, &c. and falary	63	9	3½
				By coals, foap, and candles	57	4	5½
				By one year's cloathing in and out of the houfe	120	12	8
				By incidents	18	11	0
				By paid to Liverpool Infirmary for 2 years	4	4	0
				By paid infurance	0	14	0
				By one year's out-penfioners, as per lift	393	4	0
				By law charges	41	1	11
				By goods and repairs	39	13	4
				By apprentice fees	20	11	0
				By removal of paupers	8	4	8
				By burials	22	13	2½
To balance	8	16	7	By militia, paid more than received	32	8	0
	£1241	0	11½		1241	0	11½

The number of perfons, in the lift of out-penfioners, amounts to 273, of whom 111 are men; 154, women; and the reft are children.

1ft May

1st May 1795.	Dr. £.	s.	d.		Cr. £.	s.	d.
To work done in one year in the house	57	17	7	By balance from last year	8	16	7
To cash for sundries	6	11	6	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	40	7	4
To do. from William Smart, collector	1310	0	0	By out-poor, paid more than received	0	19	6
To militia, received more than paid	11	8	0	By provisions (average in the house 94½, which is 1s. 4d. each a week,) viz. Flour, £29. 12s. 1d.—meal and peafe, £127. 18s.—butter and cheefe, £58. 17s. 9½d.—beef, &c. £50. 0s. 3d.—potatoes, £36. 4s. 7d.—milk, &c. £46. 5s. 4d.—treacle, £26. 8s. 9d.	375	6	9½
				By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance	30	0	0
				By bounty, governefs's bill of fundries for fick, &c. and falary	64	16	2
				By coals, foap, and candles	59	11	8
				By one year's cloathing, in and out of the houfe	136	3	1½
				By incidents	25	0	11
				By one year's out-penfioners, as per lift	498	10	0
				By paid infurance	0	14	0
				By law charge	54	9	3
				By goods and repairs	39	9	1
				By apprentice fees	30	7	6
				By removal of paupers	7	11	7
To balance	3	12	0	By burials	17	5	7
	£1389	9	1		£1389	9	1

The number of perfons, in the lift of out-penfioners, amounts to 285, of whom 104 are men; 174, women; and the reft children.

Table of Diet in the Work-houfe.

	Breakfaft.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Pottage and butter-milk, fweetened with treacle.	Broth, beef, and vegetables.	Bread and cheefe.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Thick pottage or hafty-pudding.	Boiled milk or milk pottage.
Tuefday,	Milk pottage.	Potatoes and cold meat.	Do. do.
Wednefday,	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thurfday,	Do.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat and potatoes.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Butter milk and potatoes.	Do.

The

The work-houſe is an old one, but is kept very clean, and the Poor there ſeem very contented. The beds are filled with chaff, and well provided with covering. About 10 deaths occur annually in the houſe.

December, 1795.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH is a ſmall market-town, in the pariſh of the ſame name, which contains, by eſtimation, about 11200 acres. 195 houſes pay the window or commutation tax. The inhabitants are ſhop-keepers, inn-keepers, manufacturers of woollen and cotton ſtockings, and hats, farmers, and labourers. The preſent war has been very injurious to the commercial intereſts of this town.

There is here 1 of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, 1 Methodiſt chapel, and 1 Preſbyterian chapel; but the pariſhioners are chiefly of the eſtabliſhed Church.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 3½d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3d. to 4d.; butter, 9d. to 10½d.; bread flour, 4s. a ſtone; potatoes, 5d. the gallon; about autumn, they are generally 2d. or 3d. the gallon; milk, 1½d. the quart. Spinners of wool earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week; wool-combers, from 12s. to 14s. a week; ſtocking-weavers, in general, from 7s. to 17s. a week; but a few earn £. 1. 1s. a week; hatters, from 12s. to 20s. a week; labourers in huſbandry, till within the laſt year, had 4s. a week in winter, and 6s. in ſummer; but they now have 6s. in winter, and from 7s. to 9s. in ſummer, and victuals. The number of ale-houſes in the pariſh has been reduced ſince laſt winter, from 25 to 21. Here are 8 Friendly Societies, which have from 40 to 80 members in each; only 2 have had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates.

The rent of land, on large farms, is from 20s. to 30s. an acre; one ſmall farm near the town is let at £ 2. an acre: the land-tax is 1s. 6d. in the pound. About 24 years ago, when the common fields were incloſed, the Vicar had an allotment of land given in lieu of tithes. Farms are from £ 40. to £ 300. a year; but, chiefly, from £ 50. to £ 90. a year: wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover, are cultivated. There is much paſture ground. Lord Moira claims the principal right to between 3 and 4000 acres of waſte land in this pariſh. A ſeam of coal lies under this common, and, (it is expected,) will ſoon be worked. In the year 1770, about 1040 acres were encloſed, part of which was common, and part common field.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-houſe, and partly at their own homes: there are at preſent 52, who are chiefly old women and children, in the work-houſe: the children are taught to read, to ſpin jerſey, to do common houſe-work; ſpinning, knitting, ſewing, working in the fields, &c. by which means they become early attached to induſtrious principles, and are thereby made truly uſeful and valuable ſervants. The bedding and wearing apparel are chiefly manufactured in the houſe, excluſive of which work, the Poor generally earn, by ſpinning jerſey, &c. about 10s. 6d. a month. The bill of fare has been much varied of late, on account of the dearneſs of bread, &c.: 2 pudding dinners in a week were formerly allowed; and the ſupper, every day, was about 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of ſmall beer for each grown perſon; children had a proportionable allowance: potatoes and vegetables are now generally ſubſtituted for bread; as will appear by the following general bill of fare:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage, water-pottage, or gruel.	Hot meat and vegetables, and broth.	Maſhed potatoes, with milk, or haſhed meat.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, vegetables and broth.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

33 weekly penſioners receive allowances, amounting to £ 3. 5s. a week.

The

The following is a Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages[1], and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Marriages.	
1680	30	24	54	(inclusive)		55	15	
1685	26	24	50	—	—	66	6	
1690	23	18	41	—	—	44	8	
1691	26	30	56	—	—	42	2	
1692	22	20	42	—	—	34	4	
1693	27	17	44	—	—	38	6	
1694	13	13	26	—	—	26	2	
1695	22	18	40	—	—	46	7	
1696	26	16	42	—	—	60	6	
1697	22	12	34	—	—	32	10	
1698	22	15	37	—	—	30	5	
1699	23	15	38	—	—	32	10	
1700	23	20	43	—	—	22	14	
1720	24	16	40	—	—	35	10	
1740	24	20	44	—	—	27	Reg. loſt	
1760	29	36	65	—	—	39	Ditto	
1775	42	42	84	23	22	45	20	The net expences for the Poor in
1776	39	43	82	32	24	56	23	1776 were £305. 9s. 8d. See
1777	37	36	73	23	23	46	20	Returns to Parliament.
1778	43	32	75	29	31	60	24	
1779	34	37	71	30	21	51	18	
1780	35	37	72	12	24	36	19	
1781	42	37	79	20	29	49	19	
1782	31	36	67	27	26	53	21	
1783	36	33	69	20	16	36	22	
1784	35	36	71	28	23	51	27	
1785	30	33	63	19	22	41	14	
1786	31	32	63	36	38	74	19	
1787	31	31	62	17	20	37	21	
1788	28	31	59	32	29	61	16	
1789	31	36	67	35	26	61	22	
1790	38	34	72	27	18	45	22	
1791	34	33	67	28	32	60	13	
1792	32	43	75	33	32	65	18	
1793	30	30	60	36	36	72	31	
1794	28	31	59	35	23	58	28	
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			2096			1685	522	
			Average $58\frac{1}{4}$			Average $46\frac{5}{6}$	Ave. $15\frac{1}{3}$ nearly	

Theſe Rates are as fixed about 30 years ago, at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the net rent: at preſent, perhaps, they may not much exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the net rental.

Net amount of Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
457	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	456	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
379	18	$9\frac{1}{4}$	374	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
455	0	10	460	19	3	2	3
378	14	$11\frac{1}{2}$	424	14	8	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
404	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$	427	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
379	13	1	475	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
451	19	5	546	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$	2	3
405	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	510	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
460	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	529	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
510	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$	611	8	3	2	6
506	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	662	19	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2	6
406	13	5	520	16	9	2	0
510	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	739	11	9	2	6
559	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	764	6	$7\frac{1}{4}$	2	9
						14) 1	10 $10\frac{1}{2}$
						Average 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

[1] The regiſters are extremely perfect.

No account of the Rates could be obtained prior to 1782, but, by information, they appear to have been nearly the ſame for a few years previous to that period: about 30 years back they were very low, and are ſaid to have riſen, as manufactures increaſed. It is obſerved, that near $\frac{4}{5}$ of the now chargeable inhabitants here belong to manufactories; and that, notwithſtanding they have higher wages than the labourers in huſbandry, the latter maintain their families much better than the former: the labourer is more economical, and does not ſo much frequent the public-houſe, by which means he can ſupport a family, of 3, 4, or 5 children, without any parochial aſſiſtance; while the manufacturer, being more expoſed to temptation, and too often connected with drunken aſſociates, generally ſpends that money in ale-houſes, which ought to be appropriated to domeſtic purpoſes; and having once applied to the pariſh for relief, he becomes totally regardleſs of that ſenſe of ſhame, which is the beſt preſervative of independence. That the Poor might not experience any inconvenience from the incloſing of the commons, and common fields, the lanes were reſerved excluſively for their uſe: they pay 2s. 6d. a year for a horſe or cow-gait therein. About £10. a year are paid out of the Poor's Rates towards the county ſtock. A doctor, who attends the work-houſe, receives a ſalary of £10. a year; and the veſtry-clerk is paid £15. a year.

Auguſt, 1795.

CARLTON CURLIEU.

THIS pariſh contains 1160 acres, and about 40 inhabitants, conſiſting of one gentleman's family, two farmers, a few ſhepherds, and labourers. 5 houſes pay the window-tax; 3 are exempted. The 2 farmers rent 400 acres; the remainder of the pariſh is farmed by perſons who reſide at a diſtance. Not one acre is ploughed land; nor are there any commons or waſte lands in the pariſh: it has been encloſed many years. The average rent of land is one guinea an acre. The landlord pays tithe and land-tax.

There are neither ale-houſes, nor Friendly Societies in the pariſh. There are ſeldom any Poor here. The perſons at preſent chargeable are, 2 or-

phan children, that coſt, weekly, 4s.; a man, aged 55, inſane, whoſe weekly allowance is 5s. 6d.; and a reduced grazier, aged 70, who receives 2s. a week. Graziers, and their families, are the people moſt uſually chargeable.

Years.	Aſſeſſments.			Parochial Diſburſements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1783	19	7	2	34	15	3		
1784	33	2	0	25	7	5		
1785	57	17	8	34	10	6½		
1786	57	17	6	56	8	8		
1787	No Aſſeſſment this year.			37	6	4½		
1788	28	13	1½	38	12	6		
1789	57	17	6	65	19	5½		
1790	79	11	6	77	16	1½		
1791	57	17	6	54	17	7½		
1792	57	6	6	59	4	7	s.	d.
1793	86	8	2½	86	13	9½	1	4½
1794	86	8	2½	82	14	7	1	4½
1795	86	8	2½	—	—	—	1	4½

The diſburſements principally relate to the church, conſtables, and high roads. The conſtable, on an average, receives £ 8. a year; about £ 7. are annually expended on the church; and on high-ways, from £ 15. to £ 30. The latter charge, however, this year, amounted to £ 66.

Auguſt, 1795.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP.

THIS pariſh is divided into 3 townſhips, viz. Kibworth-Beauchamp, Kibworth-Harcourt, and Smeeton-Weſterby. Kibworth-Beauchamp contains about 1300 acres; Kibworth-Harcourt, 1500 acres; and Smeeton-Weſterby, 1200 acres. 43 houſes in Kibworth-Beauchamp, 41 houſes in Kibworth-Harcourt, and 40 houſes in Smeeton-Weſterby, pay the window-tax: in the

firſt, the number of houſes exempted is 50; in the ſecond, 40; and in the third, 45. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturiſts: ſome few are manufacturers. In the firſt diviſion, there was formerly a tammy manufacture, which is now nearly laid aſide; in the other diviſions a little ſtocking-weaving is carried on; ſpinning worſted, with the two-handed wheel, is very generally uſed here. In the firſt diviſion, there are 2 Independent chapels; and 1 in Smeeton-Weſterby.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 4½d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3½d.; butter, 9½d. and 10d.; bread, 3½d. a lb. or 4lb. for 1s.; coals, 13d. the cwt; potatoes, 6d. the gallon; milk, ½d. the pint; but of this little is ſold.

The wages of labour vary much; a common labourer in huſbandry earns about 8s. 6d. a week, in winter; and from 10s. to 12s. a week in ſummer, without victuals: women ſpin worſted, and can earn from 6d. to 10d. a day; children, of 12 or 14 years of age, earn about 6d. a day, by ſpinning. In the firſt diviſion, there are 2 ale-houſes; in the ſecond, 4; and in the third, 2. There is one Friendly Society in the pariſh, conſiſting of about 110 members, who have had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates.

The average rent of land is about 25s. an acre. The land-tax, in the firſt diviſion, is £ 90. 7s. 6d.; in the ſecond, £ 82. 0s. 3d.; and in the third, £ 92. 11s. 10d. Farms are from £ 20. to £ 300. a year; but generally about £ 100. a year. About $\frac{9}{10}$ of the land are paſture; oats, barley, and wheat are cultivated. There are no commons nor waſte land in the pariſh: about the year 1780, 3600 acres were encloſed, when the rector had $\frac{1}{7}$ part of the encloſure allowed him, in lieu of tithes.

The Poor of this pariſh are maintained either by a weekly allowance, or by occaſional relief, at their own houſes: in the diviſion of Kibworth-Beauchamp, 18 poor perſons, (ſome of whom have families,) receive £ 2. 11s. 11½d. weekly, and ſeveral more have caſual relief: in Kibworth-Harcourt, 20 poor families have about £ 5. weekly, and others receive caſual payments: in Smeeton Weſterby diviſion, 21 penſioners receive £ 3. 3s. 6d. weekly; and about £ 2. 12s. a week is, at preſent, paid to others, in caſual payments. The following is an account of the regular

penſioners on the liſt in Kibworth-Beauchamp diviſion, and may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the Poor in the other diviſions.

	Age.	Receive weekly, In money. s.	d.	In coals. d.
A weaver's widow; aged -	50	3	6	7½
A man, and 2 grand-children, orphans; he	65	10	0	11½
A ſtocking-weaver; - - -	60	1	0	7½
A labourer and family; - -	40	0	0	7½
A ſtocking-weaver; - -	55	0	0	7½
A labourer; - - -	50	0	6	7½
Ditto; - - - -	50	1	6	7½
Ditto; - - - -	55	2	0	7½
A labourer's widow; - -	55	0	0	7½
A ſoldier's child - - -	7	2	6	
A ſpinſter; - - -	40	1	6	
A baſtard child; - - -	—	1	6	
2 old men at Leiceſter; - -	—	4	0	
A ſpinſter; - - -	55	5	0	
A weaver and family; - -	40	4	0	
A weaver and 3 children; - -	40	2	0	
A weaver and 4 children; - -	30	3	0	
A labourer and 6 children; - -	35	4	0	
Weekly payments in money -		£2	6	0
Ditto for coals -		0	5	11½
Total weekly payments -		£2	11	11½

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this pariſh.

The labourer is 40 years of age; has a wife and 5 children, whoſe ages are; a girl, 14 years old; ditto, 12; a boy, 8; a girl, 6; and a boy, 18 months old. The man ſaid, that his earnings were ſo uncertain that he could give no accurate ſtatement of them, but, as near as he could calculate, they were as follows, for one year, beginning at Michaelmas.

For

	£.	s.	d.
For about half a year he worked at the canal, and had 2s. a day, when the weather permitted him to work; but when it did not, the pariſh allowed him 1s. 2d. a day. Upon the whole, he computes his receipts by that means at 8s. 6d. a week, for 26 weeks - - -	11	1	0
The ſucceeding 13 weeks, about 9s. a week - -	5	17	0
The ſummer quarter, 8s. 6d. a week and victuals -	5	10	6
13 weeks victuals may be eſtimated at 6s. a week, annually	3	18	0
Father's earnings - - - - - -	£26	6	6
Eldeſt girl earns, on an average, by ſpinning, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Total earnings -	£31	10	6

The ſecond girl is ſubject to fits; the mother, and other children, earn nothing. The pariſh pays this man's houſe-rent, finds him coals, occaſionally gives him articles of wearing apparel, and, for the laſt 2 weeks paſt, has given him an allowance of 2s. a week.

This family uſes 6 lb. of bread a day; (which lately ſold for 2s. and was formerly about 10d.; at preſent, 1s. 6d.;) which is for the year £ 27. 6s.

He could give but little account of their other expences, but ſays, that they uſe little or no milk or potatoes; that they ſeldom get any butter; neither do they uſe any oatmeal; that they occaſionally buy a little cheeſe, and ſometimes have meat on a Sunday; that his wife and daughters conſume a ſmall quantity of tea; but that bread is the chief ſupport of the family, and that they have far from a ſufficiency of that article at preſent; that they ſhould uſe much more, if they could procure it; and that his children are almoſt naked, and half ſtarved. He adds, that he has lately worked many days with only bread diet, and that many weeks have elapſed ſince he has taſted any beer.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, Diſburſements, &c.

	Baptisms.			Burials.						
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Diſburſements.	Rate in the Pound.
1680	—	—	31	—	—	37	6	—	—	—
1685	—	—	40	—	—	20	5			
1690	—	—	20	—	—	21	5			

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Diſburſements.	Rate in the Pound.
1691	—	—	23	—	—	26	5			
1692	—	—	24	—	—	18	4			
1693	—	—	28	—	—	15	2			
1694	—	—	19	—	—	16	3			
1695	—	—	25	—	—	25	cut out.			
1696	—	—	23	—	—	19	4			
1697	—	—	18	—	—	22	3			
1698	—	—	19	—	—	26	4			
1699	—	—	18	—	—	23	10			
1700	—	—	25	—	—	16	7			
1720	—	—	21	—	—	30	9			
1740	20	8	28	9	8	17	5			
1760	12	20	32	10	19	29	13			
1775	21	19	40	14	16	30	8			
1776	18	21	39	15	14	29	5			
1777	17	19	36	8	10	18	14			
1778	18	20	38	7	15	22	5			
1779	19	19	38	10	6	16	9			
1780	12	20	32	11	23	34	9			
1781	15	19	34	10	16	26	7			
1782	20	20	40	11	6	17	6	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1783	16	12	28	8	12	20	8	91 1 10	87 8 10	1 9
1784	13	19	32	14	16	30	not inſerted.	148 19 7½	147 14 4	2 9
1785	17	14	31	12	16	28	10	131 4 10	133 5 4¾	2 6
1786	24	9	33	8	10	18	10	159 19 2½	153 18 7	3 0
1787	14	17	31	5	13	18	6	121 0 10½	128 13 7	2 4
1788	15	13	28	8	12	20	4	132 1 8	144 14 0	2 6
1789	18	12	30	9	9	18	8	132 4 2	118 6 11½	2 6
1790	9	14	23	15	11	26	14	79 6 9	94 3 1½	1 6
1791	13	16	29	16	12	28	10	141 15 6	145 10 0	2 8
1792	15	20	35	14	18	32	10	119 2 6	119 6 5	2 3
1793	16	14	30	13	16	29	12	131 13 0	137 4 8½	2 6
1794	15	11	26	11	12	23	11	157 17 4	158 10 9	3 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210 11 8	205 12 1½	4 0

These Rates and Diſburſements, &c. relate only to the townſhip of Kibworth-Beauchamp.

The Pound-rate was fixed when the fields were encloſed; ſo that, (allowing the land to have been then ſet at the full value,) the Aſſeſſments may not be, at preſent, upon much more than ⅘ of the net rent.

The

The Rates and Diſburſements, which could be obtained relating to the townſhip of Smeeton, or Smeeton-Weſterby, were as follows:

Years.	Net amount of Aſſeſſments.			Diſburſements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1790	178	1	2	173	17	8	3	9
1791	140	14	6	150	7	10½	3	0
1792	199	9	8¼	197	10	1	4	0
1793	164	5	7½	172	6	4	3	6
1794	199	9	8¼	201	4	2½	4	0
1795	281	12	4	277	16	5½	6	0

The books of Kibworth-Harcourt are preſerved with leſs care than in the other diviſions: the only accounts of the Rates were thoſe of the year ending in 1791, which amounted to £ 158. 4s. 5d., and were raiſed at 2s. 6d. in the pound; and thoſe of the year ending in 1795, which amounted to £ 199. 8s. 6½d. and are ſaid to have been raiſed at 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The County Rates are paid out of the Poor's Rates in this pariſh; they vary in different years, but from the beſt information which could be obtained, it appears, that from £ 10. to £ 15. a year are paid out of each diviſion for that purpoſe. A great number of cottages, belonging to the different diviſions of this pariſh, are inhabited by ſome of the Poor; others have their houſe-rents paid by the pariſh; and ſeveral have cloaths, &c. found them by their reſpective townſhips. The Poor complain of hard treatment from the overſeers, and the overſeers accuſe the Poor of being ſaucy.

No account of the Rates, in any of the diviſions, previous to the enclo-ſure of the fields, could be obtained; but it is ſaid, that they were not one-third of what they are at preſent[1]; and the people attribute the riſe of them

[1] This ſeems to have been the fact, if the Returns made to Parliament in 1786 were tolerably correct: however, I find they ſeldom agree with the pariſh-books.

		Kibworth-Beauchamp.			Kibworth-Harcourt.			Smeeton-Weſterby.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1776	Net expences for the Poor	65	13	3	54	9	6	78	6	8
1783	Money raiſed by diſburſement	151	14	6	107	2	0	187	12	8
1784	Ditto - -	131	4	10	126	11	8	140	14	6
1785	Ditto - -	158	19	3	126	11	9	154	3	7

to the enclosure; for they say, "that before the fields were enclosed, they were solely applied to the production of corn; that the Poor had then plenty of employment in weeding, reaping, threshing, &c., and could also collect a great deal of corn by gleaning; but that the fields being now in pasturage, the farmers have little occasion for labourers, and the Poor being thereby thrown out of employment, must, of course, be supported by the parish." There is some truth in these observations: one-third, or perhaps one-fourth of the number of hands, which were required 20 years ago, would now be sufficient, according to the present system of agriculture, to perform all the farming work in the parish. However, with regard to the collective interest of the nation, and not the particular benefit of the parish, I much doubt, whether the wool now produced from the Leicestershire enclosures does not employ more hands, (though, perhaps, not in Leicestershire,) than it's arable fields did formerly.

Many labourers can, at present, get work at a canal cutting in the neighbourhood; otherwise, the Rates must have been much higher than they even now are. In the winter, and at other times, when a man is out of work, he applies to the overseer, who sends him from house to house, to get employ[1]: the house-keeper, who employs him, is obliged to give him victuals, and 6d. a day; and the parish adds 4d.; (total, 10d. a day;) for the support of his family: persons working in this manner, are called rounds-men, from their going round the village or township for employ[1]. As the work is here mostly done by the great or piece, earnings are very variable, and fluctuating; so that it is not possible to give a very correct statement of them: a day-labourer has about 1s. a day, and breakfast, in winter; and in hay and corn harvest, (which is very short,) 1s. 2d. a day, and board. The tradesmen, small farmers, and labourers, are very loud in their complaints against those, whom they call monopolizing farmers, and graziers; an evil, which they say increases every year.

August, 1795.

[1] See p. 29.

LEI-

LEICESTER.

THE pariſh of St. Martin, Leiceſter, conſiſts entirely of buildings: in 1792 it contained 565 inhabitants, and about 2825 ſouls. 520 houſes pay the window tax: very few are exempted, as the pariſh is ſituated in the centre of the town, and principally conſiſts of good houſes. The land-tax is about 10d. in the pound. A conſiderable manufacture of worſted ſtockings is carried on here; ſtocking-weavers earn from 7s. to £1. 1s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. a week; worſted-ſpinners, from 4d. to 8d. a day; agricultural labourers, at preſent, receive 1s. 6d. a day, with victuals.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4½d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.; butter, 10½d. or 1s. the pound; bread, 1lb. 11 oz. for 6d.; milk, 1½d. the quart, ſhort meaſure.

In the town of Leiceſter there are 143 public-houſes, of which, 40 are inns; and 14 Friendly Societies, of which, 3 are in this pariſh. Almoſt all have had their rules confirmed by the Magiſtrates. Theſe inſtitutions are much liked here, and are increaſing in number very rapidly.

In Leiceſter, the Calviniſts, Preſbyterians, Methodiſts, Anabaptiſts, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, have each a ſeparate houſe of worſhip.

The following extracts from the Hiſtory of Leiceſter [1] exhibit the progreſſive increaſe of population in this town.

	1558		1600		1650		1700		1750		1787	
Pariſhes.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.
St. Mary	—	—	26	18	19	14	26	24	70	73	120	112
St. Nicholas	—	—	6	6	10	7	13	9	13	16	23	16
St. Leonard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
All Saints	—	—	23	24	24	15	24	21	44	50	86	88
St. Martin	41	38	38	35	46	35	62	53	56	71	73	77
St. Margaret	—	—	38	30	35	37	53	40	56	83	139	117

[1] Throſby's Leiceſter, 408. He makes an addition of 50, for Diſſenters, annually, to the Burials.

	1712		1785			1792	
	Families.	Inhabitants.	Families.	Inhabitants.	Houſes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
St. Mary	250	1250	668	3090	604	687	3435
St. Nicholas	90	450	180	900	138	187	935
St. Leonard	omitted.		97	450	90	95	475
All Saints	220	1100	501	2428	470	551	2755
St. Martin	350	1750	524	2620	533	565	2825
St. Margaret	380	1900	756	3296	800	850	4250
Totals	1290	6450	2726	12784	2635	2935	14675

The Poor of this pariſh are farmed by a man, who receives from the pariſh £14. a week, or £728 a year. There are 42 perſons, (principally old women and children,) at preſent, under his care: ſome out-poor receive £4. 11s. a week: the farmer is a ſtocking-manufacturer, and employs the Poor in ſpinning worſted, &c.: they work, in the ſummer, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night; and in winter, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night; the time of meals excepted. The houſe is not well ſituated, nor aired in the beſt manner; but appears to be kept very clean; the beds are of flocks, and much infeſted with bugs. A woman teaches the children to read and ſpin. In caſes of baſtardy, the farmer does not take care of ſuch as were not chargeable, or not born before his agreement with the pariſh. His agreement is renewed annually.

Table of Diet in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage or gruel.	Broth, meat, and vegetables.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Cold meat, vegetables, and beer.	Do.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Do.

About £16. a year, from different donations, are annually diſtributed among the Poor of this pariſh. There are in Leiceſter 5 hoſpitals, in which there are, uſually, about 200 Poor.

The war has had no other effect upon the manufactures of this town than by taking off a great number of hands: ſeveral ſoldiers' families of courſe became burdenſome. The manufactures of Leiceſter are ſent to different parts of the kingdom, and to America.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Pariſh of St. Martin, Leicester.

Years.	Baptiſms. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Net amount of Poor's Rate.	Total diſburſements, including balances in the hands of officers, &c.	Rate in the Pound.
1680	—	—	54	—	—	63	—			
1685	—	—	53	38	29	67	—			
1690	—	—	62	15	19	34	—	It appears from an old pariſh book, mentioned in Throſby's Leiceſter, (p. 258,) that in the year 1677 a Rate, of 1½d. in the pound, was raiſed, for the maintenance of the Poor.		Houſes in this pariſh are uſually aſſeſſed at about 2-thirds of the net rent.
1691	—	—	54	27	18	45	—			
1692	—	—	55	20	21	41	—			
1693	—	—	56	17	24	41	—			
1694	—	—	53	21	19	40	—			
1695	—	—	44	34	31	65	—			
1696	—	—	56	30	21	51	—			
1697	—	—	44	14	28	42	—			
1698	—	—	46	23	20	43	—			
1699	—	—	58	17	19	36	—			
1700	—	—	62	32	21	53	—			
1720	30	25	55	39	26	65	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1740	28	29	57	29	27	56	—	244 17 3½	245 18 11	— —
1760	28	24	52	46	59	105	—	736 18 8	737 12 7	— —
1775	43	43	86	24	38	62	27	714 9 0½	808 4 1	3 0
1776	48	42	90	42	42	84	31	735 19 4	736 6 7	3 0
1777	37	48	85	28	30	58	27	744 1 3	715 6 2	3 0
1778	31	43	74	29	43	72	25	693 9 8½	740 16 5	2 9
1779	36	47	83	33	46	79	28	897 3 11	937 5 7	3 6
1780	37	43	80	31	34	65	32	971 13 9	1110 12 4½	3 9
1781	46	51	97	51	56	107	29	962 17 7	1018 15 7	3 9
1782	35	39	74	22	48	70	41	926 14 3	967 18 8	3 9
1783	45	47	92	38	38	76	—	889 16 5	1008 15 8	3 5
1784	52	36	88	35	39	74	—	931 1 10	1003 17 3	3 7
1785	40	42	82	35	38	73	—	980 16 9	1027 14 5	3 9
1786	35	47	82	40	45	85	—	983 18 7	1083 3 6	3 9
1787	40	42	82	28	31	59	—	870 5 9½	1012 3 10	3 3
1788	44	35	79	41	53	94	—	919 7 1	1012 15 4	3 5
1789	44	29	73	35	42	77	—	950 14 8	1132 14 8	3 6
1790	34	43	77	34	36	70	—	1028 1 3	1109 2 8	3 10
1791	42	37	79	38	31	69	—	955 7 10	1106 6 4	3 6
1792	30	32	62	46	39	85	—	963 17 9	1119 5 1	3 6
1793	32	40	72	23	40	63	—	923 2 10	1015 16 6	3 4
1794	45	45	90	—	—	—	—	1109 14 6	1301 3 11	4 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not ſettled this year.		Rate 5 5

Baptiſms,	from 1680 to 1700 incluſive,	590—Yearly average		$53\frac{7}{11}$
Do.	from 1775 to 1794 incluſive,	1629—Do.	-	$81\frac{9}{20}$
Burials,	from 1680 to 1700 incluſive,	491—Do.	-	$44\frac{7}{11}$
Do.	from 1775 to 1794 incluſive,	1422—Do.	-	$71\frac{2}{20}$

Money for repairing bridges, &c. called Borough Rates, is paid out of the Poor's Rates: it was generally about £70. per annum, but now amounts to £200. and upwards, in conſequence of the floods laſt winter having carried away ſeveral bridges.

Every pariſh in the town ſupports it's own Poor ſeparately: the Rates in the other pariſhes, it is ſaid, are, on an average, nearly ſimilar to thoſe in this pariſh; ſome are a little higher, and ſome a little lower.

The following is an account, given by a woolcomber, of his earnings and expences. He is 50 years old; has a wife and 2 ſons, the eldeſt 13, the youngeſt 9 years of age.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns, on an average, 9s. a week; annually -	23	8	0
The oldeſt boy ſerves a bricklayer: he earns about 4s. 6d. a week in winter; and 2s. a week in ſummer: upon an average, 3s. 3d. a week; annually - - -	8	9	0
The woman earns, by ſpinning, and ſeaming ſtockings, 1s. 6d. a week; annually - - - - -	3	18	0
Total annual earnings of the family -	£35	15	0

Annual Expences.

In bread, 3s. a week, before the preſent ſcarcity; at preſent 7s. a week: the former ſum amounts annually to -			7	16	0
10 lb. of butcher's meat weekly, at 3d. the lb. - -			6	10	0
Potatoes and vegetables, 1s. 6d. weekly - -			3	18	0
Milk, 2d. a day - - - - -			3	1	4
Ale and beer, about 1s. 6d. weekly -	annually	-	3	18	0
Butter, 2 lb. weekly, at 9d. the lb. -		-	3	18	0
Cheeſe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weekly, at 6d. the lb. -		-	4	11	0
Tea, ſugar, &c. weekly about 1s. 6d. -		-	3	18	0
Carried over -			£37	10	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	37	10	4
Cloaths and fuel, eſtimated at - - - -	6	0	0
Houſe-rent - - - - - - -	3	18	0
Total annual expences	£47	8	4
Deduct earnings -	35	15	0
Deficiency	£11	13	4

This account, it is probable, is erroneous in ſome particulars, for the man has not lately received any aſſiſtance from the pariſh. He ſtated his various expences with every appearance of veracity. That he does not earn more than 9s. a week, in a place where wages are high, is eaſily accounted for: he often ſpends 2 or 3 days in the week, in an ale-houſe, lamenting the hardneſs of the times. Some inferences may be drawn from this account, reſpecting the proportion of the different kinds of food uſed by people of this deſcription in manufacturing towns. The improvidence of the family is glaring: not a ſixpence is laid by, to provide againſt ſickneſs, or old age; and it is probable, that the temporary incapacity ariſing from the one, or the inevitable effects of the other, will ultimately throw them on the pariſh.

Auguſt, 1795.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

THIS pariſh contains by eſtimation 1300 acres, a conſiderable part of which is common-field. In the ſmall market town of Alford, there are

188 families, conſiſting of tradeſmen, inn-keepers, common mechanics, ſhop-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers. No manufactory is carried on in this pariſh. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, with the exception of one ſmall congregation of Calviniſts, and one of Methodiſts. 48 houſes pay the window-tax; and 90 are exempted.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 4½d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 4d. and 4½d.; bacon, 8d. the pound; potatoes, 16 lb. for 6d.; butter, 6d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. the ſtone; wheat, £3. 10s. a quarter; barley, £2. a quarter; oats, 26s. a quarter; malt, 54s. a quarter; coals, 28s. a chaldron of 32 buſhels; milk, ½d. a pint.

The wages of common labourers are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals: women, for weeding corn, have 8d. or 10d. a day, without victuals: in the harveſt, wages are often as high as 5s. a day. There are 11 ale-houſes in this pariſh; and 2 Friendly Societies, containing together 64 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 30s. an acre; the average is about 20s. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raiſes nearly £167.

Before the year 1791, the Poor were taken care of by the overſeers of the pariſh, who rented a houſe, wherein moſt of the Poor were kept, and thoſe who were able to work were employed. A ſchool of induſtry was kept up for a few years; but having been thought to be diſadvantageous to the pariſh, it was wholly diſcontinued laſt year. Till lately, this pariſh joined with another pariſh in the maintenance of their Poor, ſo that the net expenditure for the Poor could not be aſcertained: ſince the year 1791, the Poor have been farmed, and maintained in a poor-houſe. The preſent number in the houſe is 15; of whom 3 are under 7 years of age; 3 between 7 and 15 years old: and the reſt chiefly old people. There are no baſtards in the houſe: no information could be obtained of earnings; it is probable, they are very inſignificant; as an old woman, who is almoſt a pauper, is the governeſs of the houſe; ſhe is often oppoſed by very clamorous competitors for power, and is ſcarcely able to retain the reins of government; much leſs to enforce good order and induſtry. The following is the general rotation of diet:

Breakfaſt.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk.	Bread, potatoes, broth, dumplins, and butcher's meat.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Do.	Bread, cold meat, and milk.	Bread and milk.
Tueſday,	Do.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday,	Do.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thurſday,	Do.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Do.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Do.	Bread and butter, or cheeſe, and milk.	Do.

One pound of bread a day is allowed to each adult: the beds are, moſtly, filled with feathers: that neatneſs, which diſcovers itſelf in ſome work-houſes, is not to be found here.

Several ſmall donations, amounting to £ 6. a year, are annually diſtributed amongſt ſuch Poor as do not receive parochial aſſiſtance. The officers of this pariſh do not grant certificates, except to ſuch pariſhioners as reſide within the limits of the county; about 3 or 4 are generally granted in a year: there are uſually 2 or 3 removals in a year; a removal, which was lately conteſted, coſt the pariſh between £ 60. and £70.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Poor's Rates, &c.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.		Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1774	34	29	—	—	—		—	—
1775	32	30	116	9	1½	ending April, 1775.	1	6
1776	33	18	91	18	2		1	2
1777	29	34	101	18	3		1	3
1778	39	30	144	16	3		1	9
1779	35	32	147	19	9		1	10
1780	36	36	163	0	3		2	0
1781	31	35	195	4	8½		2	4
1782	—	—	211	6	5		2	9
1783	28	36	328	12	8		4	6
1784	35	34	298	4	5		4	0
1785	42	28	No accounts this year.				0	0
1786	38	23	209	4	0		2	8
1787	33	25	228	5	8½		2	11
1788	49	19	276	14	4½		3	6

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Assessments. £.	s.	d.	-	-	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1789	22	18	276	4	1¼	-	-	3	5
1790	40	16	228	18	0	-	-	2	10
1791	30	21	-		-	-	-	2	2
1792	30	16	-		-		-	2	2
1793	37	13	The Poor were let these years: the farmers received the assess-				-	2	4
1794	45	27	ments.				-	2	4
1795	—	—	-		-		-	2	4

A parcel of land belongs to this parish, the rents of which are annually added to the Poor's Rate, but not included in the above account; the amount of the rent from 1774 to 1783 was £15. a year; since that period, it has not exceeded £12. a year: this rent is paid to the farmers of the Poor, who, on the other hand, pay £16. a year for a sort of work-house, and a parcel of land. *June*, 1795.

COCKERINGTON.

THIS parish contains about 1400 acres: the inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, either as farmers or labourers. 22 houses pay the window tax; and 10 are exempted. There are no ale-houses in this parish. The rent of land is from 5s. to 25s. an acre. The average rent is about 16s. The land-tax is £93. and is 1s. 6d. in the pound. The greatest part of the land in this parish was, formerly, common-field; it was enclosed 25 years ago. A considerable portion of most of the parishes in Lincolnshire is common-field. Upon the enclosure, land was given in lieu of all tithes.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3½d. to 5d.; bacon, 8d.; wheat, 7s. 6d. the bushel; malt, 50s. to 55s. the quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. the quarter; butter, 8d. the pound of 18 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint.

The

The wages of labour are: for common labourers, with diet, 10d. the day in winter, and 1s. 6d. the day in ſummer.

The following were the annual diſburſements for the Poor, from the year 1774:

		£.	s.	d.
Year ending at Eaſter	1774	78	5	9
	1775	93	6	10
	1776	82	5	5
	1777	50	6	2
	1778	50	3	9
	1779	57	13	10
	1780	No accounts.		
	1781	85	18	9
	1782	67	5	9
	1783	83	4	8
	1784	82	12	2
	1785	82	5	9
	1786	52	10	6
	1787	97	4	9
	1788	74	1	9
	1789	85	17	8
	1790	No accounts.		
	1791	70	13	6

No accounts of aſſeſſments or diſburſements ſubſequent to 1791 are preſerved; a few balances only are inſerted in the book: the officers, however, ſay, that the diſburſements for the Poor have not varied much during the laſt eight years; and that in the year ending at Eaſter 1795, the aſſeſſments for the Poor, and the quota towards hiring a man for the Navy, amounted to £95. 6s. which were collected at 1s. 8d. in the pound on the full rental.

The Poor belonging to this pariſh have an allowance at home; the following is a liſt of the Paupers, who receive weekly penſions:

		Ages.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
1	A labourer's widow - -	70 -	2	0
2	A ſpinſter; lame - -	24 -	1	6

		Ages.	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
3	The pariſh clerk; lame - -	60	-	3 0
4	A ſoldier's wife and child - -	23	-	2 6
5	An orphan - - - -	8	-	2 0
6	Do. - - - -	9	-	1 6
7	A labourer's widow - -	70	-	1 6
8	A baſtard - - - -	—	-	1 6
9	Do. - - - -	—	-	1 6
10	A ſpinſter; lame - -	20	-	1 0

Beſides the above, there are ſome others who receive caſual relief. This pariſh grants a certificate about once in 2 years; a removal occurs about once in 5 or 6 years: no conteſt can be remembered.

Cottages in this and ſeveral of the neighbouring pariſhes are very ſmall: they are made of clay, and thatched with ſtraw. Labourers appear to be much more cleanly in their perſons and habitations, than perſons of a ſimilar deſcription in the northern parts of England. *May*, 1795.

LOUTH.

THIS pariſh contains about 3000 acres: it's population in 1782 was 3300; and, at preſent, it is generally ſuppoſed to amount to 4000 inhabitants; conſiſting of a few farmers, and other perſons of the deſcription uſually found in a ſmall market town, that has no manufacture. Louth is a ſmall market for cattle, grain, butcher's meat, and other proviſions; but is not a thoroughfare of any conſequence. Coal is now brought by a canal from the Humber to within ½ a mile of this town, which has conſiderably leſſened the prices of fuel. It is hoped, that the introduction of coal will induce the inhabitants to deſiſt from their ancient practice, not yet entirely diſuſed, of uſing the dung of their cattle for fuel[1]. In this pariſh 392 houſes

[1] "They brenne alſo cowe-dung dryed with the hęte of the ſunne," was the remark of Leland, near 300 years ago, reſpecting the inhabitants of the Iſle of Portland. Itin. iii. f. 50.

This

houſes pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 4d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, $3\frac{1}{2}$d. to 5d.: bacon, 8d.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the ſtone; oat-meal, 2s. the ſtone; potatoes, 6d. to 9d. a peck; wheat, 7s. 6d. a buſhel; malt, 50s. to 55s. a quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. a quarter; butter, 8d. for 18 oz.; milk, 1d a pint. The wages of common labourers are from 20d. to 2s. a day, in ſummer; and 16d. in the winter; or throughout the year, 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals. In this pariſh there are 22 ale-houſes, (8 of which ſell wine;) and four Friendly Societies, containing, together, 190 members.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. an acre, on an average about £1. 1s. Moſt of the land belonging to this town lies in 2 large common fields, which are fallowed and cropped alternately: in ſeveral parts of theſe common fields there are large tracts of waſte land, upon which a great number of poor people ſummer each a cow, which in winter go at large in theſe fields. The Poor complain heavily of the farmers, ſaying, "That they encroach on their property;" and the farmers ſay, "That the Poor take the opportunity of eating their corn with their cattle." Tithes are here taken in kind. The land-tax amounts to £356. 16s.; and is about 1s. 3d. in the pound.

Donations, of the annual value of about £100. are diſtributed amongſt ſuch Poor of this pariſh as do not receive parochial aid. Here is an hoſpital or alms-houſe, in which apartments are provided for 12 decayed widows; beſides which, a penſion of £3. 7s. and 7 pecks of coals, is given to each of them annually.

In 1791 a new houſe of induſtry was erected, which coſt £700.; towards the payment of which, £260. (which aroſe from the ſale of a houſe, and a piece of land, belonging to the pariſh,) were paid; the remaining debt is to be diſcharged by annual inſtalments of £50. from the farmer of the Poor, till the whole debt is diſcharged. The houſe is not erected on a good plan; the only entrance to the houſe, yard, &c. is through a door not

This cuſtom ſtill continues, as well as another of uſing pig-dung, inſtead of ſoap; whence the following, rather coarſe, couplet, has become proverbial—

In the Iſle of Portland, in fam'd Dorſetſhire,
The pigs ſh— ſoap, and the cow's ſh— fire.

4 feet wide, and only 8 feet high, which is very inconvenient for the taking in of hay, or bringing out manure, &c.; the ſtair-caſe is narrow and ſteep; there are no regular working rooms, or detached apartments for the reception of the ſick. There is one large lodging-room for the men, and another for the women, each containing 14 beds, which are partitioned from each other by deal-boards at each end, and on one ſide: the view of a ſick neighbour is thereby, in a great meaſure, obſtructed; but, to a feeling mind, the ſenſe of hearing muſt frequently convey very diſagreeable ideas; the ſmell muſt, alſo, be frequently offenſive: yet, upon the whole, and under all theſe unpleaſant circumſtances, the houſe is kept as clean as it well can be. The gentlemen of this town are now aware of the inconvenience of truſting, to inexperienced people, the execution of a project of ſuch importance; and ſeem to be convinced that the advantages derived from houſes of induſtry are very inconſiderable.

The preſent farmer of the poor-houſe of induſtry, is a woolcomber and manufacturer of worſted; he employs ſome of the Poor in combing wool, ſpinning and knitting worſted, and ſome in common labour out of the houſe: he ſays, that he provides places for thoſe boys and girls who do not like his buſineſs. At preſent, there are 39 Paupers in the houſe; conſiſting of 15 children, (under 12 years of age,) 9 men, and 15 women. The farmer adds, that not more than 8 or 9 people are conſtantly employed: the others are either young children, old, or infirm; or are engaged in attending their ſick companions in other neceſſary offices in the houſe. The farmer of the Poor pays, at this time, about 22s. a week to 28 poor people out of the houſe, and about £65. a year to the families of 5 militia-men ſerving for this pariſh; and he is at the expence of all neceſſary medicinal aſſiſtance.

Bill of Fare uſed in this Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk, or water-gruel, and 6 oz. of bread.	Flour puddings, butcher's meat, bread, broth, and potatoes, or greens.	Bread and milk.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Milk, or cheeſe, and bread.	6 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheeſe or butter, with beer.
Tueſday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wedneſday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Thurſday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplins and treacle ſauce.	Bread and milk.

Small

Small beer is allowed at every dinner and ſupper, when cheeſe is uſed: thoſe, who work out of the houſe, have often cold meat allowed them for dinner on bread-and-milk days. On meat-days about 28 lbs. of meat are boiled for 40 people.

About £100. being the amount of ſeveral donations, are annually diſtributed amongſt ſuch Poor as are not otherwiſe chargeable to the pariſh.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Annual Diſburſements, &c.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the pound, net rent. s.	d.	
1774	88	69	224	12	0	1	0	There was a common Poor-houſe in theſe years.
1775	87	71	280	18	0	1	3	
1776	101	61	340	0	0	1	5	
1777	97	75	401	10	0	1	8	In theſe years a woollen manufacture was carried on in the houſe; but from the unſkilfulneſs of the directors, it proved unſucceſsful.
1778	99	85	314	19	0	1	4	
1779	92	55	488	13	0	2	0	
1780	90	96	270	1	0	1	1	In theſe years, the Poor and Poor-houſe were let to a manufacturer.
1781	100	83	302	3	0	1	2	
1782	94	75	506	1	0	2	0	In theſe years, the houſe was under the direction of a hired maſter, who was not much acquainted with the manufacturing buſineſs.
1783	87	155	459	6	0	1	9	
1784	109	121	439	5	0	1	9	
1785	103	98	441	19	0	1	9	
1786	101	83	369	8	0	1	5	
1787	121	80	402	0	0	1	5½	In theſe years, the Poor, workhouſe, furniture, &c. were let to a woollen-manufacturer, who ſuſtained every expence relative to the Poor in this pariſh, (law conteſts excepted,) and employed the Poor as he pleaſed, and had their earnings.
1788	92	73	372	12	0	1	5	
1789	111	128	376	17	0	1	5	
1790	112	113	399	18	0	1	5	
1791	127	68	431	16	0	1	5½	
1792	133	67	394	8	0	1	5	
1793	142	64	399	18	0	1	5	
1794	117	134	798	17	0	2	8	The Poor were not let this year.
1795	——	——	510	2	0	1	9	The Poor, and houſe, &c. let this year, as before.

It muſt be noticed, that, in 1782, about £70. which were paid for the erection of a new building belonging to the pariſh, are included in the diſburſements

ments of that year: in that, and the ſubſequent years, are likewiſe included the different ſums of money paid to the conſtables, which the contractors for the Poor, &c. are obliged to pay out of the above ſums; the money paid on that occaſion is various, of late it has amounted to about £25. a year. It is worthy of remark, that, in 1794, when the Poor were managed by the pariſh-officers, the expence was double of what it was the year before, when they were farmed. *June*, 1795.

SPILSBY.

THE pariſh of Spilſby contains, by eſtimation, 1200 acres. By an account of the population, taken 3 years ago, the number of inhabitants was found to be 850. They are, chiefly, common tradeſmen, ſhop-keepers, farmers, and labourers. 121 houſes pay the window-tax; and about 50 are exempted. There is no manufacture of conſequence in the pariſh, and only 1 Friendly Society.

The wages of common labourers, without diet, are about 1s. a day in winter; and 2s. in ſummer. In harveſt, men receive 2s. 6d. a day; and inſtances are not wanting of 6s. and 7s. a day being earned at that ſeaſon. The women have very little employment at home, except in taking care of their family. A few endeavour to get work in waſhing, and in aſſiſting at public-houſes, (of which there are 9 in the pariſh,) and receive from 6d. to 8d. a day.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d. and 4½d.; bacon, 8d.; butter, 6d.; potatoes, 5d. and 6d. the peck; milk, ½d. the pint; wheat, 63s. to 70s. the qr.; oats, 28s. the qr.; barley, 42s. the qr.; malt, 52s. the qr.; coals, 1s. 6d. the buſhel.

The labouring people are not very thrifty, or parſimonious in their diet; and, conſequently, often very poor. Tea, milk, and potatoes, are much uſed; to which are added, butter, and butcher's meat, whenever they can poſſibly be obtained.

The high-ways are maintained by ſtatute labour, without a Rate. The average rent of land is about 24s. an acre. The land-tax amounts to

£151. 2s. 4d. The greateſt part of the pariſh belongs to Lord Gwydir, who is likewiſe impropriator of the great tithes. His tenants pay no tithes; from other farmers, a ſmall modus is collected.

The inhabitants of Spilſby are, principally, of the Eſtabliſhed Religion. A ſmall number, however, of Methodiſts, have a congregation in the town.

At the concluſion of the American war, the Rates in this pariſh were ſo high, and the poverty of the labouring claſſes in this part of the county of Lincoln ſo great, that the Magiſtrates for the ſouthern diviſion of Lindſay were induced to publiſh orders for purchaſing materials, providing proper places to ſet the Poor to work in, and teaching all poor children in the diſtrict to knit before they were ſix, and to ſpin before they were nine years of age. Towards the end of the year 1783, theſe laudable views were much aſſiſted by the eſtabliſhment of a Society, for the promotion of induſtry, by diſtributing premiums, in various articles of cloathing, amongſt ſuch children, of certain ages and deſcriptions, within the diſtrict, as ſhould, within a given time, produce the greateſt quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the beſt quality. To carry this project into execution, the pariſhes within the diſtrict were to ſubſcribe a ſum equal to one per cent. of their laſt year's Poor's Rates; and individuals, within the diſtrict, to ſubſcribe 5s. each annually. From theſe funds, and ſeveral private benefactions, ſchools were ſoon provided in the ſeveral pariſhes in the diviſion, for the inſtruction of children in the ſpinning of jerſey: and premiums have been, ſince, annually diſtributed among the moſt induſtrious, who were farther diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of King, or Queen, of the ſpinners of their diſtrict; innocent devices to encourage induſtry; which, if they animate the Poor, as much as ribbons and garters ſtimulate the Rich, to active and honeſt exertion, muſt render it deſirable that the titles of royalty ſhould grace the brow of every induſtrious cottage child in the kingdom.

In the year 1786 the Society eſtabliſhed a dyer and hot-preſſer, at Louth.

From a full account of the proceedings of the Society, publiſhed a few years ago, at Louth, it appears that between January 1786 and the middle of 1790, 222 knitting premiums were diſtributed, for which the number of candidates were 400 children, all under eight years of age. The following is an account of the number of premiums adjudged to ſpinners,

of

of the number of candidates, and of their earnings, in the two trial months each year, during the above period.

1786. 150 candidates for 103 ſpinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 464 groſs, 8 dozen, 11 hanks; worth £ 139. 8s.

N. B. A groſs is 12 dozen hanks; a hank is 7 lees, and one lee 80 yards.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was ſomewhat more than 4d. Average of their ages, eleven years four months.

1787. 128 candidates for 90 ſpinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 398 groſs, 2 dozen, 8 hanks; worth £ 119. 9s. 4d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was ſomewhat above 4¼d. Average of their ages, eleven years five months.

1788. 142 candidates for 105 ſpinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 460 groſs, 2 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 138. 1s. 2½d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was 4½d. Average of their ages, ten years eleven months.

1789. 136 candidates for 101 ſpinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 505 groſs, 3 dozen; worth £ 150. 16s. 6d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was ſomewhat more than 5d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

1790. 112 candidates for 70 ſpinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 438 groſs, 10 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 131. 13s. 2½d.

A candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was 5½d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

The ſpinning ſchools are now wholly laid aſide; and the opinions of well informed men on the ſubject, with reſpect to their utility, are extremely various. Many perſons thought that ſchools, conducted on the plan propoſed by the Society of Induſtry, were not only expenſive to the pariſh, but detrimental to the children themſelves; for, by being ſo long confined to a ſedentary employment, at an early period of life, they were often

often rendered puny and weak; and at the age of 12 or 13, when they ought to go out to ſervice with the farmers, or become apprentices, they were ſo extremely ignorant of every thing, except ſpinning, that it was a long time before they could be of any ſervice to their maſters; beſides which, the great and ſudden change of employment was often injurious to the children. Others were, and are, of opinion, that, had the Society been properly encouraged, and the ſpinning ſchools continued, the country would, ultimately, have been much benefited, the rates conſiderably reduced, and the children of the Poor rendered ſerviceable members of the State, from being trained, by conſtant and orderly employment, to virtue and induſtry. The unfavourable opinion formed of theſe pariſh working ſchools, although, perhaps, originating, with ſome, from prejudice, was, it may be preſumed, in many, the reſult of fair conviction, that the inconveniencies would, ultimately, more than counterbalance the benefits of ſuch inſtitutions; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that either gentlemen or farmers ſhould be inclined to diſcountenance a ſyſtem, from which there was any probability of their intereſts being eſſentially promoted, by a reduction of the Poor's Rate. The experience, however, of 8 years, has proved, that, although ſchools of induſtry may flouriſh for a while, under the active zeal of their firſt promoters, yet, when, after a few years trial, they are left to the ſuperintendance of leſs intereſted adminiſtrators, they dwindle into the ordinary ſtate of pariſh poor-houſes.

A poor-houſe has exiſted for ſeveral years at Spilſby, and to it are ſent ſuch Poor as do not receive relief at their own homes. They are under the direction of a worſted manufacturer, who lives in the work-houſe, and, by an agreement made laſt Eaſter, provides cloaths and other neceſſaries for every one the pariſh ſends thither; for which he is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for each perſon, together with their earnings; theſe, however, are very inconſiderable. There are in the houſe, at preſent, 8 children, under 12 years of age; one man and woman, each about 70 years old; and a woman, 35 years of age: four of the children are baſtards. The overſeers alſo pay 28s. weekly to 14 out-penſioners, moſt of whom have families; to 2 militia men's families, 6s. a week; and to ſeveral others, occaſional relief. Amongſt the weekly penſioners 6 baſtards are included. Before the Poor were contracted for, 5 guineas a year and victuals were allowed to a perſon who ſuperintended the work-houſe. An apothecary

was alſo paid £ 6. a year for his attendance on the Poor. The houſe is a good building, but much out of repair: it is not kept ſo clean as it ought to be: the beds are filled with feathers, and well provided with covering. The preſent undertaker is bound to obſerve the following table of diet:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk or broth.	Beef, mutton, or pork.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Milk pottage.	Bullocks' or ſheep's heads.	Bread, cheeſe, and milk.
Wedneſday,	Broth.	Light dumplins.	Bread and cheeſe.
Thurſday,	Milk pottage.	As Sunday.	As Tueſday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe, puddings, or dumplins.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Broth.	Puddings, or dumplins.	Ditto.

From Lady-day to Michaelmas, the Poor, in the houſe, riſe at 6 in the morning, and go to reſt at 9 at night: the doors are ſhut at half paſt 8.

From Michaelmas-day to Lady-day, they riſe at 8 in the morning, and go to reſt at 8 at night: the doors are ſhut at 6 o'clock in the evening.

This pariſh, on an average, grants about 4 or 5 certificates in a year, and has about 1 removal in the ſame time; a conteſted removal ſeldom occurs above once in 10 years.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Diſburſements for the Poor.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1720	—	—	59	4	6	1	2
1721	—	—	69	16	7	1	4
1722	—	—	50	8	6	1	3
1723	—	—	55	8	8	1	3
1740	—	—	59	16	11	1	0
1760	—	—	104	8	3	1	6
1766	—	—	85	5	8½	1	0
1774	24	16	160	5	9	2	1
1775	33	17	181	10	10½	2	6
1776	16	10	191	15	0	2	1
1777	28	19	183	14	5½	2	0
1778	27	20	179	5	10¾	1	10

Years.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1779	21	12	244	11	3	2	7
1780	20	27	195	5	8¾	2	0
1781	29	19	269	3	8	3	0
1782	26	18	233	1	8	2	4
1783	28	13	270	0	3½	3	0
1784	27	27	175	14	3½	1	9
1785	25	15	222	8	5	2	9
1786	33	14	198	13	9½	2	5
1787	19	12	165	14	8½	2	0
1788	23	22	174	0	10	2	1
1789	29	18	164	18	11	2	0
1790	23	17	194	3	9	2	3
1791	32	13	176	9	9½	2	0
1792	25	14	136	19	0	1	8
1793	25	16	187	0	7	2	0
1794	26	14	205	5	2½	2	2
1795	—	—	244	15	11	2	8

The rent of a few houſes, amounting to £ 30. a year, is annually given to poor houſe-keepers, who receive no parochial aid. The ſame benefactor, who bequeathed theſe houſes to the Poor, alſo founded a ſchool, for the education of 15 poor children, with a ſalary to the maſter. A Sunday ſchool is eſtabliſhed in this town, for 50 ſcholars.

June, 1795.

SWINESHEAD.

THIS pariſh contains, by eſtimation, 4400 acres, and 1550 inhabitants; conſiſting of a few ſhop-keepers, publicans, tradeſmen, and mechanics; the reſt are farmers, and labourers. The pariſhioners are principally of the Church of England; but a ſmall congregation of Methodiſts have a

chapel here. 166 houſes pay the commutation-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d. to 5½d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d; butter, 7d. or 7½d.; potatoes, 4d. a peck; wheat, £ 3. 10s. the quarter; barley, £ 1. 16s. the quarter; malt, £ 2. 12s. the quarter; flour, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. the ſtone; milk, ½d. the pint, but little is ſold, as the farmers moſtly ſtock their paſtures with ſheep. The Poor uſe much tea, and water-pottage; the latter is made of water, oatmeal, onions, ſalt, and pepper, with the addition of butter, when it can be procured. Labourers' wages, in winter, are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a day; and in ſummer, 2s. a day, without victuals. In harveſt, from 3s. to 4s. a day, and ſometimes, conſiderably more. Women receive 1s. or 1s. 2d. a day, for weeding corn; but in winter they have little or no employ, except in ſpinning jerſey, or worſted, in which the earnings are ſo extremely low that ſcarcely one perſon in ten will apply to it. It is generally remarked, that the poor people, in theſe extenſive fens, are moſtly ſluggiſh, and have an averſion to induſtry; whether this circumſtance in any degree accounts for the general diſlike of Mr. Bouyer's plan, of ſchools of induſtry, I ſhall not pretend to determine.

In this pariſh there are 10 ale-houſes, 3 of which ſell wine. There is no Friendly Society in the pariſh. The rent of land, upon an average, is about 20s. or 21s. an acre. Farms are from £ 10. to £ 200. a year, but moſtly from £ 40. to £ 100. a year. When the fens were divided, about 27 years ago, a quantity of land was given in lieu of all tithes. The land-tax amounts to £ 470. 12s. The Poor have been farmed for more than 20 years back: the farmer finds a houſe for ſuch Paupers as are willing to come into it; and the pariſh furniſhes it with beds, filled with chaff, and bedding: at preſent, only 5 Paupers are in the houſe; viz. a ſhoe-maker, 46 years of age, (who is deaf and dumb); an old woman, and 3 baſtard children, who are from 6 to 9 years of age. The regular weekly out-penſioners are as follow:

		s.	d.
1	A labourer's widow, and 4 children, who received 6s. a week in winter; now - - - - -	4	0
2	A tailor's ditto, aged 70; - - - - -	2	0
3	A labourer's ditto, aged 68; - - - - -	2	0

		s.	d.
4	A labourer's widow, aged 30, and 1 child; - -	1	6
5	A lame man, aged 28; - - - -	1	0
6	A woman and 2 children, in Lincoln hoſpital; - -	2	0

Beſides theſe, there are ſome who receive caſual relief; and, in general, it muſt be conſidered, that, at this ſeaſon, the Poor are moſt eaſily maintained, from the work which they can procure in the fields. The farmer of the Poor, this year, is to receive £130. for which he agrees to ſupport the Poor belonging to this pariſh with food: the pariſh-officers are to furniſh cloaths, pay the doctor's bills, (which may amount to £ 20. a year;) and to be at all expences of meetings, journies, removals, appeals, and the maintenance of caſual Poor who do not belong to the pariſh; alſo to give occaſional relief to indigent pariſhioners, as it was thought the farmer had too hard a bargain for ſome years paſt: his allowance laſt year was £ 120.

A ſubſcription, made here laſt winter, for the neceſſitous, amounted to £ 50.: upon the whole, the Poor are well ſupported in this pariſh. Several donations, charities, or doles, amounting to about £ 60. a year, are annually diſtributed among poor houſe-keepers. Here is alſo a charity ſchool for the education of 25 poor children. Certificates are granted and received, without ſcruple. There are about 3 removals from this pariſh in a year; an appeal ſcarcely happens once in 7 years.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1774	57	36	188	16	9½		
1775	55	47	181	11	11½		
1776	48	48	155	14	0½		
1777	63	44	152	17	11¼		
1778	60	105	184	16	5¾		
1779	49	73	236	5	1½	0	10
1780	59	45	225	4	11	0	11
1781	46	51	279	7	5	—	—
1782	59	44	222	17	4	1	0
1783	64	64	239	16	3	—	—
1784	54	67	314	19	8½	1	4

Years.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Diſburſements.	Rate in the Pound.
			£. s. d.	s. d.
1785	68	59	287 11 1½	1 2
1786	43	42	247 3 10½	1 2
1787	52	29	231 19 10¾	1 2
1788	50	37	244 8 0¼	1 0
1789	65	53	349 7 7¼	1 6
1790	64	45	267 7 8¼	1 5
1791	56	48	241 3 0½	— —
1792	73	41	242 13 6¼	1 1
1793	67	46	328 2 1½	1 6
1794	67	57	321 9 7	1 4

The accounts for the laſt year, ending at Eaſter 1795, are not yet paſſed, or inſerted in the book: aſſeſſments were that year 1s. 3d. in the pound, and were ſaid to be on the rack or net rent. Excluſive of the above diſburſements, a ſum is paid to the conſtables, which amounts annually to about £ 35.

According to the Returns made to Parliament,				£. s. d.
The Expences for the Poor	in	1776	were	172 8 5
The Aſſeſſments	in	1783		225 11 11
	in	1784		332 8 11
	in	1785		296 14 10

June, 1795.

TATTERSHALL.

TATTERSHALL is a ſmall market-town, in which there is no manufacture: a great proportion of the inhabitants are farmers; a few mechanics and ſhop-keepers; the reſt are chiefly labourers. The population has not varied much for the laſt 20 years. 50 houſes pay the commutation-tax; the number of thoſe exempted could not be obtained. The prices of proviſions here are nearly ſimilar to thoſe at Spilſby. There are 4 ale-houſes, but no Friendly Society in Tatterſhall. The land-tax amounts to

£ 144. 2s. 6d. a year. The Poor receive an allowance at their own houſes of about 2s. a week, each. Very little information could be obtained reſpecting them: the pariſh-officers would not permit the pariſh-books to be inſpected; but furniſhed the following extract of the Rate on the net rental, and the amount of the Aſſeſſments for the laſt 21 years.

Years.	Aſſeſſment.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	77	0	0	1	8
1775	91	15	0	2	1
1776	138	1	6	3	0
1777	113	0	0	2	6
1778	100	3	8	2	3
1779	97	15	2	2	2
1780	110	0	0	2	3
1781	130	0	0	2	10
1782	105	1	8	2	4
1783	90	15	9	2	0
1784	152	15	4	3	5
1785	137	10	0	3	0
1786	110	6	0	2	3
1787	85	11	2½	1	11
1788	82	10	1	1	11
1789	100	1	1	2	3
1790	109	10	0	2	5
1791	166	0	0	3	8
1792	153	0	0	3	5
1793	169	14	6	3	9
1794	174	0	0	3	10
1795 Eaſter	177	8	6	3	10

I much doubt the correctneſs of theſe extracts. According to the Returns made to Parliament,

			£.	s.	d.
The Expences for the Poor	in 1776	were	129	4	11
The Aſſeſſments	in 1783		181	1	0
	in 1784		158	2	3
	in 1785		127	5	0

June, 1795.

WILLOUGHBY.

THIS parish contains 5647 acres, of which 536 are common-field. The inhabitants are almost all agricultural labourers: their number, by an enumeration taken in 1788, was found to be as follows:

	59 married couple	118
	single men -	10
	single women -	11
Children at home with their parents -	boys - -	61
	girls - -	73
Servants - -	men - -	18
	women - -	19
	boys - -	19
	girls - -	10
	inmates - -	39
	Total inhabitants -	378

There is here a small congregation of Methodists. 41 houses pay the commutation tax. There are 2 ale-houses in the parish, but no Friendly Society. Wages in husbandry are from 20d. to 2s. a day, without victuals: in hay and corn harvest, wages are mostly 3s. or 4s. a day. Most of the land here is in sheep pasture; the average rent of land is about 9s. or 10s. an acre. Corn land, of every description, pays 6s. an acre, composition for tithe; grass, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. an acre: the average is about 1s. 6d. an acre. The land-tax raised produces £184.

The Poor have an allowance at home; there are, at present, 14 weekly pensioners, chiefly old labourers and widows, who receive £1. 1s. a week; one militia-man's family is allowed 3s. a week: the rest of the money raised by the Poor's Rates is paid, at the discretion of the officers, for coals, house-rents, repairing houses for the Poor, &c. The overseer receives

ceives 4 guineas, as an annual ſalary: upon an average, about 2 certificates have been annually granted for ſome years back: about 1 removal occurs every three years: no perſon can recollect a conteſted one.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Diſburſements on account of the Poor.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Diſburſements.
1774	7	6	
1775	10	5	
1776	6	5	£. s. d.
1777	7	8	ending at Eaſter 169 10 4¾
1778	17	6	216 16 6
1779	11	7	206 8 6
1780	11	15	195 12 0½
1781	9	21	190 18 4¼
1782	8	9	180 17 11
1783	12	12	220 15 6¾
1784	6	5	257 18 10½
1785	9	9	251 0 6½
1786	15	7	266 16 11½
1787	6	12	266 12 2¾
1788	11	8	249 6 9
1789	10	9	227 12 6½
1790	10	6	211 1 7½
1791	5	4	223 8 9
1792	14	5	304 1 4
1793	6	16	229 16 9¾
1794	10	8	232 17 10½
1795	—	—	241 3 1

In the above diſburſements is included the money paid towards the county ſtock; it is generally from £ 15. to £ 20. a year. In the laſt year's expenditure £ 24. are included, which were paid towards hiring a man for the Navy. The aſſeſſment was raiſed at 2s. in the pound.

The pariſh of Willoughby is ſituated in the diſtrict of Alford, one of the four diſtricts, in which the ſchools of induſtry were introduced. Several poor children from Willoughby, have been ſucceſsful competitors for the ſpinning and knitting premiums, which are diſtributed every ſpring. The following liſt of premiums, appointed to be diſtributed in the year 1795, and of the regulations, and conditions, impoſed on the candidates, is copied, verbatim, from a paper publiſhed by the general committee of the Society of Induſtry, at the cloſe of the year 1794.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the beſt Spinners of Jerſey.

FIRST RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Three ſhirts and ſtocks	Two ſhifts, two pair of ſleeves, two caps
Three pair of ſtockings	Gown, quilted and flannel petticoat
Two pair of ſhoes	Stays
Pair of buckles	One white apron
Two pocket handkerchiefs	One check ditto
Hat	Two pair of ſtockings
Medal, No. 1.	One pair of ſhoes and buckles
	Two pocket handkerchiefs
	Two neck ditto
	Medal, No. 1.

To each of the four firſt of their reſpective diſtricts will alſo be given a pair of knit worſted gloves.

SECOND RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Shirt	Gown and durant petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 2.	Stockings and ſhoes
	Medal, No. 2.

THIRD RATE PREMIUM.

Shirt	Hat and ribband
Breeches	Gown and woolſey petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 3.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 3.

FOURTH

FOURTH RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Breeches	Hat and ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Handkerchief	Pocket ditto
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 4.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 4.

FIFTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 5.	Stockings
	Shoes
	Medal, No. 5.

SIXTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 6.	Stockings and ſhoes
	Medal, No. 6.

SEVENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 7.	Stockings and ſhoes
	Medal, No. 7.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the beſt Knitters.

EIGHTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Check apron
Hat	Stockings and ſhoes
Medal, No. 8.	Medal, No. 8.

NINTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Stockings and ſhoes
Medal, No. 9.	Medal, No. 9.

TENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Shoes	Ribband, ſhoes
Medal, No. 10.	Medal, No. 10.

Regulations and Conditions to be obſerved by the Candidates for the Premiums above mentioned.

1, FIVE ſets of premiums, each conſiſting of ten premiums of the reſpective rates above deſcribed, will be adjudged, at one meeting, to be held at Alford, in the courſe of the next Spring; and the diſtribution of the ſaid fifty premiums ſhall be at Alford, in the beginning of May next: the ſucceſsful candidates from other diſtricts being paid their travelling expences in the ſame manner as heretofore.

2, All the ſpinners of ſubſcribing pariſhes ſhall be admitted candidates for any of the above premiums, without any diſtinction of diſtricts.

3, No ſpinner of jerſey will be admitted a candidate for any of the firſt-rate premiums, who ſhall not, within the months of December 1794, and January 1795, have ſpun 40 dozen of hanks.

4, No ſpinner of jerſey will be admitted a candidate for any of the ſecond or third rate premiums, who ſhall not, within the time above limited, have ſpun thirty-ſix dozen of hanks.

5, No ſpinner of jerſey will be admitted a candidate for any of the inferior rates of premiums, who ſhall not, within the time above limited, have ſpun twenty-four dozen of hanks.

6, No candidate, who ſhall have been a ſpinner more than three years, ſhall be capable of receiving a premium of a fourth, or any lower rate, in preference to any qualified candidate, who ſhall only be in the firſt or ſecond year of ſpinning; unleſs ſuch ſenior ſpinner ſhall have thirty dozen, clear of all deductions.

7, No one pariſh ſhall be allowed to receive two, either of the firſt, ſecond, or third-rate premiums, to the prejudice of any qualified candidate of another pariſh.

8, Every candidate, who ſhall be convicted before the committee, of having been employed in jerſey-ſpinning, during the time above limited, before ſeven o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, ſhall be ſet aſide, and forfeit every chance of a premium.

9, Where ſpinning-houſes or rooms are provided, the work is expected to be all reeled by the teacher or overlooker, or at leaſt under his or her immediate inſpection.

10, Where

10, Where no ſuch houſe or room is provided, the work of all the candidates within the ſame hamlet or pariſh, muſt be brought to be reeled by ſome one perſon, who muſt be authoriſed, under the hand of a truſtee of this Society; and it is hereby requeſted of every truſtee, not to appoint, (unleſs in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, and where they are well ſatisfied of the good character of the party,) the parent or near relation of any of the candidates to be the reeler of any ſuch hamlet or pariſh.

11, All ſpinners, not employed in ſchools, and intending to become candidates for any of the premiums of this Society, muſt, at leaſt ten days before the beginning of the trial months, give notice of ſuch their intentions to ſome truſtee of this Society, reſiding in or near their pariſh, and requeſt him to appoint a reeler as aforeſaid.

12, At the time of making the general returns of the work done in the trial months, complaint may be entered, by the employers, or any other perſon, againſt any of the candidates, for coarſe or bad ſpinning; and ſuch complaints will be referred to the conſideration of the reſpective diſtrict committees, againſt the time of adjudication.

13, At the ſaid adjudication meetings, a ſample of the wool given to ſpin, and three or more pounds of the jerſey complained of, muſt be laid before the committee, who will compare the jerſey with the produce of ſuch candidate's ſpinning in the hour's trial, and with the report of the examiner, and determine accordingly; provided that where any complaint ſhall be entered, the employer ſhall not be the examiner.

14, All the jerſey ſpun in ſubſcribing pariſhes, during the time abovementioned, muſt go to and from the ſpinner, through the hands of the overſeer of the poor, or ſome perſon of good character ſpecially appointed by him, or ſome truſtee of this Society, for that purpoſe: and ſuch jerſey muſt be ticketed with the name of the ſpinner, by ſuch overſeer or deputy, or by the teacher, reeler, or overlooker.

15, The perſon, who reels, is expected to make affidavit of the truth of the tickets, if required.

16, The overſeer of every pariſh where there are any candidates for jerſey-ſpinning premiums, or ſome other perſon of reputable character in the ſame pariſh, muſt, on the firſt day of February next, or eight days after, produce to one of the truſtees of this Society, a return of the

candidates

candidates in ſuch pariſh, who ſhall have performed, within the two trial months, the quantities of jerſey above ſpecified; which truſtee is hereby deſired to examine and ſign ſuch return, and to direct the ſame to be forwarded to the reverend Thomas Pennington, treaſurer of the Society of Induſtry at Alford, ſo that the ſame may be received on or before Tueſday the 24th day of February next; and in caſe of failure of tranſmitting the return to the ſaid treaſurer, by the ſaid laſt day of February, the candidates to loſe all chance of the premiums.

17, Printed blank forms of ſuch returns will be ſent with this paper to every ſubſcribing pariſh, to be filled up by the miniſter, pariſh officers, and principal inhabitants: and to prevent irregular and uncertain returns, notice is hereby given, that no other form will on any account be received.—N. B. A number of ſuch blank forms will alſo be left in the hands of every diſtributor, to be delivered gratis to any ſubſcriber who ſhall apply.

18, Whereas a doubt has ariſen, whether the miſtreſſes of ſchools, or any other aſſiſtants, may pull twitches or pluckings for the premium ſpinners, and by the permiſſion of this practice in ſome ſchools, and the forbearance of it in others, an undue advantage may be obtained; it is hereby declared, that the pulling twitches or pluckings is part of the candidate's own work, and cannot be ſuffered to be done by any one elſe.

19, Perſons of ſkill will be employed by the committee, after the 26th day of February 1795, to go round to the qualified candidates, and to ſee each of them ſpin for the ſpace of one hour preciſely, taking an exact account of the number of hanks, lees, and rounds, belonging to each candidate, in ſuch hour's work; which account, with the produce of ſuch trial, properly ticketed, ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to the chairman, to be laid by him before the general committee, and before the ſeveral diſtrict committees, when they ſhall meet for the purpoſe of adjudication.

20, The jerſey ſpun before the examiners, ſhall be of the ſame wool, that was given to each candidate reſpectively in the trial months.

21, The candidates ſhall be examined, with the wool of their reſpective employers; and the examiner ſhall leave in the hands of the overſeer

of

of each pariſh, the price of the wool ſo ſpun, for the benefit of the ſaid employers, after the rate of two-pence per ounce.

22, No perſon ſhall be admitted a candidate for a jerſey-ſpinning premium, above the age of ſeventeen; if a ſufficient number of candidates under that age ſhall appear.

23, No candidate for a knitting premium ſhall be admitted above eight years old; and the trial of candidates ſhall be made during the ſitting of the adjudication committee, as uſual.

24, If, at the knitting trial, ten country children ſhall appear as candidates, the whole number of 15 premiums ſhall be adjudged: but if a ſmaller number of country candidates ſhould attend, then it ſhall be at the option of the adjudging committee to reduce thoſe premiums to any number not leſs than eight.—N. B. By country children are here meant, thoſe of any ſubſcribing pariſh not belonging to the pariſh of Alford.

25, It will be a qualification indiſpenſably required of all the candidates, to be able to anſwer every queſtion in the Church catechiſm, without heſitation; and whereas great default hath been made in this condition, it is ordered by the committee, that the ſpinning candidates ſhall be aſked their catechiſm in the morning of the diſtribution day, and before the proceſſion, and that any groſs deficiency ſhall immediately be reported to the committee, which ſhall thereupon order the medal, and ſuch other part of the deficient candidate's premium as ſhall be thought proper, to be detained until ſuch candidate ſhall be perfect in ſaying the catechiſm.

26, Every premium will be open, not only to the pariſh Paupers, or their children, but alſo to all ſuch perſons, and their children, who ſubſiſt chiefly by their manual labour, provided that they ſubmit their work to be weekly taken account of by the overſeer of their pariſh, and go through all ſuch other examinations as are above ſpecified, or may hereafter be appointed by the committee.

27, Any perſon diſcovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or falſe pretences, ſhall, upon proving ſuch fraud, to the ſatisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium ſo attempted to be gained, if the ſucceſs of ſuch fraud ſhall be prevented

by the diſcovery; and if the fraud is fully proved, but too late for prevention, the diſcoverer ſhall, nevertheleſs, be handſomely rewarded, and the perſon or perſons guilty of ſuch fraud ſhall be proſecuted according to law, and be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragements, given by this Society.

The above premiums, and the conditions thereof, were ſettled and agreed upon, at a general committee of the Society of Induſtry, held at Alford, on Friday the 19th day of September 1794. R. G. BOUYER, Chairman.

June, 1795.

LINCOLN.

SOME years ago, the gentlemen of ſeveral pariſhes in, and adjoining to the city of Lincoln, purchaſed a houſe, very well ſituated for the purpoſe for which it was intended; and, after undergoing ſeveral neceſſary alterations, it was opened for the reception of Paupers. At firſt, a certain ſum per head was paid for the maintenance of each perſon; but this having been found to be productive of great inconvenience, an aſſociation was formed of ſeveral pariſhes in and near the city, about four years ago. It was agreed to pay the proprietors of the houſe a certain rent, for receiving all ſuch Poor as ſhould be ſent thither; and that the houſe, and out-poor expences, ſhould be paid out of the general ſtock; towards which, each pariſh is bound to contribute the average of their annual expenditure for five years preceding the union. This average is divided into 4 quarterly payments; but the reſult of the inſtitution has been ſuch, that, hitherto, ſeldom more than 3 of the quarterly ſums have been called for in one year; and, conſequently, a reduction of one fourth of the average rates has been effected: beſides which, there is now a ſurplus in hand, amounting to £400. with which it is propoſed to defray the expences of an intended application to Parliament, for an Act to incorporate the united pariſhes, and to make ſome additional improvements in the work-houſe.

At

At preſent, the Union conſiſts of 19 ſmall pariſhes. The number in the houſe is, 40 males, and 41 females; of which, 30 are children, under 12 years of age; and 25, above 60. They are chiefly employed within doors, in ſpinning flax and wool; and in making ſtockings, and other cloaths, &c. The worſted ſpinners earn about £25. a year. The houſe is kept clean: it's ſituation is very healthy. Of 4 Paupers, who died laſt year, 3 were above 80 years of age.

The following is a ſtatement of the expences of the houſe for three years:

From 18th May 1792, to 11th May 1793.	£.	s.	d.
Butcher - -	64	6	2
Baker - -	115	8	0
Brewer - -	28	15	9
Milk - -	57	9	0
Tailor - -	5	11	2
Mercer, and draper	67	15	6½
Shoemaker -	19	3	2
Furniture -	4	16	9
Cheeſe - -	20	5	10½
Groceries -	39	14	3
Oatmeal -	1	16	0
Vegetables -	10	9	2
Funerals -	18	5	10
Sundries - -	33	9	8
Repairs - -	17	9	2½
Apothecary, mid-wife, &c. -	22	12	8
Coals and faggots	46	15	11½
Rent, ſalaries, &c.	92	15	11
Paid to out-paupers	102	6	2¼
Total -	£769	16	3¼

Average number of Paupers in the houſe this year not preciſely known; ſuppoſed to have been about 85.

From May 1793, to May 1794.	£.	s.	d.
Butcher -	70	12	11
Baker - -	136	11	1
Brewer - -	28	15	9
Milk - -	56	9	1
Cheeſe - -	31	17	7½
Groceries -	33	7	1½
Oatmeal -	3	19	0
Vegetables -	20	10	9½
Tailor - -	5	6	11
Mercer and draper	42	5	0½
Shoes - -	21	15	11
Furniture -	3	0	2
Funerals -	7	10	6
Sundries - -	2	0	1
Repairs - -	20	15	5
Coals - -	50	8	7
Apothecary, &c. -	45	15	4
Rent, ſalaries, &c.	95	17	5½
Paid to out-paupers	59	0	4
Total -	£735	15	1½

Average number of Paupers this year was 80.

From May 1794, to May 1795.	£.	s.	d.
Butcher - -	74	10	5½
Baker - -	150	16	5
Brewer - -	28	6	7½
Milk - -	57	4	0
Cheeſe - -	35	11	10½
Groceries -	37	18	0½
Oatmeal - -	5	15	1
Potatoes -	12	7	6½
Tailor - -	5	0	7½
Mercer and draper	41	14	11
Shoes - -	23	1	3
Furniture -	2	15	9½
Funerals -	5	13	2
Sundries -	17	7	5
Repairs - -	61	10	0½
Coals - -	32	12	2
Apothecary, &c. -	20	16	6
Rent, ſalaries, &c.	99	2	6
Paid to out-paupers	41	18	10½
Total -	£754	3	3¼

Average number of Paupers this year was 81.

Bill of Fare in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c.	Maſhed potatoes.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Peaſe pottage, or boiled beer.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Rice milk, and bread.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Beef, and ſtewed potatoes.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Ditto.

The city of Lincoln contains about 5000 inhabitants. The Poor's Rates vary from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental. In the neighbouring farming country they are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound. The land-tax in Lincoln is from 9d. to 2s. in the pound.

May, 1795.

MIDDLESEX.

EALING.

THE parish of Ealing forms nearly a regular oblong, of 3 miles and a half by 2 miles; and, consequently, contains about 4480 acres, of which 1560 are grass-land; about 1220 arable; about 250 are cultivated by market-gardeners; and about 70 are common: the remainder is laid out in roads, private gardens, pleasure grounds, &c. The inhabitants are gentlemen, shop-keepers, gardeners, labourers, and of such other descriptions as are usually found in a village within seven miles of London. From the average number of births during the last 10 years, the population may be estimated at between 4000 and 5000 souls. No accurate conclusions can be drawn from the burials, as they include many parish children that have been sent from the London parishes to be nursed at Ealing. The number of houses rated to the window, or commutation-tax, appears, from the Surveyor's books, to be 355; and the number exempted, 33[1]. 49 houses have above 25 windows each. There are 38 ale-houses in this parish.

[1] The total of these two numbers is 388; which, when compared with the baptisms and burials, appears to be much too low for the whole number of houses in the parish. Upon examining the Rate book, in which every house paying to, and exempted from, parochial taxes, is accurately set down, the number of houses in the parish was found to be 729; which, multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to a house, gives a population of 4009 souls.

The price of proviſions is much the ſame here, as in the metropolis. A garden labourer can earn 10s. a week, all the year round; and 3s. a day, by piece-work.

The price of agricultural labour here, and in moſt parts of Middleſex, (near the metropolis,) is as follows:

Mowers of graſs receive from	3s.	to	6s.	an acre.
Mowers of oats and barley -	3s.	to	4s.	ditto.
Reaping wheat, including binding and ſhocking - -	10s.	to	12s.	ditto.
Hoeing turnips - -	10s.	to	12s.	ditto.
Threſhing oats, including binding - - -	2s. 6d.			ditto.

Labourers, near London, are paid 18d. or 20d. a day. An able man, however, can earn 2s. a day, both in ſummer and winter. During the fruit ſeaſon, a great many women are employed by the market-gardeners in this pariſh, in gathering, and carrying fruit, peaſe, &c. to London. Their wages ſeldom exceed half of what men receive for the ſame work. A woman is only paid 6d. for carrying a very heavy baſket of fruit from Ealing or Brentford to Covent Garden, near 9 miles. They, however, ſometimes make two trips in a day. Moſt of the women, who are thus employed, are Welſh.

The rent of land is from £ 2. to £ 4. an acre. The average rental of the whole pariſh, it is probable, is now near £ 3. an acre; for, in an eſtimate, made in 1780, of the amount of the groſs rental charged to the Poor in each pariſh within the hundred of Oſſulſton, in order to fix their reſpective quotas towards the ſum recovered againſt the hundred for the damages occaſioned by the riots in 1780, the groſs rental of Ealing and Old Brentford was ſtated at £ 10491. The ſoil is gravel and clay; chiefly the latter, towards the Brentford extremity of the pariſh, in which there are ſeveral conſiderable brick-kilns. The great tithes are annexed to the chancellorſhip of St. Paul's, and are now held upon a leaſe for three lives. A farmer rents them of the leſſees of the Rector, for £ 600. a year. The ſmall tithes are compounded for by the Vicar.

From the beſt information that could be obtained, the number of Friendly Societies in the pariſh appears to be 9; of which, 3 are in Ealing, properly ſo called, and 6 in Old Brentford.

The Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a work-house, which belongs to the parish. The following copy of the pensions, ordered to be allowed at a Vestry on the 14th of last May, shews the usual description of out-poor:

"CROSS HOUSE, EALING, *May* 14, 1795.

"AT a public Vestry held this day in pursuance of notice given in the church and chapel, the persons receiving collections of the parish were called over, and their reasons of taking relief were examined, and thereupon the following list was made:

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance. £. s. d.	Occasion of Relief.
May 14, 1796.	Abraham Bartlett	0 1 0	Aged and infirm.
	Soundy's two children	0 5 0	Destitute.
	William Jackson	0 4 0	Paralytic.
	John Ingram	4 qr. loaves	Four children.
	Hannah Hughes	0 2 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Wigley	3 qr. loaves	Five children.
	Stephen Biggins	1 qr. loaf	Old and infirm.
	Ann Fold	0 1 0	Old and infirm.
	William Beazley	0 2 0 1 qr. loaf	Old and infirm.
	Mary Dairy	0 1 0 qr. loaf, and 1 lb. of meat	A widow, old and infirm.
	Mary West	2 qr. loaves	Deserted by her husband, and daughter, ill of the dropsy.
	Sarah Hole	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Elizabeth Hedges	0 2 6	A widow and 3 children.
	Mary Cook's child	0 1 6	Left destitute on the parish, lame and infirm.

Isaac

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Perſons receiving Penſions.	Weekly Allowance. £. s. d.	Occaſion of Relief.
May 14, 1796.	Iſaac Hannaway	2 qr. loaves, 4 lb. of meat	Five children.
	Jane Hope	0 1 0	A child by a former huſband.
	Elizabeth Croſs, now Merrett	0 1 0	A child by a former huſband.
	Sarah Humphrys	0 1 0	Infirm.
	Ann Mazey	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Ann Durham	0 5 6	A widow with 3 children.
	Samuel Gilbert	0 1 6	A widower, with 3 children.
	Francis Bryant's grand-child	0 1 6	Left deſtitute.
	Jane Mitchell	0 2 6	Left deſtitute by her huſband, with 2 children.
	Sarah Haywood	0 1 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Terry	0 2 6	Two children, infirm.
	John Blackall	0 3 0	Himſelf and wife, old and infirm.
	Samuel Wheeler	0 2 6	Two children, lame.
	Samuel Coxen	0 3 6	Old and infirm.
	Widow Cranage	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Widow Green	0 2 6	Aged and infirm.
	Charles Yates	3 qr. loaves	Aged, and in diſtreſſed circumſtances.
	George Tame	0 2 0, 1 qr. loaf	Himſelf and wife, aged and infirm.
	Elizabeth Howſon	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Sarah Ball	0 1 6	An illegitimate child by Wm. Burt.
	Amy Carter	0 1 0	Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Ward	0 1 6	Ditto.

Elizabeth

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Perſons receiving Penſions.	Weekly Allowance. £.	s.	d.	Occaſion of Relief.
May 14, 1796.	Elizabeth Manſey	1 qr. loaf			Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Hayley	0	1	0	Infirm, and aged.
	Elizabeth Atlee	0	1	6	Two children.
	John Terry	2 qr. loaves			Infirm, and has 2 children.
	Ann Ware	0	1	6	An illegitimate child.
	Sarah Hope	0	1	0	An orphan child.
	Ann Dean	0	1	0	Two children, and her huſband in the militia.
	Thomas Gregory	0	3	0	His wife bed-ridden, and 3 children.
	John Philby	0	3	6	Has 5 children, and is a widower.
	Sarah Sheriff	0	1	0	Elderly and infirm, a widow.
	Widow Hawkins	0	5	0	Four children, and now with child.
	Ann Armitage	0	1	0	For her child.
	Widow Franklyn	0	1	6	Aged, and infirm.
	Elizabeth Render	0	1	6	A widow, with a child.
	Elizabeth Tame	0	2	0	Old, and infirm.

The deſcription of perſons ſent to the work-houſe, conſiſts of infirm and aged pariſhioners, and poor perſons, who meet with accidents in paſſing through the pariſh. It is a ſmall, inconvenient building, very ill adapted to the purpoſe to which it is applied. When the houſe is full, four men ſleep in a bed: at preſent, three men ſleep in a bed; four boys in a bed; and three women in a bed. The beds are of feathers. The average number of perſons in the houſe, and the annual mortality, may be eſtimated from the following table:

Table

Table of the Number of Poor in EALING *Work-houſe, and Burials.*

Years.		Grown Perſons. Males.	Grown Perſons. Fem.	Children. Males.	Children. Fem.	Totals.	Deaths.	
1781	in February	17	36	18	18	89	—	
1782	in January	20	42	20	21	103	—	
1783	in January	17	37	27	27	108	—	
1784	in January	21	44	37	30	132	—	
1785	in January	27	51	33	31	142	—	
1786	in January	19	46	24	18	107	—	
1787	in January	26	43	27	20	120	—	
1788	Account confuſed: the preſent maſter came this year.							
1789	in July	12	26	11	11	60	9	about a 7th.
1790	in January	21	50	21	18	110	6	—— an 18th.
1791	in January	24	43	8	11	86	14	—— a 6th.
1792	in January	24	44	14	12	94	12	—— an 8th.
1793	in January	19	41	17	18	95	4	—— a 24th.
1794	in January	21	40	18	18	97	15	—— a 6th.
1795	in January	27	38	31	22	118	—	
1796	in January	28	38	35	25	126	—	

Table of Diet in EALING *Work-houſe.*

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheeſe.	Half a pound of beef, 5th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of ſmall beer to each perſon.	Bread and cheeſe, and a pint of ſmall beer.
Monday,	Broth from the beef of the preceding day.	Milk pottage, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of ſmall beer.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Milk pottage.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Same as Monday.	Suet pudding, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of ſmall beer.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Same as Tueſday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Tueſday.	Peaſe ſoup, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of ſmall beer.	Ditto.

Men, who work out of the houſe, are allowed, each, a pint of ſmall beer at breakfaſt. Each perſon receives 2 ounces of cheeſe at breakfaſt and ſupper. The allowance of ſmall beer to children is only half a pint at each meal. On Eaſter-day, mutton is ſerved, inſtead of beef; and, during

two

two days at Chriſtmas, the Poor in the houſe are treated with ſtrong beer, and tobacco. The ſick, only, are permitted to uſe tea and ſugar.

The men received into the work-houſe are, chiefly, employed on the common, and in other work out of doors: while they are at work, out of the houſe, they are allowed each 6d. a week for tobacco money. The boys beat hemp, weave bed ſacking and ſacks, and make ropes. They are put to work at 5 or 6 years old: a boy, 10 or 11 years old, learns to weave tolerably well in about a month, and weaves a ſack worth 2s. 6d. in two days. Many of them run away: the pariſh provides for others, by ſending them to a manufactory, when they are ſufficiently ſkilful. Out of work hours, they are taught to read, by a ſchoolmaſter who attends for the moderate ſalary of 2s. a month. The women and girls are employed in ſpinning hemp, and dreſſing fine flax for ſheeting, &c. The children are cloathed by the pariſh. The boys receive a hat and coat, every two years; a waiſtcoat and breeches, every year; and other articles of dreſs, as they want them. The flax and hemp manufacture, which is now carried on at the work-houſe, was ſet on foot in the beginning of laſt year. Previous to that period, the Poor in the houſe were employed in carding wool, making mops, and other trifling articles of woollen, under the ſuperintendance of the man who is now maſter of the work-houſe. He and his wife receive, each, £10. a year, beſides board and lodging. He ſays, that, one year, the houſe cleared from the woollen buſineſs, £90. after paying the expence of raw materials, cards, and other machines. From this account, it ſhould ſeem, that the preſent manufacture is not likely to prove equally profitable to the pariſh; for, from the information of the teacher at the manufactory, it appears, that the ropes, lines, ſacks, nets, &c. ſold between May and December 1794, produced - - - - - - £219 0 0

Raw materials, ſalary of the teacher, ſpinning, and other expences, were - - - - 243 0 0

Loſs to the pariſh - £24 0 0

The loſs this year, (1795,) is likely to be much more conſiderable, as

hemp

hemp and flax have riſen 25 per cent. and the manufactory continues to ſell at the old prices.

The following ſtatement, which is copied verbatim from an account preſented to the Veſtry, appears to me to be worthy of inſertion; as, although it is in ſome particulars rather obſcure and unintelligible, it clearly evinces that the parochial manufacture is a loſing concern.

State of the Sack Manufactory, March 1794, *to* 29*th of February* 1796.

1794.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
May 15.	Due to George Burchett for hemp, &c.	63	0	9	Received by Mr. Child for goods ſold by Mr. Blackall	1	17	7½
	Ditto for utenſils, £23. 6s. 10½d.				Received by Mr. Child for goods ſold at the work-houſe, to 24th June 1795	79	15	8½
	Paid by Mr. Child, for hemp, wages, work-people, &c.	194	16	2	Received by Mr. Strudwick, ditto, to 29th February 1796	179	1	10
	Paid by Mr. Strudwick, ditto	180	6	4	Outſtanding debts, Feb. 29, 1796	151	1	9
	Due to Meſſrs. J. Atkinſon, and Co.	104	15	2	Stock of goods at the work-houſe, Feb. 29, 1796	236	2	0
	Caſh loſt by a boy (J. Hughes)	1	2	2	Stock of goods at Mr. Blackall's, unſold, February 29, 1796	12	0	11½
	A bill due to Meſſrs. J. Atkinſon, paid by Mr. Strudwick	184	13	7	Due from Mr. Blackall, for goods ſold	28	14	2¾
					Loſs on the trade from 15th March 1794, to 29th February 1796	40	0	0¾
		£728	14	2		£728	14	2

The total amount of goods ſold, from 15th March 1794, to 29th February 1796	£	440	11 1¾
Goods manufactured, but not ſold		75	3 1½
Total of the return	£	515	14 3¼

George Burchett expended, March 15th, to May 17th, 1794, as under:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Mr. Nicholl's wages	8	8	0						
Size, oil, &c.	2	11	0						
				10	19	0			
Mr. C. Child expended, May 1794, to April 9th, 1795:									
Thomas Nicholl's wages	55	16	0						
Work-people	65	0	5½						
Flour and oil, &c.	8	16	9						
				129	13	2½	243	16	5
Mr. Strudwick expended, April 9, 1795, to February 29, 1796:									
Thomas Nicholl's wages									
Work-people									
Flour, oil, &c.				103	4	2½			

The teacher is allowed 52 guineas a year, and a ſhilling in the pound on all articles ſold. The ſacks made here are ſold 2d. a piece under the uſual price at which they may be purchaſed in Brentford.

There is a charity ſchool for 20 girls in this pariſh, and another for 20 boys: into which children are admitted between the ages of 6 and 7. They are taught to read and write, and are cloathed once a year: at 14 years of age, the girls are ſent to ſervice; and the boys put out apprentices with a fee of £5. The following is a liſt of the principal benefactions to theſe charities, and to the Poor of the pariſh in general:

Years.		£.	
1612	Edward Vaughan Eſq. gave - -	20.	and 4 acres to the Poor.
1629	John Bowman Eſq. - -	60.	per annum for the good of the pariſh, *i. e.* £40. for a Lecturer—£20. for the Poor.
1633	Mr. and Mrs. Need, a houſe at Old Brentford - - - -		for the Poor there
1685	John Taylor Eſq. gave ſome ground to the Poor.		
1712	Lady Rawlinſon - - -	500.	for teaching 20 poor girls of the pariſh.
1714	Lady Derby - - -	500.	for a yearly diſtribution to Poor of Old Brentford, not receiving alms of the pariſh.
1715	Richard Taylor gave a tenement and malthouſe, to provide coals annually for 16 poor perſons.		
1721	Lady Capell—ſome land in truſt for the boys' charity ſchool.		
1752	Jonathan Gurnell jun. Eſq. by will -	500.	to the boys' charity ſchool.
1753	Jonathan Gurnell ſen. Eſq. - -	200.	3 per cents to ditto.
1753	Jonathan Gurnell ſen. Eſq. - -	500.	3 per cents to provide coals for the Poor.
1759	Mrs. Elizabeth Barns, the intereſt of -	400.	to 4 widows, annually.
1774	Mrs. Mary Bertrand, by will - -	20.	to the girls' charity ſchool.
1777	Rev. P. Courayer, by will - - -	200.	laid out in the purchaſe of freehold lands for do.
1783	Mrs. Martha Sparrow, left by will - -	21. 13s.	to the girls' charity ſchool.
1783	William Adair, Eſq. the intereſt of -	100.	for poor widows.
1795	Mrs. Harman - - - - -	20.	to the girls' charity ſchool.

There are ſeveral Sunday ſchools in this pariſh.

Very conſiderable ſubſcriptions were raiſed, the laſt and preceding winter, for the relief of the Poor; and brown bread was made, which diſtreſſed families were allowed to purchaſe at a reduced price. I am, however, credibly informed, that many labourers thought the bread ſo extremely coarſe and unpalatable, that they returned the tickets which had been

granted them to entitle them to purchaſe a quartern loaf at 10½d. although the ordinary price of the wheaten quartern loaf in the baker's ſhop was at that time near 15d.

A great many children from the pariſhes of Mary-le-bone and St. George's, Hanover Square, are nurſed by the cottagers on Haven Green, and in other parts of this pariſh. They remain there till 7 or 8 years old. Mary-le-bone pariſh pays at preſent 3s. 10d. a week, for a child at the breaſt; and 3s. 6d. a week, for others.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Pariſh of EALING.

	Baptisms.			Burials.		
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1582	9	9	18	15	7	22
1583	19	9	28	10	8	18
1584	19	12	31	12	9	21
1585	8	16	24	7	9	16
1586	16	15	31	10	14	24
1587	19	11	30	18	13	31
1588	10	11	21	6	10	16
1589	30	16	46	13	10	23
1590	16	11	27	12	9	21
1591	14	15	29	23	20	43
1592	12	16	28	22	18	40
1593	—	—	25	—	—	39
1594	—	—	28	—	—	22
1595	—	—	26	—	—	27
1596	—	—	17	—	—	40
1597	—	—	21	A plague year: the Burials in		74
1598	—	—	19	July were	4	23
1599	—	—	37	Auguſt ——	12	27
1600	—	—	45	Sept. ——	14	30
1601	—	—	28	Oct. ——	4	26
1602	—	—	31	—	—	18
			312			Years.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	
1603	—	—	32	In 1603, no burials occur in the Regiſter between 10th of May and 17th of Auguſt. This was a plague year: 29 died in Sept.— In 1604, there is a chaſm between 22d May and 11th of Nov. except that one burial occurs on 22d of July. — In 1605, Regiſter wanting.— In 1606, there is an interval in the burials, of 2 months between April and July. — In 1609, there is a chaſm of 2 months, at the ſame period of the year. — In 1610, there are no burials in May. — In 1611, March and April are omitted.		54	
1604	—	—	39			16	
1605	—	—	—			22	
1606	—	—	28			14	
1609	—	—	59			27	
1610	—	—	40			27	One man, aged 110.
1611	—	—	37			44	
1612	—	—	53			39	
1613	—	—	43			39	
1614	—	—	43			38	
1615	—	—	—			38	
1616	—	—	—			52	
1617	—	—	—			28	
1618	—	—	53			19	
1619	—	—	46			—	
1640	—	—	63			69	
1643	—	—	48			—	
1644	—	—	54	—	—	51	
1645	—	—	63	—	—	76	
1677	—	—	53	—	—	61	
1685	—	—	60	—	—	82	
1688	—	—	82	—	—	97	
1689	—	—	100	—	—	113	
1704	—	—	70	—	—	87	
1707	—	—	87	—	—	102	
1708	—	—	80	—	—	93	
1709	—	—	84	—	—	121	
1715	—	—	105	—	—	81	
1725	—	—	121	—	—	123	
1740	—	—	90	—	—	153	Marriages.
1760	—	—	113	—	—	131	— 29

Years.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number marked P. (Paupers) in the Burials.	Number of Infants included in the Burials.	Marriages.
1775	86	83	169	77	68	145	—	—	52
1776	75	78	153	67	68	135	—	—	54
1777	72	66	138	99	91	190	—	—	60
1778	74	85	159	78	102	180	—	—	52
1779	75	61	136	67	67	134	—	—	50
1780	64	66	130	93	100	193	—	—	42
1781	90	76	166	134	123	257	—	—	49
1782	72	65	137	79	71	150	—	—	49
1783	66	72	138	95	93	188	—	—	51
1784	68	65	133	86	71	157	44	—	62
1785	84	73	157	95	94	189	62	66	53
1786	66	64	130	104	81	185	49	80	52
1787	67	95	162	63	75	138	43	46	63
1788	82	79	161	77	77	154	43	69	60
1789	79	94	173	64	69	133	40	66	57
1790	76	74	150	85	79	164	48	85	61
1791	76	77	153	80	72	152	37	88	53
1792	78	90	168	80	83	163	35	92	67
1793	97	88	185	83	91	174	52	92	71
1794	85	84	169	107	97	204	66	155	57
1795	103	80	183	100	85	185	72	93	59

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Eſtabliſhed Church: there are, however, Preſbyterians, Anabaptiſts, and Methodiſts, in the pariſh: they have each a place of worſhip at Brentford. The average annual number of burials in the Preſbyterian burying-ground is about 2. The regiſters of this pariſh are very clear for the firſt 40 years. In the latter part of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent century, they are very imperfect; but, ſince the Marriage Act, they have been kept with great care and regularity.

A State-

A Statement of the Rates made and collected in, and the Diſburſements of, the Pariſh of EALING, *in the County of Middleſex, from the year* 1774, *inclusive, to the year* 1796.

RATES.										DISBURSEMENTS.			
RATES MADE.								RATES COLLECTED.	ON ACCOUNT OF			
Years.	Rate when made, What in the Pound.			Amount.			Amount.	The reſident Poor.		Caſual Poor, and caſual Expences[1].	Total.
Commencing from Eaſter in the one year, and ending at Eaſter in the other.				s. d.	£. s. d.			Poor-houſe Acct.	Penſions.		
1774—1775	24 Aug.	1774	at	1 6	480 16 6						
	22 Feb.	1775	—	1 2	374 5 4						
					855 1 10		£. s. d. 840 10 2	£. s. d. 609 3 11¼	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 247 16 0¾	£. s. d. 857 0 0
1775—1776	23 Aug.	1775	—	1 6	502 11 6						
	21 Feb.	1776	—	1 0	337 18 0						
					840 9 6		831 7 0	591 5 0	— — —	246 15 0½	838 0 0½
1776—1777	21 Aug.	1776	—	1 6	508 7 0						
	19 Feb.	1777	—	0 9	254 19 3						
					763 6 3		753 4 6	535 9 10½	— — —	229 5 0¼	764 14 10¾
1777—1778	3 Sept.	1777	—	1 6	508 7 0						
	4 March	1778	—	1 0	349 11 0						
					857 18 0		846 9 6	652 13 8¾	— — —	241 15 6½	894 9 3¼
1778—1779	9 Sept.	1778	—	1 6	531 13 6						
	10 March	1779	—	1 0	353 3 0						
					884 16 6		863 7 6	554 13 2¾	— — —	312 12 4¾	867 5 7½
1779—1780	24 June	1779	—	1 6	534 9 0						
	8 March	1780	—	1 4	466 5 4						
					1000 14 4		973 19 4	698 8 9	— — —	368 19 11	1067 8 7
1780—1781	23 Aug.	1780	—	1 6	529 2 6						
	14 March	1781	—	1 8	571 8 4						
					1100 10 10		1080 19 8	768 9 10¼	— — —	427 9 11	1195 19 9¼

[1] It is impoſſible to divide theſe two claſſes of expenditure in the manner that might be wiſhed, as the Overſeers, in their caſual book, (from whence the total amount of the ſame here ſet down is taken,) enter indiſcriminately monies given to travelling Poor, the apothecary's account for the reſident Poor, occaſional charges of the Coroner, and, in ſhort, all expences to which, by law, they are liable. The *caſual book*, however, although it ſpecifies every ſum *paid*, is totally ſilent as to the leaſt ſum *received*. The *total* amount of the ſums paid, and the particular amount of thoſe received, are entered in the general Rate-book, in which the entry is made, when the Overſeers paſs their accounts. In this general Rate-book, the totals of the manufactory account ought to have been entered, all along, diſtinct; but this has not been the caſe: ſome of the Overſeers have ſet down in their private caſual books the ſeveral ſums they have paid for the manufactory, and have added the amount to the common caſuals of the year; and, conſequently, when this has happened, the total amount has been entered in the Rate-book under the head of Caſuals. Thus, in paſſing

Years.	RATES MADE. Rate when made.	What in the Pound.	Amount.	RATES[2] COLLECTED. Amount.	Poor-house Account.	Penſions.	Caſual Poor, &c.	Total.
		s. *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*					
1781—1782	22 Aug. 1781	at 1 8	582 18 4					
	6 Feb. 1782	— 2 6	877 5 0					
			£. *s.* *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*	*£.* *s.* *d.*
			1449 15 4	1386 3 8	714 12 9½	194 3 6	425 5 10½	1334 2 2
1782—1783	7 Aug. 1782	— 2 0	702 2 0					
	29 Jan. 1783	— 1 10	637 7 2					
			1339 9 2	1297 2 8	826 11 5¾	198 6 6	473 1 3	1497 19 2¾
1783—1784	20 Aug. 1783	— 2 0	707 4 0					
	11 Feb. 1784	— 2 0	703 2 0					
			1410 6 0	1348 4 6	844 17 6	194 9 0	446 13 7	1486 0 1
1784—1785	25 Aug. 1784	— 2 6	879 7 6					
	16 Feb. 1785	— 2 4	811 1 4					
			1690 8 10	1646 6 10	952 15 0¾	227 16 6	557 3 5½	1737 15 0¼
1785—1786	20 July 1785	— 2 6	869 5 0					
	25 Jan. 1786	— 2 8	935 14 8					
			1804 19 8	1740 18 0	738 3 5	196 10 0	774 8 4	1709 1 9

passing the account of Mr. Burchett, overseer, (who was the proposer of the manufactory,) in 1794, there is regularly entered the sum of £86. 7s. 7½d. expended in the manufactory; but in the account of Mr. Child, in 1794-5, after the entrance in the Rate-book of the house account, casuals, and pensions, there is the following note: "N. The amount of the money expended in the manufacture is included in the above casuals." It was therefore thought necessary to find what the casuals for 1794 and 1795 were; which being deducted, the sums found to have been expended on the manufactory in the year 1794 were £127. 6s. 5½d.; and in 1795, £243. 17s. 11½d. These sums do not quite agree with the account laid before the Vestry; but, taken together with it, clearly prove that the manufacture is a losing concern.

The totals of sums paid by the parish, on account of the manufactory, as stated in the casual book, are as follows:

	1794.	*£.* *s.* *d.*	
Child	May, June	12 10 5	£186 10 10.— This is stated in the account delivered in to the Vestry at £194. 16s. 2d.
	July, August	15 11 6	
	August, September, October	77 15 8	
	October, November, December	21 8 10½	
		127 6 5½	
	1795.		
	January	26 10 0½	
	February, March	32 14 4	
Strudwick	August	184 13 7	
		243 17 11½	

These are the whole of the sums advanced, within the above period, to the manufactory.

[2] In the printed account of the returns made to Parliament in 1786,

	£. *s.* *d.*
The net expences for the Poor in 1776 are stated at	719 18 3
Money raised by assessment in 1783	1295 18 2
1784	1348 4 6
1785	1646 6 10

RATES

RATES MADE.									RATES COLLECTED.			Poor-house Account.			Pensions.			Casual Poor, &c.			Total.		
Years.	Rate when made.			What in the Pound.		Amount.			Amount.														
				s.	d.	£.	s.	d.															
1786—1787	2 Aug.	1786	—	2	0	711	10	0															
	14 Feb.	1787	—	1	8	597	11	8															
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
						1309	1	8	1275	11	10	702	17	4	96	17	0	541	5	0	1340	19	4
1787—1788	22 Aug.	1787	—	2	0	759	0	0															
	20 Feb.	1788	—	1	8	643	10	0															
						1402	10	0	1353	18	10	873	6	1¾	59	15	6	641	6	9¾	1574	8	5½
1788—1789	30 July	1788	—	2	0	788	8	0															
	18 Feb.	1789	—	1	8	682	10	0															
						1470	18	0	1433	14	3	1046	2	11½	115	0	6	416	18	0½	1578	1	5¾
1789—1790	11 Aug.	1789	—	2	0	806	14	0															
	11 March	1790	—	2	0	808	10	0															
						1615	4	0	1554	19	0	908	14	2¼	150	16	0	607	8	11	1656	19	1¼
1790—1791	7 July	1790	—	2	0	807	4	0															
	2 March	1791	—	2	0	815	10	0															
						1622	14	0	1583	8	0	820	11	6¼	160	7	6	587	11	11¾	1568	11	0
1791—1792	15 Oct.	1791	—	1	6	1220	12	6															
	21 March	1792	—	0	9	610	9	0															
						1831	1	6	1666	9	9	727	10	9	145	18	6	885	9	4½	1758	18	5½
1792—1793	15 Aug.	1792	—	1	0	804	16	0															
	20 Feb.	1793	—	0	9	609	0	0															
						1413	16	0	1373	2	9	802	16	1¼	205	12	6	541	4	6	1549	13	1½
1793—1794	23 Aug.	1793	—	1	0	816	18	0															
	5 Feb.	1794	—	0	9	610	5	6															
						1427	3	6	1399	18	0	911	11	4½	257	4	6	606	13	1¼	1775	8	11½
1794	16 May	1794	—	1	0	823	3	0															
	12 Dec.	1794	—	1	6	1261	16	9															
						2084	19	9	1971	18	6	1056	12	7	216	3	6	694	8	7¾	1967	4	8¼
1795—1796	10 July	1795	—	2	0	1679	3	0															
	15 Jan.	1796	—	2	0	1656	13	0															
						3335	6	0	3076	8	6	1753	17	3	264	4	0	968	15	4	2986	16	7

The

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer, (aged about 40,) who is employed, regularly throughout the year, in a gentleman's fields and garden. His weekly wages, both in ſummer and winter, are 11s.; or 1s. 10d. a day: ſometimes, however, his employer ſets him to work by the piece; at which time, his uſual wages are ſtopped, and he is paid according to the work he performs. On theſe occaſions he eaſily earns 3s. a day. His extra-receipts from his maſter, on this account, amounted laſt year to £6. or £8. Beſides which, he earns ſomething by little jobs for other people, out of work-hours; which, in ſummer, are from 6 till 6; and, in winter, from day-light till dark.

This man has a wife, and 4 children, viz. a boy, 8; another, 6: a girl, 4; and another, 1½ year old.

EARNINGS.	£.	s.	d.
Regular weekly wages 11s. annually - - -	28	12	0
Extra-earnings from his maſter, annually about - -	6	0	0
Ditto from other people, (ſuppoſe about) annually -	3	0	0
The wife does a little work in the hay harveſt; it may perhaps amount to - - - - -	1	0	0
Total income	£38	12	0

EXPENCES.	£.	s.	d.
He pays for the rent of a cottage and ſmall garden, 1s. 6d. a week; annually - - - -	3	18	0
His family conſumes, daily, a quartern loaf of wheaten-bread, which, at the preſent price 10d. amounts annually to - - - - -	15	3	4
His uſual weekly conſumption of meat is 1s. 6d. or 2s.: ſuppoſe 1s. 9d.: which amounts annually to - -	4	11	0
The weekly expence of ſmall beer is 6d. for 4 quarts; annually - - - - -	1	6	0
A ſmall quantity of cheeſe is uſed in the family; ſuppoſe annually - - - - -	1	0	0
Carried over -	£25	18	4

						£.	s.	d.
					Brought over -	25	18	4
The conſumption of tea, ſugar, candles, and ſoap could not be aſcertained; but may be reckoned, at a moderate calculation,								
2 oz. of tea a week, at 4s. the lb. annually - - -	£	0	19	6				
2 lb. of ſugar a week, at 9d. the lb. annually - -		3	18	0	Total annually	6	7	0
Soap, about ½ lb. a week, at 9d. the lb. annually - -		0	19	6				
Candles, annually about - -		0	10	0				
His expence of coals in winter is one buſhel weekly, which, at 1s. 6d. for 26 weeks, is, annually - -						1	19	0
He uſes 2 pair of ſhoes in a year, which (at 7s. 6d. each pair, and 1s. mending,) coſt annually 16s. 3 pair of ſtockings, (at 2s. a pair,) 6s.; an old coat, about 7s.; the yearly expence of ſhirts may be eſtimated at 10s.; and of other articles at the ſame ſum at leaſt: total annually						2	9	0
His wife's cloaths are not ſuppoſed to coſt annually more than						1	1	0
The 2 eldeſt children learn to read at a day-ſchool at 3d. a week, each; annually - - - -						1	6	0
					£	39	0	4

Nothing is charged for cloathing the children; as the wife contrives to provide them from her huſband's old cloaths, and from the preſents of linen, &c. which ſhe receives on lyings-in, &c. Beſides his regular pay, the man is allowed, from his maſter's garden, what potatoes and other vegetables he has occaſion for, and about a quart of ſkim-milk every morning from the dairy: notwithſtanding which, he complains heavily of the hardneſs of the times; he ſays, that his earnings are barely ſufficient to pay his expences, and is now ſoliciting his maſter for an increaſe of wages. A Cumberland labourer, who was as well ſupplied with vegetables, would make himſelf many a palatable diſh, with onions, potatoes, and milk, and

not expend above £15. a year in houſe-keeping. With all the advantages above enumerated, it is aſtoniſhing that this family ſhould conſume ſo large a quantity of the beſt wheaten bread. This is however conſidered to be ſo eſſential a part of the diet of a labourer in the Southern parts of England, that I am convinced, that any farmer, who attempted to vary the diet of his men, by the introduction of various palatable and nutritious ſoups and puddings, would be conſidered as a very hard-hearted fellow, whoſe only view, in ſo doing, was the promotion of his own intereſt. If the wife of this man was as economical in her kitchen, as her huſband is induſtrious in the field, I have no doubt, that half their income might be laid by, and their family as well fed as it is at preſent, upon a diet not leſs wholſome, and what, I think, (from the variety of diſhes that might be prepared,) would ſoon prove more palatable, than bread for dinner, ſix days in the week, and a ſmall piece of plain roaſt beef on a Sunday.

June, 1796.

HAMPTON.

IN this pariſh the Poor are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a poor-houſe, which is ſituated on Hampton Common, in an airy ſituation, on a gravelly ſoil. The number of Paupers, at preſent, in the houſe, are, 7 girls, 5 boys, 4 women, and 1 man; total, 17: there are generally more in winter. In the laſt winter, there were 21 in the houſe; of which there died, chiefly owing to the inclemency of the weather, 4 old perſons, and 1 child. The houſe is under the direction of a man and his wife, who receive a ſmall ſalary from the pariſh; beſides which, they are allowed 2s. 8d. per week, for every Pauper whom they feed. The food ſeems wholſome and good; and is, certainly, much better than a labouring man could afford his family: meat is ſerved every day, with vegetables from the garden, which the man is chiefly employed in cultivating. The female Paupers in this houſe are not content with the ample allowance of food that is furniſhed them, and would be riotous without tea every morning: this, however, is not allowed them by the maſter; who, when they

go out to work, which is not often, is entitled to their earnings. Notwithſtanding this, they contrive means of obtaining tea and ſugar, cups and tea-pots. The houſe ſeems clean and neat. It can contain about 40 Paupers: there are 6 rooms appropriated to them; each contains 3 feather beds: ſeldom more than 2 ſleep in a bed. An apothecary receives £ 15. per annum, for attending the ſick in the houſe. The children are taught to read and ſay their prayers, but no kind of work ſeems going forward in the houſe. Previous to May 1795, the man who keeps this houſe farmed all the poor of the pariſh of Hampton, at £ 300. a year; but ſince that period, the pariſh has either relieved diſtreſſed families at home, or ſent them to the poor-houſe. The allowance for each perſon, at 2s. 8d. a week, amounts to £ 6. 18s. 8d. per annum. The Poor in this houſe are cloathed once a year; every perſon wears a red badge on their ſhoulder, marked P. H. (Pariſh of Hampton.)

Table of the Diet uſed in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth, or water-gruel: and ſometimes bread and milk for the children: bread and cheeſe for the men and women.	Hot boiled beef, (half a pound to each perſon;) ſometimes dumplins, and 1 pint of beer: the children are not limited to any certain quantity.	Bread, and 2 oz. of butter or cheeſe, and 1 pint of beer for each man and woman. Bread, and a piece of cheeſe, and ſometimes a little treacle, in lieu of cheeſe, for the children.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold boiled beef.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Hot boiled beef.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	Ditto.

One pound of bread is given out every morning to each man and woman; and ſerves them the whole day.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.				Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1657	13	7	20					
1658	7	9	16					
1659	8	8	16					
1660	11	6	17					
1661	8	8	16					
1662	7	10	17					
1663	16	14	30					
1664	10	12	22					
1665	9	17	26					
1666	7	13	20					
1667	14	13	27					
1668	15	19	34					
1669	18	5	23					

Years.	Baptisms.				Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1670	17	10	27					
1671	10	12	22					
1672	13	13	26					
1673	10	7	17					
1674	14	9	23					
1675	12	10	22					
1676	12	6	18					
1677	12	6	18					
1678	8	7	15					
1679	7	10	17					
1680	19	10	29					
1681	9	8	17					
1682	13	12	25					
1683	16	16	32					
1684	9	11	20	4				
1685	20	12	32	—				
1686	16	15	31	—				
1687	14	12	26	—				
1688	13	15	28	—				
1689	24	15	39	—				
1690	24	25	49	—				
1691	14	18	32	—				
1692	22	22	44	—				
1693	20	13	33	—				
1694	19	11	30	—				
1695	14	18	32	4				
1696	22	18	40	4				
1697	14	14	28	—				
1698	26	11	37	—				
1699	18	23	41	—	—	—	30	12
1700	28	19	47	—	—	—	30	5
1701	22	15	37	—	—	—	31	11
1702	20	27	47	2	—	—	30	9
1703	19	13	32	—	—	—	36	5
1704	28	20	48	6	—	—	43	7
1705	15	13	28	2	—	—	49	9
1706	23	20	43	—	—	—	38	15
1707	17	20	37	—	—	—	52	8
1708	25	23	48	—	—	—	44	10
1709	19	22	41	—	—	—	38	11
1710	19	15	34	—	—	—	47	5
1711	19	20	39	—	—	—	42	5
1712	18	25	43	—	—	—	45	8
1713	23	20	43	—	—	—	47	7
1714	19	15	34	2	—	—	54	6
1715	25	22	47	—	—	—	38	7
1716	18	16	34	—	—	—	32	12
1717	23	29	52	—	—	—	39	—
1718	16	24	40	—	—	—	43	—
1719	22	10	32	2	—	—	45	—
1720	14	24	38	2	—	—	38	—
1721	12	12	24	—	—	—	49	—
1722	27	18	45	2	—	—	45	—
1723	18	16	34	—	—	—	47	—
1724	20	18	38	—	—	—	42	—
1725	15	27	42	2	—	—	37	—
1726	20	17	37	2	—	—	—	—
1727	18	15	33	—	—	—	—	—
1728	17	13	30	2	—	—	—	—
1729	13	17	30	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Years.

	Baptisms.				Burials.			
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Paupers.
1730	12	18	30	4				
1731	11	18	29	—				
1732	26	10	36	—				
1733	17	15	32	—				
1734	17	17	34	—				
1735	13	17	30	—				
1736	13	20	33	—				
1737	18	21	39	—				
1738	21	14	35	—				
1739	13	12	25	4				
1740	20	16	36	—				
1741	16	13	29	—				
1742	13	16	29	—				
1743	7	12	19	—				
1744	9	18	27	—				
1745	7	11	18	—				
1746	16	11	27	—				
1747	13	13	26	—				
1748	14	8	22	—				
1749	14	10	24	—				
1750	11	18	29	—				
1751	9	14	23	—				
1752	13	15	28	—				
1753	11	15	26	—				
1754	15	14	29	—				
1755	21	15	36	4				
1756	15	17	32	—				
1757	7	12	19	—				
1758	10	16	26	—				
1759	9	17	26	—				
1760	10	12	22	—				
1761	15	16	31	—				
1762	14	10	24	—				
1763	21	17	38	2				
1764	14	15	29	—				
1765	23	19	42	—				
1766	18	18	36	—				
1767	20	12	32	—				
1768	16	23	39	—				
1769	22	12	34	—				
1770	19	24	43	—			58	
1771	21	19	40	—			63	
1772	13	22	35	—			46	
1773	18	13	31	—			45	
1774	20	16	36	—			61	
1775	25	17	42	—			46	
1776	18	16	34	—			49	
1777	18	25	43	—			56	
1778	10	23	33	—			63	
1779	21	25	46	—			53	
1780	20	25	45	2			39	
1781	14	22	36	—			57	
1782	22	26	48	2			71	
1783	20	21	41	2			48	
1784	26	20	46	2			55	
1785	22	17	39	—			49	8
1786	15	15	30	—			41	4
1787	28	16	44	—			52	7
1788	15	13	28	—			59	11
1789	24	17	41	—			46	4
1790	18	25	43	—			50	4
1791	26	20	46	—			55	1
1792	19	12	31	—			53	4
1793	19	21	40	2			34	—
1794	24	25	49	2			52	—
							58	—

On Hampton Common are ſeveral nurſe children from the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, Weſtminſter: a woman that had 5 of them told me, ſhe was allowed 3s. a week, for each, by the pariſh; that ſhe had brought them all up by hand; and that a pariſh-officer came from town twice a year, to ſee that they were well taken care of. They are ſent back to London, when 8 or 9 years old. She teaches them to read: and the pariſh clothes them once a year. The allowance for each, amounts, per annum, to £7. 16s.

The Rates have continued nearly the ſame for many years. The ſmall riſe in 1795 is principally owing to the expence of furniſhing men to the Navy. According to the returns made to Parliament,

The expences for the Poor in 1776 were	-	£356	4 0
The aſſeſſments -	1783	- 412	19 6
	1784	- 416	14 4
	1785	- 417	8 6

The following was the amount of the Poor's Rates of Hampton, from 1788 to 1796:

	When made.			Amount of each Rate.				
				£.	s.	d.		
1789.								
3 Rates, at 8d. in the pound.	First,	April	14	- -	141	11 0		
	Second,	May	7	- -	140	6 6		
	Third,	Auguſt	27	- -	140	9 0		
							422	6 6
1790.								
4 Rates, at 8d.	First,	January	8	- -	141	19 0		
	Second,	April	28	- -	141	17 6		
	Third,	Auguſt	5	- -	144	19 4		
	Fourth,	Dec.	16	- -	146	10 0		
							575	5 10
1791.								
2 Rates, at 1s.	First,	May	2	- -	224	9 0		
	Second,	Nov.	30	- -	224	8 6		
							448	17 6
1792.								
2 Rates, at 1s.	First,	April	19	- -	223	17 6		
	Second,	Oct.	31	- -	227	17 6		
							451	15 0

	When made.	Amount of the Rate. £.	s.	d.	
1793.					
2 Rates, at 1s.	First, April 17 - - -	227	6	0	
	Second, Oct. 31 - - -	229	4	0	
					456 10 0
1794.					
2 Rates, at 1s.	First, May 12 - - -	231	18	0	
	Second, Nov. 14 - - -	234	17	0	
					466 15 0
1795.					
2 Rates, at 1s.	First, April 28 - - -	237	5	0	
	Second, Nov. 12 - - -	249	0	6	
					486 5 6

January, 1796.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

THE Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in the work-house in Castle-street, Leicester Fields. There are, at present, about 240 weekly out-pensioners, besides a considerable number of Poor on the casual list. Of 573, the number of Poor at present in the work-house, 473 are adults, and 100, children; of which, 54 are boys, 21 girls, able to work, and 25 infants. Their principal employment is spinning flax, picking hair, carding wool, &c.: their annual earnings, on an average of a few years past, amount to about £150. It was once attempted to establish a manufacture in the house; but the badness of the situation for business, the want of room for workshops, and the difficulty of compelling the able Poor to pay proper attention to work, rendered the project unsuccessful. Between 70 and 80 children belonging to this parish are, generally, out at nurse in the country: a weekly allowance of 3s. (lately advanced to 3s. 6d.) is paid with each child. At 7 or 8 years of age, the children are taken into the house, and taught a little reading, &c. for 3 or 4 years, and then put out apprentices.

The following tables exhibit various particulars, relative to the number and expence of the Poor of this parish: they are, I hope, as accurate as accounts

accounts of this nature can be expected to be. The apprehenſion of creating alarm, prevented me from being more minute in my enquiries[1].

Table of Poor annually admitted into the Work-houſe, &c.

Years.	N°. admitted.	N°. diſcharged, removed, put out apprentices, &c.	Average N°. in the houſe.	Births in the houſe.	Deaths in the houſe.	N°. of pariſh apprentices bound out annually.	N°. of burials paid for by the pariſh, excluſive of thoſe from the houſe.
1767	——	—	—	—	—	9	—
1768	——	—	—	—	—	29	—
1769	——	—	—	—	—	18	—
1770	652	582	—	—	—	37	—
1771	728	550	—	35	158	55	—
1772	1171	779	—	43	236	24	—
1773	1322	1043	—	48	235	26	—
1774	981	804	—	49	162	27	—
1775	967	764	—	53	178	34	—
1776	1023	865	—	49	166	35	65
1777	1099	863	—	46	221	34	94
1778	1183	903	—	64	237	26	69
1779	1101	894	—	45	237	27	85
1780	1007	810	—	62	290	27	76
1781	1022	870	—	48	228	29	101
1782	1142	813	723	54	238	16	65
1783	1195	963	781	67	264	23	80
1784	1519	1247	800	56	294	37	86
1785	1535	1484	765	63	247	68	56
1786	1276	1146	698	50	203	55	72
1787	1105	978	664	43	205	67	86
1788	1249	949	706	40	249	16	57
1789	1084	989	719	31	176	42	65
1790	1178	1033	717	45	209	41	49
1791	1048	969	680	39	174	83	64
1792	998	895	633	30	198	24	56
1793	949	762	634	31	197	13	—
1794	945	757	642	38	191	25	—

Table

[1] I made ſimilar enquiries in Mary-le-bone pariſh; but was told by the Veſtry-clerk, that the Directors and Guardians of the Poor were of opinion, that my requeſt could not be complied

Table of Poor's Rates and Diſburſements.

Years.	Rate aſſeſſed.	Deficiency uncollected.	Rate collected.	Total Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.
1771	- - - - - - - - -		7565	7777	
1772	- - - - - - - - -		8526	8961	2 6
1773	- - - - - - - - -		8570	9439	2 6
1774	- - - - - - - - -		10739	10838	3 0
1775	- - - - - - - - -		10609	10828	3 0
1776	- - - - - - - - -		9493	9947	2 8
1777	- - - - - - - - -		8600	10983	2 4
1778	- - - - - - - - -		8441	9859	2 4
1779	- - - - - - - - -		9764	10104	2 8
1780	- - - - - - - - -		9657	16162	2 8
1781	- - - - - - - - -		9515	10446	2 8
1782	- - - - - - - - -		9510	10347	2 8
1783	11874	1972	9902	10780	2 10
1784	12051	2127	9924	11203	2 10
1785	12292	1759	10533	11270	2 10
1786	11441	1529	9912	9686	2 8
1787	11268	1143	10125	10072	2 8
1788	10551	1192	9359	10986	2 6
1789	11048	912	10136	10168	2 7
1790	10802	1042	9760	10531	2 6
1791	10939	1197	9742	9830	2 6
1792	10172	936	9424	9719	2 4
1793	10339	990	9456	11048	2 4
1794	- - - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - -		2 7

plied with. This refuſal to communicate information reſpecting a pariſh, where the cleanly and orderly management of the work-houſe led me to hope that the accounts of receipts and diſburſements would bear the teſt of fair examination, has, I confeſs, deterred me from attempting the Herculean taſk of inveſtigating the Augean maſs of parochial expence in other pariſhes of the metropolis.

Years.

Expences of the Work-houſe in ST. MARTIN'S *in the Fields.*

Years.	Linen.		Woollen.			Coals.		Flour.		Beer.		Cheeſe and Butter.		Grocery.		Meat.		Total Expenditure.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
1782	384	16	237	13	6	266	9	1292	7	528	17	664	12	273	17	985	17	4624	12
1783	265	11	192	1	0	294	4	985	5	402	13	739	17	203	10	988	5	4071	6
1784	345	5	239	8	0	207	3	1212	0	573	12	805	14	159	3	1221	9	4914	9
1785	329	15	229	8	0	305	0	1215	19	601	1	774	1	202	9	1169	0	4827	12
1786	350	4	277	6	0	161	0	806	17	579	17	622	17	280	10	1079	5	4157	17
1787	376	16	217	9	0	274	0	864	0	446	11	596	0	304	12	1055	11	4134	19
1788	361	18	278	13	0	230	10	1291	10	626	13	636	19	249	3	1271	11	4946	18
1789	205	1	162	0	0	294	17	1372	5	634	4	644	7	250	9	1262	4	4825	7
1790	290	5	258	18	0	283	11	1425	7	531	8	725	3	289	10	1133	4	4947	7
1791	293	4	215	13	0	214	19	1135	12	529	11	676	4	268	15	1045	11	4379	10
1792	310	10	174	6	0	251	5	1034	11	448	6	629	2	286	1	1189	19	4321	0
1793	321	8	217	6	0	305	10	1221	10	481	10	551	8	231	4	1232	11	4562	7
1794	447	0	426	6	0	336	15	1345	0	527	13	666	8	205	10	1296	18	5251	10

Twenty men were raiſed by this pariſh for the Navy; and as 68 houſes furniſhed one man, the number of houſes paying the window-tax may be eſtimated at about 1360: the number exempted is about 1800, in which are included about 200 uninhabited houſes.

The full rental of this pariſh is £250,563[1]. The number of ale-houſes is 179. Removals, appeals, advertiſements, &c. on account of the pariſh, ſeldom exceed £44. a year. The ſalaries of pariſh-officers amount to £499. a year. 108 militia-men belong to the pariſh: about one third of that number have families.

Bill of Fare for the Poor in the Work-houſe of ST. MARTIN'S *in the Fields.*

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Six oz. of meat, (without bone,) and greens.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.
Monday,	Milk-pottage.	Peaſe-ſoup.	Bread and butter.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Peaſe-ſoup.	Bread and butter.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.
Friday,	Water-gruel ſweetened and ſpiced.	Barley-gruel, with milk.	Bread and cheeſe.
Saturday,	Milk-pottage.	One pound of plum-pudding.	Bread and butter.

Fourteen oz. of bread, and one quart of beer, a day, are allowed to each perſon; mutton and broth for the ſick, every day; to each married lying-in woman, one pot of porter for caudle the firſt 9 days, and a pint for 7 days

[1] I think the following Table worthy of inſertion. It affords a comparative view of the Rentals charged to the Poor in every pariſh in Weſtminſter, and the adjoining pariſhes, in the year 1780.

after; others, half that quantity; baked mutton with potatoes once in 6 weeks; peaſe and beans with bacon, and mackerel and ſalmon, once in the ſeaſon; grey peaſe and bacon, on Shrove Tueſday; bunns, on Good Friday; roaſt beef on Chriſtmas-day; pork and peaſe-pudding on New-Year's-day; plum-cake on Holy Thurſday.

The donations to the Poor, laſt winter, on account of the ſcarcity of bread, amounted to £832. 8s. 6d.

The Amount of the Groſs Rentals charged to the Poor in each Pariſh within the Hundred of OSSULSTON, for the year 1780, together with the Quotas to be levied on theſe Pariſhes reſpectively, towards the Sum of £21133. 2s. 3d. recovered by different Actions againſt the ſaid Hundred, at £1. 6s. 3½d. per centum, on

£1607598. ═══ £21133. 4s. 3½d.

PARISHES, &c.	Rentals.	Quotas.		
	£.	£.	s.	d.
Acton	4375	57	10	3 50/100
Artillery Old	3378	44	8	1½ 36/100
St. Ann's, Soho	53936	709	0	8 12/100
St. Ann's, Limehouſe	4799	63	1	8¾ 39/100
St. Andrew's Holborn, and St. George the Martyr	74291	976	12	4 42/100
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew	20876	274	8	7¾ 12/100
St. Clement Danes, including the Duchy of Lancaſter	53072	697	13	6 64/100
Chriſt Church, Spitalfields	27286	358	13	11¼ 32/100
St. Catharine	5733	75	7	3½ 46/100
Chelſea	13596	178	14	7¼ 52/100
Chiſwick	763c	100	6	0½ 60/100
Ealing and Old Brentford	1049¹	137	18	3 42/100
Eaſt Smithfield	12600	165	12	9
Ely Rents, Saffron Hill, and Hatton Garden	15627	205	8	7 74/100
Finchley	4422	58	2	7¼ 64/100
Fryern Barnett	2333	30	13	4½ 46/100
Fulham	11231	147	12	9¾ 22/100
St. George, Hanover Square	174094	2288	12	2½ 28/100
St. Geo. Bloomſb. & St. Giles	101300	1331	13	5½
St George, Middleſex	2666⁶	350	10	11 92/100
Hornſey	8261	108	11	11¼ 2/100
Hackney	28937	380	8	0 64/100
Hammerſmith	9440	124	1	11 80/100
St. John, Hampſtead	14277	187	13	7¾
St. John the Evangeliſt	18405	241	18	11¾ 10/100
St. James, Weſtminſter	133760	1758	7	8¾ 20/100
St. John, Wapping	12458	163	15	4¾ 96/100
St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell	33879	445	7	4 98/100
Kenſington	2424c	318	13	1 10/100
St. Luke, Old-ſtreet	33709	443	2	7¾ 50/100
	945102	12424	2	9¼ 30/100
Brought forward	945102	12424	2	9¼.3
Liberty of Glaſs Houſe Yard	2445	32	2	9¾.9
Liberty of the Tower, within	1167	15	6	9¾.54
Liberty of the Tower, without	1704	22	8	0 .4
Liberty of Well Cloſe	2541	33	8	10¼.28
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	32903	432	10	8¾.86
St. Leonard, Bromley	3322	43	13	4¾.64
St. Margaret and St. John, Weſtminſter	61257	805	5	5¾.34
St. Martin in the Fields	124063	1630	18	2¾.06
St. Mary Le Strand	6892	90	12	0¼.04
St. Mary Le Bone *	210195	2763	3	9 .09
St. Mary, Whitechapel	30235	397	9	3¼.07
Mile End, Old Town	10520	138	5	10½.04
St. Mary Bow, Stratford	3273	43	0	6¼.26
Mile End, New Town	6182	81	5	4 .84
Minories, Trinity	1879	24	14	6 .90
Norton Falgate	4541	59	3	10¾.42
St. Paul, Covent Garden	32102	422	0	1¾.24
St. Pancras	38115	501	1	0¾ 03
Paddington	4400	57	16	10 .
Precinct of the Savoy	1837	24	2	11½.94
Poplar and Blackwall	7533	99	0	6½.46
St. Paul, Shadwell	14000	184	0	10 .
Rolls Liberty	8347	109	14	6¾.14
Radcliffe	7732	101	12	10¼.84
St. Sepulchre	9337	122	14	10 .94
Stoke Newington	4875	64	1	8½.05
Willſdon	5850	76	18	0¾
St. Mary, Iſlington	24746	325	6	1½.52
Twyford	500	6	11	5½.
	1607598	21133	3	8½

* Memorandum. In 1704, the whole Rental charged to the Poor was £3440.; and in 1772, £125000. Average increaſe, the laſt 10 years, £10000. per annum. The preſent Rental muſt greatly exceed £300000.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.

THIS pariſh contains, by eſtimation, 4 ſquare miles. The vicar eſtimates the population at about 2500 ſouls. 302 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained: the number of ale-houſes is 25. The inhabitants are, a few gentlemen, mechanics, publicans, ſhop-keepers, farmers, common artificers and labourers. Here are 1 Anabaptiſt, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Methodiſt chapels.

The prices of proviſions are: wheat, from 12s. to 13s. for 10 gallons; barley, 5s. 6d. do.; beef, 4d. the pound; mutton, 4d.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1½d. a quart.

Common labourers have 9s. a week, and beer; and in hay and corn harveſt, 9s. a week, and board: in the neighbouring country pariſhes, labourers are paid 6s. a week in winter, and 7s. in ſummer; beſides which, the farmer allows them to have corn, &c. rather lower than the market price. The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. 10s. an acre. Farms are from £25. to £170. chiefly about £40. or £50. a year: wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are chiefly cultivated; but a great proportion of the land is in paſture. There is no common: the uncultivated hills in the pariſh are private property. Tithes are compounded for. Here is a ſort of poor-houſe, in which formerly a woollen manufacture was attempted; but, not being found to anſwer, it was diſcontinued; and for the laſt 6 or 7 years, no maſter has been kept in the houſe, but ſuch Poor as cannot procure a reſidence elſewhere are put into the houſe, with an allowance to ſupport themſelves. 70 regular out-penſioners receive, at preſent, about £7. a week; and about 30 poor people, 30s. a week, in caſual payments.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Net Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.	
1654	43						
1655	44						
1680	74						
1681	83						
1692							
1693							
1694							
1695							
1697	The register badly kept these years.						
1698							
1699							
1700							
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	
1720	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	
1722	—	—	—	—	—	0 8	
1723	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	
1724	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	
1740	49	59	—	—	—	1 10	
1759	—	—	—	—	—	3 3	
1760	42	40	—	—	—	3 0	
1765	44	42	—	—	—	2 0	
1770	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	Deficiency of rates owing to empty houses, &c.
1775	39	29	8	—	—	5 0	
1776	49	42	13	—	374 0 0[1]	— —	£. s. d.
1777	42	99	15	—	—	4 0	
1778	64	48	20	290 16 2	486 8 6	3 6	3 17 2
1779	46	40	20	372 13 3	576 4 0	4 6	8 17 2
1780	44	35	10	—	—	5 0	
1781	37	45	10	—	—	0 0	
1782	39	40	21	—	—	3 9	
1783	51	52	16	503 3 1	—	4 0	
1784	48	57	20	446 2 10	—[2]	5 3	
1785	46	29	21	482 0 4	—	4 9	
1786	41	54	11	—	—	5 0	
1787	42	49	18	—	—	5 0	
1788	49	40	23	—	—	5 0	
1789	63	71	18	—	—	5 0	
1790	58	50	13	—	—	6 0	
1791	61	46	23	—	—	6 0	
1792	65	59	28	—	—	6 9	
1793	61	67	16	367 10 0	—	5 0	
1794	57	56	23	—	—	6 0	
1795	—	—	—	—	—	6 0	

[1] From returns to Parliament. [2] Ditto.

The

The accounts of this pariſh were heretofore kept on looſe paper; moſt of which were in the poſſeſſion of a perſon, who lately became inſane, and in one of his fits deſtroyed them. The Rate is extremely irregular; nor has any alteration in the mode of aſſeſſment taken place for ſome time back: ſo that it is probable that, on an average, land is not aſſeſſed at more than one third of its real value. From an old book it appears, that, in 1722, there were 33 penſioners, who received weekly £1. 18s. 9d.; in 1723, 32 penſioners received £1. 17s. 1d. a week.

November, 1795.

MONMOUTH.

THIS pariſh is ſaid to be a ſquare of about one mile and a quarter: the population has never been taken. The inhabitants are ſhop-keepers, inn-keepers, agriculturiſts, &c. Here is one Catholic, and one Methodiſt congregation. 351 houſes pay the window tax; 30 are ſtated in the ſurveyor's books as exempted; and the officer thinks 30 or 40 more may be exempted.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 3¾d. to 4½d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d. to 1s.; freſh butter, 1s.; ſalt do. 9d. the lb.; potatoes, 8d. a peck; bread, 8d. the quartern loaf, or 5½ lb. for 1s.; coals, 12s. the ton; wheat, 11s. 6d. to 12s. for 10 gallons; barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s. for 10 gallons; oats, 4s. for do.; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The wages of common labourers are, 1s. a day, and victuals; or 1s. 6d. with only a dinner. There are 45 ale-houſes in this pariſh; and five Friendly Societies, each of which has about 80 members; all of them have had their rules confirmed. One of theſe Societies is ſomewhat ſingular; the members each pay a guinea a year into the box, for which a proviſion is made for their widows; a copy of their rules could not be obtained.

The rent of land, near the town, is from £3. to £4. 10s. an acre; but, at a diſtance, about £1. an acre. The farms let from £25. to £250. a year; wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated here in ſome degree; but the greateſt part of the land is chiefly in graſs. The tithes belong to the Duke of Beaufort, and are compounded for. The land-tax amounts to £354. 10d.

and is collected at about 1s. 2d. in the pound. There is no common nor waſte land in the pariſh.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly at home: there are 24 perſons, at preſent, in the work-houſe; of which 3 are children, under 7 years of age; 12, between 7 and 30; and 9, between 30 and 79 years old. They are chiefly employed in manufacturing linen and woollen cloaths for the houſe. The houſe is convenient, and well aired, and appears to be kept very clean: the beds, which are good, are furniſhed with coarſe ſheets: there are no blankets at preſent; but ſome are preparing againſt next winter. 45 out-penſioners receive, at preſent, £3. 18s. 3d. a week; 4 or 5 receive occaſional relief. It is ſuppoſed that the Poor of this pariſh do not really coſt the pariſh more than 1s. in the pound on the fair rental: yet it is generally thought that the Rates are high. Several people belonging to the pariſh are employed in fiſheries on the river Wye, on which Monmouth is ſituated, and in navigating barges to and from this place.

The following is the bill of fare in the houſe:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Broth.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	As Sunday.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Statement of a Labourer's Earnings and Expences.

Samuel Price, a labourer, 52 years old, has a wife and 9 children, viz. a girl aged 17, who is ſubject to fits, and not able to work; a boy, aged 16, at ſervice; a boy, 15, at home; another boy, 14, at home; 3 girls, 12, 10, and 8 years old; a boy, 3, and another boy, 1½ years old; the wife is now pregnant.

	£.	s.	d.
The father, moſtly, works for a gentleman at 8s. a week, and beer; except in hay and corn harveſt, when he has 1s. 6d. a day, and victuals; annual amount about - -	21	3	0
The boy, who is 15 years old, earns, by going on errands, &c. about 1s. a week - - - -	2	12	0
The other children earn nothing, but pick ſticks for fuel in the winter - - - - -	0	0	0
The wife earns, by baking bread for ſale, annually about -	1	5	0
Total income -	£25	0	0

EXPENCES.	£.	s.	d.
The man ſays, bread at preſent coſts him about 9s. a week throughout the year, and that he could uſe more if he could get it - - - - -	23	8	0
Butter and cheeſe, about 6d. a week; he uſes neither meat nor beer - - - - - -	1	6	0
Tea and ſugar, about 4d. do. - - -	0	17	4
Potatoes, 6d. a week - - - - -	1	6	0
Fuel - - - - - -	0	8	8
Houſe-rent - - - - - -	2	2	0
Soap, candle, thread, &c. about - - -	1	6	0
Total expences -	£30	14	0

Here appears a deficiency of £5. 14s.; yet, the man ſays, his children moſtly go without ſhoes and ſtockings, and that the cloaths worn by him and his family are, moſtly, if not wholly, given them by charitable people. The gentleman, for whom this labourer works, allows him about 3 pints of milk a day, which, with a little bread, ſerves his children for breakfaſt; his wife drinks tea: their dinner is, bread, potatoes, and ſalt, ſometimes a little fat or dripping, if it can be procured cheap: their ſupper, generally, bread, or potatoes. The man ſays, his family is little more than half ſupplied with what they could eat. He rents his houſe of the corporation of Monmouth, at 2 guineas a year; but not being able to pay his rent, he ſays, they lately ſeized on all his working tools, ſome of his furniture, &c. and ſold them, ſo that he is obliged to borrow ſpades, axes, &c.: he applied to the pariſh for relief; which they offered, on condition that he would come into the poor-houſe with all his family; which he has hitherto refuſed to do. From farther enquiry, it appears, that the man is honeſt and induſtrious. He is determined to remain in his houſe, in defiance of the corporation. His children, having been bred up in idleneſs, and in the moſt abject illiterate ſtate, (although ſeveral of them have been at ſervice,) are ſo ſaucy, that no perſon will employ them.

In this town there are 20 alms-houſes, 10 for men, and 10 for women,

each of whom receives 3s. 6d. a week, and 15s. a year for coals; and one ſuit of cloaths every 2 years: 16s. a week are paid for militia-men's families.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.							
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Rate in the Pound.
1723	—	—	68	—	—	66	11				
1740	—	—	49	—	—	29	5				
1760	37	32	69	41	42	83	—				
1775	35	50	85	40	25	65	28				
1776	49	38	87	49	34	83	24				
1777	34	43	77	28	21	49	22				
1778	31	37	68	33	51	84	29				
1779	48	42	90	42	31	73	34				
1780	39	52	91	61	41	102	22				
1781	37	34	71	41	34	75	35				
1782	42	34	76	34	31	65	20	£.	s.	d.	
1783	45	43	88	26	27	53	22	375	8	7	
1784	40	39	79	26	38	64	21	377	7	4	
1785	33	40	73	37	30	67	31	377	3	5	
1786	44	37	81	31	28	59	23				
1787	37	31	68	24	31	55	15				
1788	36	36	72	41	28	69	23				
1789	43	33	76	48	40	88	16				
1790	38	22	60	25	28	53	24	422	16	11	5 6
1791	24	35	59	25	32	57	16	380	17	9¾	5 0
1792	31	32	63	31	30	61	21	381	18	1	5 0[1]
1793	37	39	76	32	31	63	16				
1794	37	35	72	41	36	76	17				
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

—No Return from Monmouth for this year is inſerted in the Returns to Parliament.

From Returns to Parliament.

[1] Theſe three lines contain all the information given by the pariſh-officers reſpecting parochial expenditure. From the information of the Gentlemen of the town it appears, that, for ſome years back, the affairs of the pariſh have been badly managed, and that their books are in great confuſion.

In the above account are included the ſums paid to the county ſtock, and for building a gaol, &c.; but the preciſe ſums, thus expended, could not be aſcertained.

The people complain, that the farmers do not bring their corn to market, and aſcribe the high price of corn to badgers, or corn-dealers. In the neighbouring foreſt of Dean, colliers collected together by thouſands, and came to Monmouth market, where they obliged the farmers to ſell their corn at a reaſonable price, on which account a party of dragoons have been ſtationed here for ſome time.

November, 1795.

NORFOLK.

DOWNHAM.

DOWNHAM is a ſmall market town, ſituated on the weſtern borders of Norfolk, about 12 miles from Lynn: the accounts of the pariſh are kept in ſo confuſed a manner, that much information from them cannot be expected. The following table, however, of Parochial Expenditure, and Poor's Rate, (though, perhaps, not very accurate,) may afford ſome general idea of theſe matters here:

		Expenditure.		Rate aſſeſſed.	
		£.		s.	d.
April 1782	-	214	-	1	8
1783	-	324	-	2	9
1784	-	332	-	2	9
1785	-	210	-	2	0
1786	-	265	-	2	8
1787	-	231	-	2	8
1788	No accounts.		-	—	—
1789	-	168	-	—	—
1790	-	231	-	—	—

	Expenditure. £	Rate aſſeſſed. s.	d.
April 1791 -	280 -	—	—
1792 -	230 -	—	—
1793 -	209 -	—	—
1794 -	200 -	—	—
1795 -	276 -	2	6

The Poor are partly farmed. The contractor has the uſe of 4 acres of land, and a work-houſe, in which he maintains ſuch Poor as the pariſh pleaſe to ſend him. They find beds, &c. and cloathe the Poor, when they go into the houſe; but the farmer provides cloathing, during their reſidence with him. He is paid £ 95. a year, provided their number does not exceed 20; and for all above that number, 2s. a week each; he is likewiſe entitled to their earnings. They are employed in ſpinning jerſey or worſted; one man weaves hemp-cloth. At preſent, there are 26 Paupers in the houſe; of which 7 are under 9 years of age; 4 from 9 to 20 years old; and the others from 25 to 70 years of age. There are 4 baſtards, and 3 ſoldiers' wives. The officers give weekly allowances to ſuch Poor as can ſupport themſelves upon a leſs ſum than what is charged by the maſter of the poor-houſe.

There are no manufactures here. The price of proviſions is nearly the ſame as in Lincolnſhire; but the wages of agricultural labour are here conſiderably lower[1].

In Helgay, a ſmall farming pariſh, 3 miles from Downham, the Poor's Rates are 6d. in the pound. Farms there are from £ 10. to £ 100. a year.

June, 1795.

GRES-

[1] The wages of agricultural labour, in this county, are thus ſet down in Mr. Kent's Survey of Norfolk, lately publiſhed, p. 159.

		Yearly wages. £.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
A head carter -	from -	9	9	0	to	10	10	0
An under carter -	—— -	5	5	0	—	7	7	0
A ſhepherd -	- -	10	0	0				
A dairy-maid -	- -	4	4	0				
		Daily wages.						
A common labourer, without diet, in ſummer		0	1	6	in winter	0	1	2
A carpenter, thatcher, or bricklayer, -	-	0	1	8				
Men hay-makers -	- -	0	1	6				

GRESSINGHALL.

THE Houſe of Induſtry, belonging to 50 incorporated pariſhes of the Hundreds of Thetford and Launditch[2], ſtands in this pariſh. The houſe is excellently ſituated; being built on a riſing ground at ſome diſtance from the village, half ſurrounded by a common, with no obſtructions near it, to impede the free circulation of air. The houſe was finiſhed, and made ready for the reception of Paupers, in July 1777. The total expence of purchaſing 63 acres, 3 roods, and 3 perches of land, and of building and furniſhing the houſe, &c. was £ 15,442. 6s. 11d.[3], of which £ 5442. have been repaid; and, therefore, the houſe has ſtill a debt of £ 10,000.

The following table ſhews the births and burials, with the average number of Paupers each year, in the houſe, ſince it's commencement:

					Years.
	£.	s.	d.		
Women hay-makers, by the piece, and three pints of beer - - -	0	0	6		
Threſhing wheat, the quarter - -	0	2	0		and two pints of beer, per day.
——— barley and oats, ditto - -	0	1	0		ditto.
——— peaſe, ditto - - -	0	1	4		ditto.
——— clover ſeed, the buſhel - -	0	5	0		ditto.
Reaping and binding wheat, the acre, -	from 0	5	0	to £ 0	7 0
Mowing barley or oats, the acre - -	0	2	0	to 0	2 6
New banking, and ditching, per rod of 70 yards - - - -	0	1	0	to 0	1 6
Making open drains, of 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, per rod - - -	0	0	3		
Larger ditto, of 9 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, per rod - - - -	0	2	6		
Thatching, with ſea or marſh-reed, the ſquare	0	4	2		
Waſhing and clipping ſheep, the ſcore -	0	1	4		

[2] Incorporated by 15 Geo. III. c. 59.

		£.	s.	d.
[3] Viz.	Building the houſe - - - -	10000	0	0
	Furniture - - - -	1600	0	0
	Purchaſe of land - - - -	1400	0	0
	Farming ſtock - - - -	200	0	0
	Improving farm - - -	280	0	0
	Printer's bills - - -	42	0	0
	Sundry articles - - -	860	0	0
	Expence of obtaining the Act of Parliament, to which there was much oppoſition - - -	1060	6	11
	Total -	£ 15442	6	11

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Av. No. of Paupers in the house.
1777 (only half a year)	5	26	221
1778	17	85	352
1779	17	53	388
1780	22	85	412
1781	18	124	459
1782	7	107	470
1783	16	68	410
1784	15	69	437
1785	14	48	460
1786	21	71	466
1787	20	46	460
1788	14	71	491
1789	17	54	497
1790	14	65	506
1791	10	44	467
1792	22	38	436
1793	16	43	446
1794	18	36	451
	17)278	17)1107	17)7608
Av. of 17 yrs. from 1778 to 1794 inclusive	$16\frac{6}{17}$	$65\frac{2}{17}$	$447\frac{9}{17}$

Annual deaths, 1 in $6\frac{9}{11}$ nearly.

The present number in the house is 539: the whole number admitted since the first institution, 3776. An exact account of the men, women, and children, admitted every year, could not be obtained; and, perhaps, such an account would not enable us to draw a correct conclusion respecting the number of the Poor; as it often happens, that the same persons quit and re-enter the house 2 or 3 times in the course of a year. The following list of the number of men, women, and children, in the house, was taken at Midsummer, in each of the under-mentioned years:

1780.	Men	73	1781.	Men	91	1782.	Men	75
	Women	105		Women	127		Women	111
	Boys	111		Boys	115		Boys	131
	Girls	101		Girls	132		Girls	149
		390			465			466

1783.

1783.	Men	59	1787.	Men	74	1791.	Men	72
	Women	89		Women	101		Women	124
	Boys	113		Boys	127		Boys	146
	Girls	124		Girls	125		Girls	102
		385			427			444
1784.	Men	70	1788.	Men	84	1792.	Men	79
	Women	90		Women	122		Women	116
	Boys	128		Boys	131		Boys	116
	Girls	127		Girls	122		Girls	97
		415			459			408
1785.	Men	66	1789.	Men	81	1793.	Men	82
	Women	105		Women	120		Women	127
	Boys	137		Boys	139		Boys	119
	Girls	131		Girls	122		Girls	87
		439			462			415
1786.	Men	72	1790.	There are no accounts of this year reſpecting the numbers in the houſe at Midſummer.		1794.	Men	85
	Women	114					Women	133
	Boys	127					Boys	106
	Girls	123					Girls	84
		436						408

There is no particular account of baſtards; but, from the information of the governor, it appears, that there are about 100 in the houſe. The boys and girls, mentioned in the above account, are almoſt all under 14, as at that age they are drafted out to the pariſhes to which they belong. If a perſon, to whoſe lot a child falls, ſhould refuſe to take him or her for a year, (which is the ſtated term,) he forfeits 20s. which goes to the maſter, who accepts his allotment; if he ſhould likewiſe refuſe, he alſo forfeits the ſame ſum, which is then paid to the third perſon, upon his accepting the child: when the year is expired, the child is again put by lot to another maſter, in caſe his old maſter does not wiſh to keep him, and he is not able to provide for himſelf.

The average amount of 7 years diſburſements for the Poor, beginning 10 years before the inſtitution, was the quota fixed, at the commencement of the buſineſs, to be furniſhed annually, by each of the incorporated pariſhes.

The Rates paid by the different parishes, in proportion to their present rentals, are very different, and vary from 6d. to 3s. in the pound. The average may be stated at 20d. The whole sum, thus produced from the quotas of 50 parishes, is regularly paid by quarterly payments, and amounts annually to £ 3965. 18s. 1d. But, notwithstanding £ 5422. of the debt incurred at the first establishment, have been paid off some years, the receipts have, of late, been found to be not only insufficient to enable the incorporated districts to clear off any part of their remaining debt; but, from the dearness of provisions, interruption of trade, severity of seasons, and heavy charges of soldiers' and militia-men's families, they have been proved to be even inadequate to defray the disbursements incurred from a great influx of Poor. Last winter, the treasurer was obliged to advance £ 1000. to the house; so that it has been resolved, by the corporation, to apply to Parliament, to authorize them to increase the Rates; a circumstance, which has occasioned considerable discontent inthe incorporated parishes.

The following table exhibits the quarterly payments of each of the 50 incorporated parishes:

MITFORD HUNDRED.

Towns' Names.	*Sum assessed.* £.	s.	d.
Cranworth - -	20	0	0
E. Dereham, with Dilington - -	104	0	11¾
Garveston - -	23	8	6
Hardingham - -	37	16	2
Hockering - -	14	15	9¾
Letton - -	9	1	6¼
Mattishall - -	46	12	6
Mattishall Bergh -	9	5	4¼
Reymerstone - -	9	7	4
Carried over -	£ 274	8	2

Mitford Hundred continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	274	8	2
Shipdham - -	95	0	0
South Bergh - -	18	5	4¼
Thuxton - -	9	11	7½
E. Tuddenham -	19	10	0½
N. Tuddenham -	19	6	5½
Whinbergh - -	5	12	4¾
Westfield - -	5	8	2
Woodrising - -	9	19	2½
Yaxham - -	24	7	1½
Total Mitford -	£ 481	8	6½

LAUN-

LAUNDITCH HUNDRED.

Towns' Names.	*Sum aſſeſſed.* £.	s.	d.
Beeſton with Bittering	29	18	11¼
Beetley - -	14	3	0½
E. Bilney - -	8	2	6
Briſly - -	21	0	6
Colkirk - -	18	5	6
Great Dunham -	15	3	0½
Little Dunham -	14	17	11
N. Elmham - -	57	12	8¾
Great Franſham -	13	1	8¾
Little Franſham -	15	6	5
Gately - -	6	8	1
Greſſenhall - -	27	0	0
Hoe - - -	13	5	8¾
Horningtoft - -	13	14	0¼
Kempſon - -	4	14	2¾
E. Lexham - -	2	10	8
W. Lexham - -	7	7	10½
Litcham - -	14	16	7
Longham - -	12	0	6½
Carried over	£309	10	0½

Launditch Hundred continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	309	10	0½
Mileham - -	19	15	9
Oxwich cum Patchley - -	8	0	0¼
Rougham - -	9	0	1
Scarning - -	36	0	1
Stanfield - -	11	8	10¼
Swanton Morley -	31	16	5
Tittleſhal cum Godwick - -	25	14	7
Weaſenham St. Peter	11	15	1½
Weaſenham All Saints	14	15	2¼
Wellingham -	2	14	2¼
Wendling - -	10	10	0
Whiſſonſet - -	15	6	10¼
Worthing - -	3	13	9
Total Launditch	£510	0	11¾
Total Mitford	£481	8	6½
Total -	£991	9	6¼

The men, belonging to the Houſe of Induſtry, are employed in cultivating 60 acres of fields and gardens belonging to the houſe; in combing wool, dreſſing flax and hemp; and in weaving theſe articles into various manufactures, which are principally deſtined for the uſe of the houſe. A few alſo work on the public roads. The women and children are moſtly employed in ſpinning worſted for the Norwich manufactories; ſome knit and ſew; others inſtruct girls in theſe different branches of work. The boys and girls work in ſeparate apartments; and every claſs has a maſter, or miſtreſs, to ſuperintend and inſtruct the learners in their work. Tow and hemp are alſo ſpun by the women.

There is a dairy of 10 cows belonging to the houſe; and a wind-mill on the farm, at which all their corn is ground. They grind ſometimes for their neighbours. Baking and brewing are carried on in the houſe.

The following table exhibits the earnings of the houſe from Midſummer 1780:

			£.	s.	d.
Midſummer 1780	to Midſummer 1781	the earnings were	615	11	6¾
Midſummer 1781	to Midſummer 1782	ditto	670	3	8¾
Midſummer 1782	to Midſummer 1783	ditto	693	3	9½
Midſummer 1783	to Midſummer 1784	ditto	668	9	7
Midſummer 1784	to Midſummer 1785	ditto	785	9	10¼
Midſummer 1785	to Midſummer 1786	ditto	839	5	9¼
Midſummer 1786	to Midſummer 1787	ditto	812	10	10¼
Midſummer 1787	to Midſummer 1788	ditto	859	11	9
Midſummer 1788	to Midſummer 1789	ditto	878	9	5¼
Midſummer 1789	to Midſummer 1790	ditto	812	8	11½
Midſummer 1790	to Midſummer 1791	ditto	—	—	—
Midſummer 1791	to Midſummer 1792	ditto	911	7	5
Midſummer 1792	to Midſummer 1793	ditto	813	18	11¾
Midſummer 1793	to Midſummer 1794	ditto	666	7	5

In the above earnings are included wages for ſpinning, weaving, &c. for the uſe of the houſe. No perſons above 60 years of age are obliged to work. Men are allowed 1d. out of every ſhilling they earn; young women, 2d. from every ſhilling; and women above 60 years of age, 4d. from every ſhilling. Children, alſo, receive various little rewards, according to their merit and induſtry.

The following Rotation of Diet is obſerved:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-broth, or onion gruel.	Boiled meat, dumplins, vegetables, and beer.	Bread and cheeſe, or treacle, and beer.
Monday,	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Peaſe pottage, boiled in meat broth, and milk-broth.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter, and beer.
Tueſday,	Onion or plain gruel.	The ſame as Sunday.	Broth and bread.
Wedneſday,	Bread and cheeſe, or treacle, and beer.	Frumenty; or thick milk with bread.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter, and beer.
Thurſday,	Bread and cheeſe, or butter, with beer.	Baked ſuet puddings, and beer.	Bread and cheeſe, or treacle.
Friday,	The ſame as Tueſday.	The ſame as Tueſday.	The ſame as Tueſday.
Saturday,	Bread and cheeſe, or treacle, and beer.	Milk-pottage; or onion gruel.	Bread and cheeſe, ſome butter, or treacle, and beer.

Cab-

Cabbages, carrots, turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. are ſerved in great plenty, during the ſeaſon. The quantity of food allowed at each meal could not be aſcertained; but the ſhares of dumplin, for dinner, ſerved up on Thurſday, (June 18, 1795,) and ſhares of bread, at ſupper, (although the pieces of cheeſe were ſmall,) ſeemed abundantly ſufficient.

The following is the annual amount of expenditure for victuals to the houſe, and payments to the out-poor:

	Houſe Proviſions.			Out Penſioners.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 24th June 1777 to ditto 1778	1215	11	2½	354	10	7
1779	1571	16	1½	269	2	4¼
1780	——	—	—	278	11	2½
1781	1455	14	10	283	3	8½
1782	1433	7	10	518	19	4
1783	1369	10	0¼	317	5	4
1784	1283	9	5¼	700	11	11
1785	1303	3	2¾	501	12	5½
1786	1332	8	10¾	410	4	4½
1787	1349	19	9½	408	9	8
1788	1423	8	3	385	18	4
1789	1500	1	3	448	17	11
1790	1748	9	2½	614	12	4
1791	1589	6	4½	395	10	11
1792	1372	6	10½	467	5	7½
1793	1288	9	2½	617	18	1½
1794	1486	1	11¼	615	18	6
1795	——	—	—	1183	2	6

In the above account, the expence of cloathing is not included; nor could any ſtatement reſpecting this article be obtained: neither do coals, nor the governor's incidental expences, form any part of the above diſburſements. The latter, it is ſaid, amount to about £100. a year.

The following Salaries are paid annually:	£.	s.	d.
To the Chaplain - -	40	0	0
Houſe Surgeon - -	63	0	0
4 Out-ſurgeons - -	176	10	0
Committee Clerk - -	44	0	0
Governor - - -	65	0	0
Matron - - -	25	0	0
Baker - - -	15	12	0
Shoemaker - - -	15	12	0
Tailor - - -	10	8	0
	£455	2	6

The intereſt of the money owing by the houſe, viz. £10,000. is £450.

The houſe was originally intended to have had two wings; but want of funds prevented this project being carried into execution; and, from the number of Paupers in the houſe at preſent, there is very little ſpare room. The different apartments are lofty, well aired, and ſeem well adapted to the different purpoſes for which they are intended. The boys and girls have ſeparate lodging-rooms, and generally ſleep 3 in a bed; about 20 beds are in each room. Old people, and a few others, are allowed to reſide in cottages; and ſome are provided with rooms on the ground-floor. The beds are of flocks; each has 2 ſheets, 2 blankets, and 1 coverlet; and, upon the whole, the houſe ſeems to be as clean as can be expected. The governors are certainly very attentive to this object; notwithſtanding which, it is ſaid, that, from the continual influx and efflux of Paupers, it is found impoſſible to keep the houſe clear from vermin.

The following are the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the Poor in the houſe. They are taken from a printed copy, that was publiſhed in 1787:

1, THAT no poor perſon be admitted into the houſe for the Poor, without the order of the weekly committee, on every Tueſday in every week, except in caſes of broken limbs, ſudden illneſs, or other extraordinary caſes, when, for the benefit of the Pauper, an earlier admiſſion may be neceſſary. In ſuch caſes, admiſſion may be had at any

other

other time, by an order from one director, or one acting guardian, under a certificate from the ſurgeon of the diviſion, that ſuch Pauper is removable.

2, That all ſingle and married perſons, with or without families, who ſhall be thought by the weekly committee to be unable to maintain themſelves, be taken into the houſe, and not ſupported out of it, by any ſettled allowance or penſion, except in extraordinary caſes, ſuch as lunacy, epilepſy, epidemical diſtempers, &c.

3, That perſons, whoſe families are too large to be maintained by their own labour, may have one or more of their children received into the houſe, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee.

4, That all perſons wanting relief, are to apply to the churchwardens and overſeers of their pariſh, when one of them is to attend the committee on a Tueſday, with ſuch poor perſon for his admiſſion into the houſe; and in caſe any doubt ſhall ariſe, touching the ſettlement of ſuch poor perſon, he or ſhe ſhall immediately be examined by two juſtices, and if the ſettlement appear to be out of the two Hundreds, then ſhall be immediately removed by order of two juſtices.

5, That the houſe ſurgeon ſhall viſit the houſe every Tueſday and Saturday, (and oftener if required by the governor or weekly committee,) and regularly make a report, every Tueſday, of the ſick, in writing, entered in a book kept for that purpoſe.

6, That the out ſurgeons, when they do not attend in perſon, ſhall ſend their reports in writing, every Tueſday, of the ſtate of the Poor under their care, in their reſpective diviſions, to the governor, that the ſame may be entered in a book kept for that purpoſe, and ſhewn to the weekly committee, that the corporation may be thereby conſtantly poſſeſſed of the ſtate of the ſick out-poor, as well as of thoſe within the houſe; and if Paupers live out of the Hundreds, under lawful certificates, the ſurgeon of the diviſion neareſt the pariſh where ſuch Paupers are reſident, (if within a reaſonable diſtance,) ſhall attend ſuch Paupers in their illneſs or accidents, and ſhall be paid for his journey by the corporation. And that in caſes of midwifery, or ſudden accidents happening to perſons out of the houſe, which require inſtant relief, and cannot by any means be otherwiſe provided for; the out ſurgeons, within the reſpective diviſions, are enjoined, on no pretence whatever,

whatever concerning pay, or otherwiſe, to neglect ſuch poor perſons, but carefully to attend them; and ſhould it be doubted by the ſurgeons, whether the parties themſelves are to be conſidered as perſons able to pay them, or as Paupers entitled to corporation relief, ſuch doubtful caſes ſhall be finally determined by the quarterly committee.

7, That the governor ſhall place no perſon whatever in the wards, until carefully examined, waſhed, and cleaned, and, if thought neceſſary by the weekly committee, new cloathed, when the old cloaths ſhall be well cleaned, hung up, and ticketed with the Pauper's name, in a room provided for that purpoſe; and upon the diſcharge of ſuch poor perſon from the houſe, ſuch old cloaths ſhall be delivered in exchange for the cloaths furniſhed by the houſe.

8, That poor perſons received into the houſe for temporary relief only, ſhall not be deprived of their houſhold goods, or other property, but ſhall be permitted to enjoy the ſame.

9, That the governor and matron ſhall execute all bye-laws made by the directors and acting guardians under the authority of the ſaid Act, and alſo ſuch temporary orders as they, or either of them, ſhall receive from the weekly committee, the ſame being firſt entered in the committee book; ſuch temporary orders to continue in force until altered by ſome ſucceeding committee.

10, That the governor ſhall ſee the meal, flour, and other things, weighed and meaſured, and keep an account of the quantity and price thereof, and give an account, every Tueſday, of all proviſions and other things brought in, uſed, and expended the preceding week, and of all work done in the houſe, and make his complaint of all perſons who ſhall miſbehave.

11, That the governor ſhall at all times keep a book in the committee room, with pen and ink near it, which ſhall be called the obſervation book, that in caſe any guardian or other perſon viſiting the houſe ſhall perceive any thing amiſs, or can ſuggeſt any new propoſal for the better conducting the management of the houſe, he may write his thoughts or obſervations therein, that the weekly committee may conſider the ſame, and report it to the next quarterly committee, if they think proper.

12, That

12, That nothing ſhall be brought into the houſe without notice being given to the governor, or, in his abſence, to the matron.

13, That a book ſhall be kept, in which the governor ſhall enter the admiſſion of every poor perſon admitted into the houſe, expreſſing their names, age, place of ſettlement, the reaſon of their admiſſion, and the day when admitted; with blank columns to enter the time and manner of their diſcharge, deaths, &c.

14, That an inventory ſhall be taken of all the goods and furniture belonging to the houſe; and the committee, on the firſt Tueſday next after the twenty-fourth day of June, yearly, ſhall cauſe a new inventory to be made, and compare it with that of the preceding year.

15, That the matron ſhall deliver out ſoap and candles, and ſee all the linen waſhed and got up, and that the beds be ſheeted once a month, and that no linen be hung to dry in the lodging wards, but in the drying room prepared for that purpoſe.

16, That the nurſes ſhall deliver the apparel of perſons dying in the houſe, mended, clean, and neat, to the governeſs, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and ſhall deliver an account thereof to the next weekly committee.

17, That neither the governor, matron, or any other officer, ſhall buy or ſell, or ſuffer any diſtilled liquors to be brought into the houſe, without leave of the committee or houſe ſurgeon.

18, That for the encouragement of thoſe who ſhall reſide in the houſe, and diſcharge the buſineſs to which they ſhall be appointed with care and diligence, rewards ſhall be given to them from time to time, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee; and all perſons going to work out of the houſe by leave of the weekly committee, and bringing in the produce of their labour, ſhall be allowed two-pence in the ſhilling for their induſtry; and that all children, who are reported by the chaplain to have ſaid their catechiſm, or to have read in the Bible or Teſtament in the beſt manner, ſhall be rewarded with a new Bible, Teſtament, or other book, at the diſcretion of the weekly committee.

19, That the chaplain ſhall read the Liturgy of the Church of England, and preach to the Poor in the houſe, in the morning on one Sunday, and afternoon on the following Sunday, and ſo continue; and ſhall catechiſe the children once a month, viſit ſuch ſick as ſhall require it,

adminiſter the Sacrament four times in the year at leaſt, and do the other duties of his office.

20, That no perſon whatever, who ſhall be appointed to any ſtation in this houſe, ſhall preſume at any time to take, of any tradeſmen, ſtranger, or other perſon, any fee or reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any ſervices done or to be done on account of this corporation.

21, That the governor ſhall read ſuch prayers as ſhall be directed by the chaplain, or cauſe them to be read every morning immediately after the ringing of the bell, and in the evening after ſupper; and ſhall, every Sunday morning, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, call over the names of all the Poor, and all the abſentees ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the next weekly committee; and ſhall, once in every month, read, or cauſe to be read to the Poor, the bye-laws, rules, and orders to be obſerved by them, that none may pretend or plead ignorance thereof; and that the ſame, and all other bye-laws, rules, and orders, ſhall be read every year, at the general meeting to be held on Tueſday next after the 24th day of June, immediately after the election of the officers of this corporation.

22, That a chairman ſhall be choſen by every committee, to preſide and regulate the proceedings; and every member of any committee, who ſhall not appear in the committee room within one hour of the time appointed for their meeting, ſhall, if a director, forfeit three ſhillings, if an acting guardian, two ſhillings; and no member, under the ſame penalty, ſhall leave the committee when ſitting without leave of the chairman, and on no account if there are not members remaining ſufficient to conſtitute the committee; and in caſe of entire non-attendance in either director or acting guardian, then the penalty ſhall be paid purſuant to the Act of Parliament.

23, That the out-doors of the houſe ſhall not be opened before ſix in the morning, and the ſame ſhall be locked by eight in the evening, from Lady-day till Michaelmas-day; and not opened before day-light in the morning, and locked at ſix in the evening, from Michaelmas till Lady-day; except on ſpecial occaſions.

24, That the governor and matron ſhall keep peace and good order in the houſe, and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abuſive or rude lan-

guage. They ſhall ſee that all the Poor are in bed by nine o'clock in the ſummer, and eight in the winter, and be careful to have all the fires and candles put out, except in the ſick wards; and that no candles be uſed in the evenings of the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt, (except by the governor, and in the infirmaries.)

25, That the governor and matron ſhall keep all the able Poor to ſuch work or employment as they are fit for, and ſhall call them to it, by ringing the bell, at the following hours, viz. from Lady-day to Michaelmas-day, from ſix in the morning to ſix in the evening; from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from ſeven in the morning to ſix in the evening; and they ſhall allow to the working Poor half an hour for breakfaſt, an hour and an half for dinner and recreation, in the ſummer time, and an hour for thoſe purpoſes in the winter; and ſhall oblige the children to play abroad, if the weather will permit; and alſo ſhall allow the children a ſufficient time for learning to read, and being inſtructed in their catechiſm, &c.

26, The governor and matron ſhall make ready the proviſions in a clean and wholſome manner, and ſee that breakfaſt be ready at eight o'clock, dinner at twelve, and ſupper as ſoon as the work of the day is finiſhed.

27, That the governor and matron ſhall cauſe grace to be ſaid before and after dinner and ſupper; and ſhall keep all the rooms clean and neat, ſhall ſee them ſwept every day by ten o'clock in the morning, and waſhed as often as conveniently can be: they ſhall cauſe the windows to be ſet open every day, (except in rainy or windy weather,) and ſuffer no victuals to be eaten out of the dining-room, by any but the ſick, and ſuch as officiate as ſervants in the houſe; and that the whole houſe ſhall be yearly white-waſhed, at leaſt a week before the 24th day of June.

28, That the governor and matron ſhall cauſe the children's heads and hands to be kept clean, and alſo all the cloaths and beds; and ſhall deliver to every one of the Poor, clean linen on every Saturday evening, and take in their foul on Sunday morning.

29, That no perſon ſhall be admitted to ſee the Poor without leave of the governor.

30, That no poor perſon ſhall be admitted to go out of the houſe at any

time, without leave of the governor in writing; and that none be permitted to be abſent in the night, without leave of the weekly committee.

31, That the governor and matron, with the approbation of the weekly committee, ſhall appoint nurſes and ſervants to do the neceſſary buſineſs of the houſe, who, if they behave well, and be recommended, ſhall be encouraged, and advanced by the weekly committee; they ſhall alſo ſee the proviſions cut, and properly delivered to each Pauper, and take care that no waſte be made, nor any bread be cut or eaten before it has been baked one entire day.

32, That the governor ſhall immediately give notice to the ſurgeon of the houſe whenever any Pauper ſhall fall ſick or lame, that proper diet may be allowed, and care taken of the Pauper.

33, This rule ſpecifies the bill of fare; but as it has ſince been altered, it is not thought neceſſary to tranſcribe it.

34, That no perſon[1] whatſoever ſhall be allowed out of the houſe, except in caſes of neceſſity, and at the diſcretion of the weekly committee.

35, That there ſhall be a ſchool in the houſe, where all children above two years of age ſhall be kept under proper ſchoolmaſters or dames until they are five years old, and inſtructed in reading, learning their catechiſm, and other plain rudiments of the chriſtian religion, and, after that age, ſhall be employed in ſpinning, and ſuch other work as they ſhall be able to perform; and alſo, there ſhall be another ſchool for inſtructing, in the ſame manner, at ſeaſonable times when not at work, all the other children or Paupers who may want inſtruction.

36, That girls of proper age ſhall be inſtructed and employed in cookery, houſewifery, ſcouring, waſhing, and all other works, to qualify them for ſervice.

37, That the governor ſhall provide wormwood, from time to time, to fumigate the rooms, which ſhall alſo be uſed in waſhing the linen, and be laid in the beds.

38, That the governor ſhall keep an exact account of all the houſhold goods, furniture, cloaths, linen, and apparel, belonging to the houſe, in a book kept for that purpoſe.

[1] So in the original: qu. penſion?

39, That boxes be provided, and fixed in ſome conſpicuous place in the dining-room, for occaſional donations; to which there ſhall be two locks, and the key of one of them ſhall be kept by the governor, and the other by the clerk; and the money put into the ſaid box ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the weekly committee, for the benefit of the deſerving Poor, and no poor perſon ſhall be permitted to aſk alms.

40, That in all advertiſements to tradeſmen, and others, for the delivering propoſals, to contract for any kind of goods for the uſe of the houſe, it ſhall be particularly ſpecified, that all propoſals will be rejected by the committee, which are ſigned by the propoſer's name, or marked with any character, by which it may be known from whom ſuch propoſals come; and all committees are enjoined to reject the ſame; and that every tradeſman ſhall deliver with his goods a bill of parcels thereof, and every workman ſhall deliver to the weekly committee his bill of work done.

41, That where any perſon ſhall apply for a certificate to live out of the Hundreds, the clerk ſhall and may, under the direction of the weekly committee, by a note under his hand, certify that ſuch perſon belongs to the corporation, and, (if ſuch perſon be forced to aſk relief,) he may be maintained at the expence of the corporation until the next quarterly meeting, when the directors and acting guardians may, (if it ſhall appear that ſuch perſon's ſettlement is within either of the ſaid Hundreds,) grant a certificate under the ſeal of the corporation.

42, That the directors and acting guardians upon the weekly committee, ſhall meet every Tueſday, at the Houſe of Induſtry, preciſely at ten o'clock in the morning.

43, That no director ſhall be ſubject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another director ſhall attend for him; and that no acting guardian ſhall be ſubject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another acting guardian ſhall attend for him.

44, That no director or acting guardian whatever, ſhall, at any time, without the conſent and concurrence of the weekly committee for the time being, give any orders or directions relative to the employment, relief, or management of the Poor, which ſhall be in the Houſe of Induſtry.

 45, That

45, That four gentlemen ſhall be named and choſen from amongſt the directors and acting guardians, two for Mitford, and two for Launditch Hundreds, for the remaining three quarters of the year, commencing from the twenty-ninth day of September, and ending the twenty-fourth day of June next, and ſo in ſucceſſion if neceſſary, who ſhall be called the general overſeers for the Hundreds, whoſe buſineſs ſhall be, at times moſt convenient to themſelves, in perſon to viſit the ſick, and penſioned out-paupers, (of which liſts ſhall be delivered,) reſident in the ſeveral diviſions of the out ſurgeons, to make enquiries about baſtard children, non-certificated perſons, and of perſons who have deſerted their families, and left them an expence to the corporation, and then ſhall make their reports in writing, at the weekly or quarterly meetings, as they find it neceſſary.

The following are the Rules and Orders to be obſerved by the Poor in the Houſe.

1, THEY ſhall not be guilty of profane curſing or ſwearing, or of any lewd, indecent, or diſorderly behaviour, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the work or ſervices, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall be required to do, or ſhall be remiſs therein, (ſuch work or ſervice being ſuited to his or their age, ſtrength or ability,) every ſuch offender, if under the age of twelve years, ſhall be puniſhed by moderate correction, or abatement in diet; if above twelve years, then either by abatement of diet, or diſtinction in dreſs and diet, or by ſetting in the ſtocks, or to be without any other diet than bread and water for any ſpace not exceeding twenty-four hours; ſuch puniſhments to be inflicted by order of the major part of the directors and acting guardians preſent at the weekly meeting. See Public Acts, 15 G. III. c. 59.

2, If any of the Poor purloin, ſell, or pawn any of the materials or implements of work intruſted to them, belonging to the corporation, or ſhall ſell or pawn any of the apparel with which they ſhall be clothed at the expence of the corporation, upon complaint before any juſtice of the peace for the ſaid county, by any of the guardians, or governor, or ſteward for the time being, ſuch juſtice ſhall iſſue his warrant for apprehending ſuch offender, and, being convicted on oath of one

or

or more witneſſes, or confeſſion of the party, ſhall be committed to the houſe of correction, for the firſt offence, any time not exceeding ſeven days, and for the ſecond, and every other offence, if a man, to be publicly whipped, and, if a woman, to be kept to hard labour for fourteen days, and then diſcharged. See Act.

3, If any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly buy, receive into pawn, or ſecrete any of the cloaths or wearing apparel of any poor perſon received into or maintained in the ſaid houſe, or any of the goods, materials, or implements of work carried into the ſaid houſe, to be wrought up, manufactured, or uſed by the Poor there, or any of the goods or furniture of the ſaid houſe; or ſhall buy or receive any of the proviſions allotted to or provided for the Poor in the ſaid houſe; every offender ſhall forfeit, on conviction, five pounds, by oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes before any juſtice of the ſaid county, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of ſuch offender's goods, one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the treaſurer, as part of the common ſtock, and to be applied to the purpoſes of the Act; if no goods, then ſuch offender to be committed to the houſe of correction, to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months. See Act.

4, They ſhall at all times behave peaceably and quietly; they ſhall not quarrel or give rude language; they ſhall attend prayers morning and evening, eat their victuals orderly in the dining room, carry none out, nor depart till after grace be ſaid, on pain of loſing their next meal.

5, They ſhall not ſtrike or abuſe the governor or matron, or their aſſiſtants, but ſhall obey them at all times; and if they think themſelves aggrieved, they ſhall make complaint to the weekly committee, who ſhall examine into the truth of it, and redreſs him if it be proper; but if any poor perſon, maintained in the houſe, ſhall ſtrike, or threaten or attempt to ſtrike, abuſe, or even behave diſreſpectfully to the governor or matron, or ſhall excite any mutiny, or diſturbance, the governor ſhall, for ſuch offence, of ſtriking, threatening or attempting to ſtrike, immediately complain to the next juſtice of the peace, that the delinquent may be dealt with according to law.

6, They are to take their clean linen from the matron every Saturday evening, and bring their foul linen to her every Sunday morning.

7, They are not to go out without leave, nor ſtay beyond the time allowed

ed them, on pain of loſing their next meal, and ſuch other puniſhment as the weekly committee ſhall inflict.

8, They are to be in bed by nine o'clock in the ſummer, and eight in the winter; and the fire and candles are to be put out before that time.

9, They are not to ſmoke but in the working rooms, and by no means above ſtairs, on pain of ſevere puniſhment.

10, If any of the nurſes, or other perſons employed in the ſervice of the houſe, go out without leave of the governor or matron, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

11, If any of the Poor preſume to beg money or drink from any perſon attending, or coming to view the houſe, for the firſt offence they ſhall be deprived of their next meal.

12, That ſlothful people, who pretend ailments to excuſe themſelves from work, be properly examined, and if it appears they make falſe excuſes, then they ſhall be puniſhed by order of the next weekly committee.

13, They are not to throw water or other things out of the windows of the Poor's houſes, on pain of ſevere puniſhment.

14, The ſick, on their recovery, are to attend divine ſervice, and publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for their recovery, according to the form of the Church of England.

15, Perſons convicted of lying, to be ſet on ſtools in the moſt public place of the dining-room, and have a paper fixed on their breaſts, with theſe words written thereon:

INFAMOUS LIAR.

The inhabitants of the incorporated pariſhes are chiefly farmers, agricultural labourers, a few neceſſary mechanics, publicans, and ſhop-keepers.

The prices of proviſions, at preſent, are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; pork, 6d.; bacon, 8d.; butter, 7d.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the ſtone; wheat, £ 3. 10s. the qr.; malt, £ 2. 10s. the qr.; barley, £ 1. 12s. the qr.; milk, (of which little is ſold,) 2d. the gallon.

The wages of labourers are: for huſbandry work, 1s. 2d. a day, in winter, and 1s. 6d. in ſummer, without victuals; women weeding corn are paid 6d. and 8d. a day, without victuals; bricklayers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day; their aſſiſtants, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

The

The land-tax varies much in the different pariſhes. Inſtances may be found of a few ſmall tracts of land paying 5s. or 6s. in the pound; and of other parts not charged more than 2d. in the pound. From the beſt information obtainable on this ſubject, 1s. in the pound appears to be the average.

Both in this, and in the adjoining county of Lincoln, ſmall ſhop-keepers, manufacturers, publicans, and labouring people, complain heavily againſt thoſe, whom they call monopolizers of corn, farming clergymen, (who are not rare,) and the conſolidators of ſmall farms. To the conduct of men of this deſcription, the high price of proviſions, the increaſe of the Poor's Rates, and almoſt every evil, that attends, or is likely to attend the nation, are not unfrequently attributed.

June, 1795.

HECKINGHAM.

THE Houſe of Induſtry at Heckingham, was erected in 1767. The original ſum borrowed was £ 7500. The annual aſſeſſments to be paid by 41 incorporated pariſhes, in the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, were fixed at the average expenditure of the 7 years immediately preceding their incorporation. In 1786 the whole debt was paid off. The total Rates fixed on the ſeveral pariſhes, amounted to £ 2132. 6s. 3d. annually; but after the debt was paid off, they were lowered to £ 1986. 1s. and ſome time afterwards to £ 1866. The high price of proviſions, the lowneſs of wages for ſpinning, and the late ſevere ſeaſons, have ſo much increaſed the number of neceſſitous, that it was found neceſſary to augment the Rates; and, about three months ago, they were raiſed to their original ſtandard.

The following table exhibits the number of Paupers, yearly earnings and expences of the houſe, for a few years back.

Years.

Years.	Number in the House.	Earnings.	£.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
1789.	199	By spinning wool	204	2	3				
		By spinning tow	9	16	7				
		By other work	5	9	0				
		Total earnings	219	7	10		2230	11	8
1790.	233	By spinning wool	220	13	2¾				
		By spinning tow	20	12	0				
		By other work	15	8	7				
		Total earnings	256	13	9¾		2324	10	5
1791.	245	By spinning wool	217	12	8½				
		By spinning tow	19	11	11				
		By spinning silk	54	9	4				
		By other work	13	8	9				
		Total earnings	305	2	8½		2223	11	11
1792.	224	By spinning wool	280	19	9				
		By spinning tow	19	6	8				
		By other work	1	18	0				
		Total earnings	302	4	5		2047	2	6
1793.	214	By spinning wool	228	8	8				
		By other work	5	12	2				
		Total earnings	234	0	10		2094	10	8½
1794.	239	By spinning wool	140	13	10				
		By spinning tow	14	14	11½				
		By other work	34	7	4				
		Total earnings	189	16	1½		2261	4	11

Bill

Bill of Fare in the Houſe of Induſtry.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheeſe, and butter, or treacle.	Dumplins, butcher's meat, and bread.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.
Monday,	The ſame as Sunday.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Milk and water gruel, and bread.	Baked ſuet puddings.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	The ſame as Sunday.	Dumplins and milk broth; or milk and water gruel.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	The ſame as Tueſday.	The ſame as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	The ſame as Sunday.	The ſame as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	The ſame as Tueſday.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.	Ditto.

The men are, each, allowed a pint of beer at every meal, except when they have broth, or gruel. Women, with children at the breaſt, have the ſame allowance. Others have two-thirds of a pint.

The Poor, here, are not ſubject to any peculiar diſorder. A very fatal putrid fever, however, is now raging in the neighbourhood; but this place has hitherto eſcaped the contagion. Mr. Howlett informs us, that, in 1774, 126 perſons in this houſe died of that diſorder[1], out of an average of about 220. He adds, that the average of Paupers in the houſe during 20 years, before 1788, was 216; and that the average annual deaths of children in the houſe had been $7\frac{95}{100}$, or about 1 in 8.

In the year 1791, in conſequence of repreſentations having been made to the directors and guardians, that the weekly charges for proviſions, &c. for the preceding three or four years, appeared very high, when compared with thoſe for the correſponding weeks in former years, without ſufficient reaſon appearing to account for ſuch exceſs; a ſpecial committee was appointed, for the purpoſe of examining into the expenditure of the corporation. From a ſtatement of their proceedings, which was publiſhed in 1793[2], it appeared, that the books of the houſe had been kept in a very vague and looſe manner; that no entries were made of the cloaths delivered to the different Paupers; and that the only way in which the amount of

[1] See "The Inſufficiency of the Cauſes to which the Increaſe of our Poor, and of the Poor's Rates, have been commonly aſcribed," &c. 1788, p. 87, 96.

[2] Entitled, "An Account of the Proceedings of the Special Committee, appointed by the Corporation of the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, in the County of Norfolk, in the year 1791, to enquire into the Expenditure in the Houſe of Induſtry at Heckingham. By the Committee." Norwich, 1793.

proviſions delivered out every week was aſcertained, was, by taking ſtock every Sunday night, and charging the deficit as the weekly expenditure. The committee, therefore, recommended to the directors to diſmiſs the governor of the houſe, as a perſon perfectly incompetent to fulfil the duties of his office. The recommendation, however, was not attended to; but ſoon after, the governor ſignified his intention of reſigning, becauſe he "too well knew the inveterate prejudices which ſome few entertained againſt him, to expect any peace or happineſs from a continuance in his preſent ſituation;" and quitted his office at Michaelmas 1792.

Not much information is to be derived from the printed ſtatement of the committee, as ſeveral of the facts brought forward by them, relative to the number of the Paupers, and expenditure in former years, were diſputed by the oppoſite party. Some idea, however, of the weekly charges may be formed from the following extracts:

The Weekly Charge from the 15th to the 22d of March 1790.

Number of Paupers 246.

	St.	*lb.*		*s.*	*d.*
Meal	91	0	at	1	6
Flour	26	0	—	2	0
Beef	21	0	—	4	1½
Pork	6	7	—	4	0
Cheeſe	23	7	—	2	0
	168	0.	Charge for the week, excluſive of coals,	£22	18 10¼

The Week from the 29th of March to the 5th of April 1790.

Number of Paupers 243.

	St.	*lb.*		*s.*	*d.*
Meal	86	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	0
Meat	27	0	—	4	0
Cheeſe	22	7	—	2	0
	160	7.	Charge, excluſive of coals,	£22	1 5 2½

The Week from the 17th to the 24th of May 1790.

Number of Paupers 253.

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	81	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1¾
Meat	28	0	—	4	0
Cheeſe	22	0	—	2	0
	156	0.			

Charge, excluſive of coals, £21 19 10½

The Week from the 5th to the 12th of July 1790.

Number of Paupers 258.

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	84	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1¾
Beef	28	7	—	4	0
Pork	1	0	—	4	0
Cheeſe	24	0	—	2	0
	162	7.			

Charge, excluſive of coals, £22 17 8

The committee were furniſhed with the following account of the annual conſumption of meal, flour, meat, and cheeſe, from the firſt inſtitution of the houſe to Midſummer 1791, by the clerk, from the books of expenditure[1].

Dates.	Quantity. St.	lb.	oz.	Average Number in the Houſe.	Conſumption of each Pauper p^{r} week. lb.
From Mich. 1767 to Midſ. 1768	5318	2	4	244	8
—— Midſ. 1768 to Midſ. 1769	5974	10	8	208	7¾
—— Midſ. 1769 to Midſ. 1770	6073	4	0	210	7¾
—— Midſ. 1770 to Midſ. 1771	6117	6	12	205	8
—— Midſ. 1771 to Midſ. 1772	6005	4	8	217	7¼

[1] P. 31.

Dates.	Quantity. St.	lb.	oz.	Average Number in the House.	Consumption of each Pauper p[r] week. lb.
From Midſ. 1772 to Midſ. 1773	7521	7	0	260	7½
—— Midſ. 1773 to Midſ. 1774	6845	9	0	273	6½
—— Midſ. 1774 to Midſ. 1775	5845	1	0	244	6¼
—— Midſ. 1775 to Midſ. 1776	5792	10	0	224	6½
—— Midſ. 1776 to Midſ. 1777	5556	7	0	207	7
—— Midſ. 1777 to Midſ. 1778	5265	4	0	188	7½
—— Midſ. 1778 to Midſ. 1779	5240	0	8	185	7½
—— Midſ. 1779 to Midſ. 1780	4873	0	0	165	8
—— Midſ. 1780 to Midſ. 1781	5067	0	0	167	8
—— Midſ. 1781 to Midſ. 1782	6815	15	0	220	8¼
—— Midſ. 1782 to Midſ. 1783	7261	0	0	237	8¼
—— Midſ. 1783 to Midſ. 1784	8061	0	0	264	8¼
—— Midſ. 1784 to Midſ. 1785	7598	0	0	235	8½
—— Midſ. 1785 to Midſ. 1786	7090	0	0	211	9
—— Midſ. 1786 to Midſ. 1787	6332	0	0	189	9
—— Midſ. 1787 to Midſ. 1788	7260	0	0	192	10
—— Midſ. 1788 to Midſ. 1789	7298	0	0	199	9¾
—— Midſ. 1789 to Midſ. 1790	7945	0	0	233	9
—— Midſ. 1790 to Midſ. 1791	8273	0	0	245	9

The Governor laid before the Committee the following average of the number of Paupers in the houſe, in different years[1].

	Adults.	Boys and Girls.
From 1784 to 1785	104	130
—— 1785 to 1786	96	105
—— 1786 to 1787	82	105
—— 1787 to 1788	91	103
—— 1788 to 1789	100	98
—— 1789 to 1790	111	119
—— 1790 to 1791	114	130

[1] P. 41.

NORWICH.

THE city of Norwich, comprehending 32 pariſhes, and 3 or 4 hamlets, and containing, in extent, about 8 ſquare miles, is incorporated for the maintenance of it's Poor. It's population was aſcertained in 1693, when it was found to amount to 28,881 ſouls; and again in 1757, when it was found to have increaſed to 36,169: it's preſent population is eſtimated at 40,000 inhabitants; but that number appears, from the ſubjoined tables of baptiſms and burials, to be rather exaggerated.

The number of houſes, &c. aſſeſſed to the window-tax is 2200: the number exempted could not be aſcertained, but muſt be more conſiderable.

There are 370 ale-houſes in Norwich.

The land-tax produces £ 8518. 11s. 11d. The rent of land, in ſome places near Norwich, is £ 5. an acre; but farms in general, in the vicinity of the city, let at about £ 1. an acre.

A cotton manufactory was eſtabliſhed here about 7 years ago; but the ſtaple manufactures of Norwich are camblets, and other worſted ſtuffs, of various denominations. It is probable, that more hands without the city, than within it, are employed in the manufactures; for, in 1771, Arthur Young calculated the number of looms in and near Norwich, at 12,000; and, allowing 6 perſons to a loom, reckoned the number of people employed in this manufacture to be 72,000, and the amount of the ſtuffs ſent annually from Norwich to exceed a million ſterling[1].

The Norwich trade has for ſome years been in a declining ſtate, which is aſcribed to the following cauſes: to the prevalent taſte for wearing cottons, which has neceſſarily leſſened the conſumption of ſtuffs[2]; the

[1] Eaſtern Tour, ii. 79.

[2] The woollen manufacture, conſidering all it's branches, is, no doubt, a more important national concern than the cotton manufacture. It would ſeem, however, that the cottons of Mancheſter create more employment than the Norwich ſtuffs. The general languor of the woollen buſineſs ſeems to have been principally owing to the difficulty of introducing machinery; the improvements of which have given cottons a decided advantage. The author of a pamphlet, written in 1788, aſſerts, that, not above twenty years before his time, the whole cotton trade of Great Britain did not return £ 200,000l. to the country, for the raw

the low wages of the weavers and ſpinners, who are, in a conſiderable degree at the mercy of the manufacturers, and are not ſuppoſed to receive better pay than they did 20 years ago; and, laſtly, to the war, which has put a ſtop

raw materials, combined with the labour of the people; and at that period, before the introduction of the water-machinery, and hand-engines, the power of the ſingle wheel could not exceed 50,000 ſpindles, employed in ſpinning the cotton-wool into yarn; but, at that moment, the power of ſpindles thus employed, amounted to two millions; and the groſs return for the raw materials and labour, exceeded ſeven millions ſterling. It was about the year 1784, that the expiration of Sir Richard Arkwright's patent cauſed the erection of water-machines for the ſpinning of warps, in all parts of the country; with which the hand-engines, for the ſpinning of weft, kept proportion. At the time he wrote, he eſtimated the number of

Water-mills, or machines, at - - - -	143
Mule-jennies, or machines, conſiſting of 90 ſpindles each -	550
Hand-jennies, of 80 ſpindles each - - -	20,070

Of the water-mills, 123 are in England, and 19 in Scotland.

Of thoſe in England,

Lancaſhire	has 41	Cheſhire	has 8
Derbyſhire	— 22	Staffordſhire	- 7
Nottinghamſhire	- 17	Weſtmorland	- 5
Yorkſhire	— 11	Flintſhire	— 3

Theſe eſtabliſhments, when in full work, are eſtimated to give employment to about 26,000 men, 31,000 women, and 53,000 children, in ſpinning alone; and, in all the ſubſequent ſtages of the manufacture, the number of the perſons employed, is eſtimated at 133,000 men, 59,000 women, and 48,000 children; making an aggregate of 159,000 men, 90,000 women, and 101,000 children; in all, 350,000 perſons employed in the cotton manufacture.

Cotton Wool remaining in the Country after Exportation in		Groſs Value of Cotton Goods made in	
Years.	lb.	Years.	£.
1783 -	9,546,179	1783 -	3,200,000
1784 -	11,280,238	1784 -	3,950,000
1785 -	17,992,888	1785 -	6,000,000
1786 -	19,151,867	1786 -	6,500,000
1787 -	22,600,000	1787 -	7,500,000

See a pamphlet publiſhed in 1788, entitled, "An important criſis in the callico and muſlin manufactory in Great Britain, explained:" and Aikin's Deſcript. of Mancheſter, 178.

The increaſed import of cotton ſince 1787, more eſpecially when compared with the imports previous to 1783, is very aſtoniſhing.

Cotton wool imported, on the average of 5 years, to 1783 incluſive, was 7,000,000 lb.
Ditto to 1794 incluſive, — 28,000,000 lb.

Lord Auckland's Speech in the Houſe of Lords on the 2d May 1796.

ſtop to the exportation of ſtuffs to France, Flanders, and Holland, and, from the high price of inſurance, much reduced the trade to other countries. The merchants and manufacturers are now overſtocked with goods; and the weavers are, conſequently, very ill ſupplied with work, and, what is worſe, are obliged to work up the worſt materials. While buſineſs was briſk, an induſtrious weaver might earn £ 1. 1s. a week, from fine work; and from coarſer work, 12s. a week. The average earnings of weavers, at preſent, are thought not to exceed 7s. or 8s. a week. Women weavers earn from 5s. to 6s. a week. Females, however, are principally employed in ſpinning, reeling, winding, &c., in which they earn from 2s. to 4s. a week. Children, in ſpinning, winding, &c. earn about 2s. a week. Of late, the wages, both of women and children, have been very low; but buſineſs, ſince the beginning of this month, has been rather briſk, from a notion that peace is not very diſtant.

The prices of proviſions, at preſent, are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, from 5d. to 6d.; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, from 7d. to 8d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, ¾d. the pint; eggs, two for 1d.

The Poor of the 32 pariſhes of the city of Norwich, are, principally, maintained in two large work-houſes[1]; one of which, was formerly a palace, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; and the other, a monaſtery. It is, therefore, not ſurpriſing, that they ſhould, in many reſpects, be extremely unfit for the purpoſe to which they are now applied. The latter, more eſpecially, is dark and confined; and, from the great number of Paupers in it, (about 700,) exhibits rather an uncleanly appearance.

There are about 40 beds, (generally of ſtraw,) in each chamber. The room, where the victuals are ſerved out, has two doors; through one of which, the Poor enter, one by one, to receive their allowance; go out by the other door; and carry their victuals up to their bed-rooms, where they are allowed to dine, ſup, &c. The Poor in the houſe are chiefly women and children: they are employed in ſchools, under the ſuperintendance of taſk-maſters, in ſpinning worſted.

[1] "Previous to the year 1727, the Rates throughout the city were immoderately burthened with weekly allowances to the Poor, of 1s. 6d.; 2s.; 2s. 6d.; or 3s. a family; in which manner, £ 1200. a year, was given. A reſolution was taken, in that year, to ſtrike them all off; it was accordingly done, and nothing enſued but murmuring; no ill conſequence at all." Young's Eaſtern Tour, ii. 76.

The mortality in the work-houſes has been conſiderably leſſened, by ſeveral improvements, made in the year 1783, for ventilating the rooms, removing nuiſances, and newly-arranging the offices.

About the ſame period, in conſequence of the ſuggeſtions of Mr. Rigby, a member of the court of guardians[1], a ſpecial proviſion committee was appointed, through whoſe exertions ſeveral judicious alterations, reſpecting the diet of the Poor in the two work-houſes, were effected; though not without conſiderable clamour, on the part of the Poor, who were unhappily perſuaded, that no change could be made, which had economy for it's principal object, without rendering their allowances leſs ample, leſs wholſome, or leſs palatable, than they were before.

As the reforms which took place in the purchaſing and delivering of proviſions, in conſequence of this enquiry, may be, (perhaps,) ſucceſsfully applied in other work-houſes, where ſimilar abuſes exiſt, I ſhall briefly ſtate the points to which the attention of the committee was directed, and the ſteps which their reports induced the court of guardians to adopt[2].

In the article of bread, it was found, that the baker's bread was infinitely ſuperior to the work-houſe bread, which, (the Report ſtates,) ſeemed to be made principally of bran, and to be much too ordinary for common food; and that, notwithſtanding this, the former was conſiderably the cheaper: it was therefore reſolved, that the practice of buying corn, and baking bread, at the work-houſes, ſhould be diſcontinued; and that, in future, the bread ſhould be bought, by contract, of the baker; and the flour, of the flour-merchant.

[1] The court of guardians, which has the management of the work-houſes, and other concerns relative to the Poor in the 32 incorporated pariſhes, conſiſts of ſixty perſons, of whom the mayor, recorder, ſteward, the two ſheriffs, and twenty-three aldermen, are perpetual guardians: the remaining thirty-two are elected every two years, half of them being choſen by the court of aldermen, and the other half by the common council.

[2] See a pamphlet, containing much information, entitled, "Reports of the Special Proviſion Committee, appointed by the Court of Guardians, in the City of Norwich; with an Account of the Savings which have been produced by the late Regulations in the Diet of the Work-houſes: exhibiting ſome important facts reſpecting the œconomy of thoſe eſtabliſhments. By Edward Rigby." Norwich, 1788.

The following agreements were, therefore, entered into, by the proviſion committee, in February, 1794:

1ſt, With the flour-merchant, to furniſh ſtandard flour, for the workhouſes, and infirmary, for three months, at £ 1. 13s. per ſack, weighing 20 ſtone, during the continuance of the aſſize at 23s. per comb; and to vary 1s. 6d. per ſack, as the aſſize ſhall riſe or or fall 1s. per comb.

2d, With ſeveral bakers, to ſupply the houſes with bread, of the following deſcription, for ſix months:

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.	
The meal loaf, when baked, to weigh	2	3	or	43	12	per ſcore,
The white loaf - - -	1	10	or	32	8	per ſcore,

at 4s. per ſcore, while the aſſize of bread remains at 23s. per comb of wheat; and to advance or abate 2d. per ſcore for every variation of 1s. in the aſſize.

In the articles of butter and cheeſe, it was calculated, that an allowance of four ounces of butter a week to each perſon, inſtead of the uſual allowance of cheeſe, which was 12 oz. a week to each perſon, (except in particular inſtances, when they were allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of cheeſe,) would produce an annual ſaving of £ 356.: cheeſe was therefore diſcontinued; and the weekly ſhares of butter, were increaſed to 4 ounces.

In the articles of beef, flour, and beer, it was found that great abuſes exiſted; of which the following ſtatement was an evincing proof:

In January 1774, 1478 Paupers conſumed, of beef, 496 ſtone.
of bread, 9370 quartern loaves.
of flour, 552 ſtone.
of beer, 128 barrels.
The total expence of proviſions for one month was - £ 532. 10s. 8d.

In January 1784, 1231 Paupers conſumed, of beef, 466 ſtone 7 lb.
of bread, 9250 quartern loaves.
of flour, 580 ſtone.
of beer, 135 barrels.
The total expence of proviſions for one month was £ 548. 18s. $11\frac{1}{4}$d.

To correct this evil, the court of guardians directed, that the quantity of proviſions for one week, for 692 perſons, (the number then in the new work-houſe,) ſhould be as follows; and ſhould be increaſed, or diminiſhed, according to the number in the houſe:

Bread	1917	coarſe loaves,	2130 total[1].
	213	fine loaves,	
Flour	67	ſtone.	
Oatmeal	10½	pecks.	
Beer	15	barrels.	
Beef	60	ſtone.	

And for 579, the number of perſons in the old work-houſe:

Bread	1440	coarſe loaves,	1680 total.
	240	fine loaves,	
Flour	53	ſtone.	
Oatmeal	9½	pecks.	
Beer	12	barrels.	
Beef	48	ſtone.	

From the 4th Report of the committee, it appears, that, in April 1784, when the number of perſons in the new work-houſe was 677, 486 dumplins, weighing 13 ounces each, were the uſual quantity conſumed three times in a week. The expence of them was as follows:

	£.	ſ.	d.
19 ſtone of flour, at 1s. 9½d.	1	14	2½
3 gallons of yeaſt, at 1s.	0	3	0
1 pound of ſalt	0	0	2
3 perſons' time, who make them, and who have each a dumplin extraordinary allowed them	0	1	6
	£1	18	10½

[1] I ſuppoſe the coarſe loaves weighed 2 lb. 3 oz. each, and the fine loaves 1lb. 10 oz. each: ſee p. 481. The weight, therefore, of 1440 coarſe loaves was 4193 lb. 7 oz.; and of fine, 346 lb. 2 oz.; total, 4539 lb. 9 oz., or nearly 6 lb. 9/7 oz. a man, weekly. The allowance of bread in the old work-houſe, (where the number of boys and young men is proportionably ſmaller than in the new work-houſe,) is leſs than the above.

A reputable baker offered to ſell 20 lb. of dough for 2s.[1]; and from trials made with it, it appeared, that eleven ounces of it would make a dumplin, weighing full 13½ oz.; and of which, to make 486 ſuch dumplins as the above-mentioned, it would take 334 lb. 2 oz., which, at 2s. per 20 lb. would come to £ 1. 13s. 5d.; which, (although each dumplin would weigh full half an ounce more than the work-houſe dumplin,) would coſt 5s. 5½d. leſs than thoſe made at the work-houſe did. This multiplied by 3, (the number of times this quantity was conſumed every week,) amounted to 16s. 4½d.; which being again multiplied by 52, (the number of weeks in the year,) amounted to £42. 11s. 6d. In the ſame manner, the ſaving at the old work-houſe, where the conſumption was one-fourth leſs, was calculated at £ 31. 19s.: and the court of guardians was induced to direct, that, for the future, the dough ſhould be bought of the bakers, at the rate of 21 lb. for 2s. (the aſſize being at £1. 5s. for 4 buſhels of wheat,) to increaſe or decreaſe 1d. for 21 lb. of dough, for every variation of 1s. in the aſſize of corn.

In the 5th Report, the committee repreſented, that the manner in which the different articles of proviſion were ſerved in the work-houſes was a great ſource of waſte and extravagance, and that the total quantity of meat diſtributed in ſhares much exceeded what was uſually eaten by perſons in perfect health. The following ſtatements, by which they exemplified the truth of their aſſertions, in the inſtance of *beef* are extremely curious; and afford many concluſions worthy of attention by thoſe who are deſirous of inveſtigating the domeſtic economy of work-houſes.

"*Account of Beef, Sunday, April* 11, 1784.

77	perſons had each	10	ounces	1768 oz.
26	- -	11		
42	- -	12		
26	- -	8		
171				

[1] It may ſeem extraordinary that the bakers, who muſt have a profit upon making dough, ſhould be able to ſell it cheaper than it can be made at the work-houſe. This is, however, owing to the baker being able, from a more perfect knowledge of the art, to produce a larger quantity of dough, from a given quantity of flour, than thoſe who were employed to do this buſineſs at the work-houſe could do; as it appeared from their ignorance of the matter, that a great waſte of flour had been made, an extravagant quantity of yeaſt had been uſed, and the dough ſo improperly compounded, and ſo imperfectly fermented, as not to admit of the due increaſe.

This ſum of 1768 oz. divided by 16, gives 110 lb. 8 oz. and which is of beef cooked, and without bone; and which, according to the butcher's and maſter's account, being to beef uncooked, and with bone, only as 8 lb. to 14 lb. amounts to 193 lb. of meat, as bought from the butcher; and which, being brought into ounces, and again divided by the number of perſons, namely, 171, gives the average ſhare of uncooked meat for each perſon, and is 18 oz. which, at 4d. per lb. comes to 4½d. each perſon; to which being added, bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, it amounts at leaſt to 6d. each perſon.

Account of Beef, Tueſday, April 13, 1784.

81	perſons had each	10 ounces	2066 oz.
24	- -	11	
74	- -	12	
13	- -	8	
192			

This, from the ſame operation of figures, turns out to be 18¾ ounces for each perſon, which, in bread, &c. as before, may be eſtimated at full 6d. each perſon's meal.

Account of Beef, Thurſday, April 22, 1784.

71	perſons had each	10 ounces	2427 oz.
19	- -	11	
123	- -	12	
4	- -	8	
217			

This, likewiſe, by the ſame operation of figures, turns out to be 19½ oz. for each perſon, which, with bread, &c. as before, may be eſtimated at almoſt 7d. for each perſon's meal.

In the old work-houſe, no account has yet been taken, in the above manner, of the quantities which all the different claſſes of the Poor have; but it appeared to this court, from actual ſhares produced and weighed in court, that the weavers' allowance in that houſe conſiſted of 17 ounces of boiled beef, with a large bone and ſome fragments upon it, for each perſon; and which, (according to the foregoing allowance of one ſtone of meat uncooked and with bone, to eight pounds cooked, and without bone,) muſt be, uncooked, at leaſt, 1¾ lb. which, at 4d. per pound, comes to 7d. each ſhare;

ſhare; and to which being added bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, the meal muſt come to 9d. each perſon.

From the above account, the truth of which cannot be controverted, it is evident, that the dinners of the above number of perſons, three times a week, coſt more than if the Poor were to dine at a cook's ſhop, or a public houſe; as it is well known, that many reſpectable artificers dine at ſuch places for leſs money; and that the quantity, for each perſon, exceeds, conſiderably, the proportion of what is uſually eaten at the tables of moſt private families. The extravagance of this will be further proved by obſerving, that theſe three meals coſt more than twenty-one meals in ſeveral houſes of induſtry, in this county, do."

To prevent this ſuperfluous conſumption of proviſion, the committee propoſed, that the Poor ſhould, in future, all dine together in two large rooms in the work-houſe, by which they would be more equally fed; the general conſumption of food conſiderably leſſened; the practice of ſelling proviſion put a ſtop to; and, inſtead of the cuſtom of eating upon the beds, (which was a ſource of dirt in both houſes,) the whole number of Paupers would be collected together, once a day, in a decent and orderly manner, and the real number in the houſe more eaſily aſcertained.

The plan of making the Poor dine together was not adopted: but an alteration was made in the meat dinners, in conſequence of the ſtatements of the committee; from whence it appeared, that the Sunday dinner in the new work-houſe, for 171 perſons, was 1768 ounces of boiled beef without bone, which, (reckoning 8 lb. of ſuch beef to be equal to 14 lb. with bone, and uncooked,) amounted to 13¾ ſtone, and, at 4s. the ſtone, coſt £2. 15s. The ſoup recommended to be adopted, and which was approved of by the guardians, in lieu of the Sunday meat dinner, was as follows:

	s.	d.
70 lb. of cheeks, at 2s. the ſtone -	10	0
43 gallons of water		
2 pecks of old peaſe, at 1s. - -	2	0
4½ lb. of onions, at 1d. - -	0	4½
4¾ pints of oatmeal, at 1½d. - -	0	7
3¾ ounces of pepper, at 1½d. -	0	5½
Carried over -	13	5

		s.	d.
	Brought over -	13	5
5 cruſts of loaves burnt	- -	0	1¾
1¾ lb. of ſalt	- - -	0	2
Thyme	- - - -	0	1
		13	9¾

In the 6th Report of the committee, it was ſtated, that the *beer* brewed at the work-houſe coſt 7s. 3d. a barrel, and that a brewer would furniſh beer at 5s. the barrel, which, after a fair trial, had been found to be equally good, and would produce a ſaving of £210. 12s. a year. This plan was immediately adopted, and a contract made with a brewer, for the ſupply of beer at 5s. the barrel.

Of the ſavings reſulting from theſe reforms, in the article of proviſions conſumed in the work-houſes, the following table exhibits a convincing proof:

Years, from	Average No. of Poor in the work-houſes.	Total Expences, omitting fractions.	What the Expence would have been in proportion to the Expence of 1783-4.	Annual Saving.
1 May 1783		£.		
to				
1 May 1784	1301	7058	£.	£.
to 1785	11 months 1430	6400	7757	1357
to 1786	1612	6387	8745	2358
to 1787	1488	5833	8072	2239
		Total ſaving in three years -		£5954

It ſhould be obſerved, that the reform took place in January 1784, and, conſequently, effected a reduction, even in the firſt year of the above account: had the books of preceding years been forthcoming, when the committee made their enquiry, it is probable that the ſavings, from the new regulations, would have appeared more conſiderable. This deficiency, however, may be in a great meaſure ſupplied from a week's account of the expence of proviſions in each work-houſe, prior and ſubſequent to the reform taking place.

A Week's

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the New Workhouse, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1783.

	£.	s.	d.
71 stone 6 lb. of meat, at 4s.	14	5	9
80 stone of flour, at 2s	8	0	0
1120 brown loaves, at 6¾d. each, weighing 4 lb. 7 oz.	31	2	6
140 white loaves, at 6¾d. each, weighing 3 lb. 5 oz.	3	18	9
24 stone of cheese, at 5s. ¾d.	5	16	5¼
80 pints of butter, at 8d.	2	13	4
308 pints of milk, at ¾d.	0	19	3
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	0	14	8
5½ ditto of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	0	9	7½
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 7½d.	0	6	6
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	0	5	3
11 lb. of brown soap, at 6½d.	0	8	8
6 lb. of white soap, at 7d.	0	3	6
6 lb. of candles	0	3	4
18 barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	5	17	0
Grocery	1	1	3
	£76	5	9¾

649 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the New Workhouse, Norwich, Sept. 22, 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
6 stone of cheeks	0	11	0
40 stone of meat	7	17	11
30 stone of flour, at 34s. the sack	2	16	1
69 stone 7 lb. of dough	4	1	1
117 score brown loaves, at 3s. 6d.	19	14	6
14 score white loaves, at 3s. 4d.	2	6	8
78 lb. of butter, at 9d.	2	18	6
3¼ firkins of butter, at 34s.	5	10	6
6 lb. of soap, at 1s. 6d.	0	4	0½
18 lb. of soap, at 8d.	0	11	0
8 lb. of candles, at 8d.	0	5	4
1¾ peck of pease, at 2s. 4d.	0	4	1
6 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6¾d.	0	9	4½
10 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	0	15	0
5 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	0	7	6
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	0	5	3
19 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	4	5	6
464 pints of milk, at 1¼d. a quart	1	4	2
2½ sacks of potatoes, at 4s.	0	9	0
Grocery	1	9	0½
	£56	5	6½

714 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the Old Workhouse, Norwich, Sept. 20, 1783.

	£.	s.	d.
62 stone 7 lb. of meat, at 4s.	12	10	0½
60 stone of flour, at 2s.	6	0	0
780 brown loaves, at 6¾d.	21	18	9
140 white loaves, at 6¾d.	3	19	2
10 stone of cheese, at 5s. 3½d.	4	16	2¼
63 pints of butter, at 8d.	2	2	0
378 pints of milk, at ¾d.	1	3	6
5 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	0	8	9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	0	12	0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 10d.	0	7	4
20 lb. of soap, at 6¾d.	0	11	3
3 tubs of lees, at 6d.	0	1	6
6 lb. of candles, at 6¾d.	0	3	4½
15½ barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	5	0	9
Grocery	1	1	0½
	£60	15	7¾

547 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the Old Workhouse, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
6 stone of ox cheeks	0	11	0
20 stone 7 lb. of meat, at 3s. 11d.	4	0	1½
25 stone of flour, at 34s. the sack	2	2	6
56 stone 7 lb. of dough, at 1s. 9d. for 21 lb.	3	4	9
94 score of brown loaves, at 3s. 6½d.	17	0	0
12 ditto white loaves, at 3s 4½d.	2	0	6
4½ firkins of butter, at 1l. 14s.	7	4	6
3 pints of ditto, at 8½d.	0	2	1½
5 stone of cheese, at 2s.	0	10	0
384 pints of milk, at 1¼d. the quart	1	0	0
2 pecks of pease, at 1s. 3d.	0	2	6
5½ pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6¾d.	0	9	1½
20 pecks of potatoes, at 5¼d.	0	8	9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 4d.	0	12	0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	0	6	0
5¾ stone of treacle, at 3s.	0	17	3
24 lb. of soap, at 8½d.	0	17	0½
4 tubs of lees, at 1s.	0	4	0
6 lb. of candles, at 8½d.	0	4	3
16 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	3	12	0
Grocery	0	5	8
	£45	14	1

618 persons in the house.

Notwithstanding the savings, which, from Mr. Rigby's account, seem to have been evidently the result of the above enquiry, the expences for the

Poor of this city, have, in general, of late, conſiderably increaſed. This, it is probable, may be attributed to the War, and other cauſes, which have occaſioned a great ſtagnation of trade in Norwich. The reliefs to out-poor, which, in 1784, coſt £2318. 10s. 11d. in 1794 called for £7327. 9s. 11d.; but, although the number of Paupers in the work-houſes and infirmary was increaſed from 1301, (the number in 1784,) to 1406, (in 1794) it appears from the ſubjoined tables, that, in the former period, the expence of their cloathing and maintenance was £10,204. 13s.; and in the latter, notwithſtanding the high price of every article of ſubſiſtence, only £9240. 9s. 2d.

Since the year 1783, the court of guardians have annually publiſhed an account of their general receipts and diſburſements relative to the Poor of Norwich. From theſe printed accounts, ſome uſeful information is to be collected, reſpecting the detail of parochial concerns in a large city. It is, however, to be regretted, that in laying the particulars of their diſburſements before the public, the guardians ſhould not have ſpecified the *quantity* of articles purchaſed within the year, as well as the ſums expended on each article: in this reſpect, the annual ſtatements of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of Briſtol, and of the Governors of the Houſe of Induſtry in the Iſle of Wight, are more ſatisfactory[1]:

General State of Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, *from May 1ſt, 1783—to May 1ſt, 1784.*

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
For the militia	234	18	0
Earnings at the ſeveral workhouſes	1029	10	3
Bran	43	0	8
Balance of rents	43	3	1
Earnings at ſpinning ſchools for nine months	185	18	4
Money lent overſeers	423	3	0
Mulcts	18000	0	0
Deficiencies of rates added to mulcts	210	2	5
Total received	£.20169	15	9

[1] See p. 185. and p. 261.

PAID.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
For wheat, bread, flour, and baking office expences -	3500	19	6
N. B. There remains due £190. for flour, beſides the above; the bill for which not being delivered, it muſt be added to the next year's account.			
Malt, hops, and brewhouſe expences - - -	635	9	9
Miniſter, clerks, ſurgeons for attendance, and medicines, and ſervants' ſalaries - - - -	450	0	0
Printer and ſtationer - - - -	32	10	0
Inſurance - - - - - -	11	15	7
Intereſt on £5000. money borrowed by the corporation of guardians, at 5 per cent. - - - -	250	0	0
N. B. Over and above the intereſt ſtated, there is a running account of intereſt due to the treaſurer, Roger Kerriſon, Eſq. which cannot appear in this year's account, amounting to £52. 11s.			
Manufacturing implements - - - -	43	3	3
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c. - -	36	3	0
Removal-officer's expences - - - -	68	13	7
Apprehending vagrants - - - -	14	17	6
High Conſtable for King's Bench and Marſhalſea - -	60	6	0
Seſſions' orders - - - - -	200	0	0
Bridewell expences - - - -	84	5	6
Man-midwife, 1782, £7. 5s.; 1783, £10. 5s. - -	17	10	0
Non-reſident poor - - - -	133	3	8
Caſual Poor - - - - -	183	2	11
Money lent overſeers, repaid as per credit account -	423	3	0
Apprentices binding - - - -	73	16	0
Spinning-ſchool expences - - - -	64	0	4
Water rent - - - - - -	10	0	0
Horſe-keeping at the infirmary - - -	6	14	1
Out-door allowances - - - -	2318	10	11
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houſes, &c. - -	1497	16	6
Ditto by Rates made ſhort of the mulcts, errors, &c. returned upon each pariſh, repaid as per credit account -	210	2	5
Peaſe - - - - - -	49	8	1
Oatmeal - - - - - -	98	0	6.
Beef - - - - - -	1291	3	8
Cheeſe - - - - - -	571	3	7
Carried over -	£12335	19	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	12335	19	4
Butter - - - - - -	391	15	2
Milk - - - - - - -	97	12	2
Groceries - - - - - - -	165	4	11
Candles - - - - - -	35	0	8
Salt - - - - - -	59	10	1
Soap - - - - - - -	93	14	6
Oil - - - - - - -	64	0	0
Men's, women's, boys', girls', and infants' ſhoes -	457	4	6
Breeches - - - - - -	113	1	6
Wool and yarn for outward apparel - - -	223	17	8
Ditto for ſtockings - - - - -	88	0	10
Ditto for burials - - - - -	6	16	3
Caſual expences, in which ſundry articles are included, which will in future be arranged under the different heads - - - - - -	640	16	8
Linen cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts - - -	402	5	4
Ditto for ſheets - - - - -	54	11	8
Check for handkerchiefs and aprons - - -	100	16	8
Leather for mending ſhoes - - - - -	167	0	3
Coals - - - - - - -	336	1	10
Coffins - - - - - -	50	2	3
Funeral expences - - - - -	82	4	2
Blankets and coverlets - - - - -	88	18	0
Flock - - - - - -	49	4	8
Haberdaſhery - - - - -	38	6	2
Extra expences for waſhers, nurſes, additional food for the ſick, and ſundry contingencies - - -	194	14	8
Whiteſmith - - - - - -	23	11	7
Carpenter - - - - - -	173	12	4
Bricklayer - - - - - -	78	6	4
Ironmonger - - - - - -	36	19	0
Plumber and glazier - - - - -	35	3	5
Brazier and tinman - - - - -	38	12	4
Cooper, two years - - - - -	64	9	11
Rents - - - - - -	111	0	0
Bed-tick - - - - - - -	44	14	10
Expended	£16943	9	8
Balance applied towards paying off money borrowed -	3226	6	1
	£20169	15	9

*** The average number of Paupers in the ſeveral work-houſes is 1301.

July 30, 1784. The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER, JAMES CHASE.
JAMES ALRIC,

General State of Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, *from May* 1, 1784, *to April* 1, 1785.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings at the ſeveral work-houſes	1133	15	4
Ditto at ſpinning-ſchools	503	12	7
Mulcts	18000	0	0
Deficiencies of Rates added to mulcts	207	14	0
Caſh paid the Treaſurer, on account of rents of the work-houſe eſtates	65	7	9
Money lent the Overſeers	105	0	0
	£20015	9	8

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
For bread, flour, and baking-office expence, including £197. 13s. 6d. omitted in laſt year's account	3527	13	0
Beer, malt, hops, and brew-houſe expences	516	8	5
Miniſter, clerks, ſurgeons for attendance, medicines, and ſervants' wages	435	0	0
Printer and ſtationer	42	4	11
Inſurance	13	1	0
Intereſt money	122	13	6
Manufacturing implements	8	3	10
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c.	43	14	0
Removal-officer's expences	94	9	8
Apprehending vagrants	23	1	10
High Conſtable for King's Bench and Marſhalſea	60	6	0
Seſſions' orders	200	0	0
Bridewell expences	36	8	8
Man-midwife	18	17	6
Carried over	£5142	2	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	5142	2	4
Non-reſident Poor - - - - -	108	11	8
Caſual Poor - - - - -	14	7	0
Apprentices binding - - - -	61	4	0
Spinning-ſchool expences - - - -	230	17	6
Water rents - - - - -	10	0	0
Horſe-keeping at the Infirmary - - -	11	17	7
Out-door allowances - - - -	2763	16	0
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houſes - - -	1784	17	9
Ditto by Rates made ſhort of the mulcts returned upon each pariſh, repaid as per credit account - -	207	14	0
Peaſe - - - - - -	50	19	4
Oatmeal - - - - - -	88	15	2
Beef - - - - - -	1096	4	4
Cheeſe - - - - -	307	18	2
Butter - - - - -	699	12	5
Milk - - - - - - -	98	8	7
Groceries - - - - -	138	2	10
Candle - - - -	34	12	8
Salt - - - - - - - -	32	13	3
Soap - - - - - -	101	1	9
Oil - - - - - - - -	70	1	1
Men's, women's, boys' and girls' ſhoes - -	365	18	4
Breeches - - - - -	86	17	4
Wool for ſtockings - - - -	47	19	7
Ditto for burials - - - - -	2	10	8
Caſual expences for ſundry ſmall articles, ſuch as earthen ware, bruſhes, baſkets, ſand, wooden ware, greens, &c. &c. bought weekly - - - -	330	1	5
Linen for ſhirts and ſhifts - - - -	368	16	7
Ditto for ſheets - - - - -	64	18	9
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs - - - -	67	16	6
Leather for mending ſhoes - - - -	179	13	1
Coals - - - - - -	373	0	8
Coffins - - - - - -	55	6	4
Funeral expences - - - -	82	17	1
Coverlets and blankets - - - -	93	7	7
Flock - - - - - -	43	13	4
Haberdaſhery - - - - -	22	12	1
Whiteſmith - - - - - -	22	6	11
Carpenter - - - - - - - -	14	19	0
Carried over -	£15276	12	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	15276	12	8
Bricklayer - - - - - -	9	7	0
Ironmonger - - - - - -	25	6	5
Plumber and glazier - - - -	5	17	6
Brazier and tinman - - - - -	15	16	7
Cooper - - - - - -	8	5	0
Bed tick - - - - - -	50	0	0
Help in the houſes - - - -	85	18	0
Law charges - - - - -	38	13	0
Potatoes - - - - - -	41	3	9
Money lent Overſeers, repaid as per credit account -	105	0	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtates - -	345	10	1
Caſh paid Roger Kerriſon, Eſq. - - - -	2000	0	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel - -	173	6	6
	£18170	16	6[1]
Balance in Treaſurer's hands -	1844	13	2
	£20015	9	8

*** The average number of Paupers in the ſeveral work-houſes is 1430.

The poſting of each article in the ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JOHN ROBINSON,
S. HARMER, BARTLETT GURNEY,
JAMES ALRIC, JAMES CHASE.
J. G. BASELEY,

N. B. The above is ſtated for eleven months only, in order that the future accounts may tally with the yearly audited accounts of the Treaſurer.

A General State of Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, *from the 1ſt of April* 1785, *to the 1ſt of April* 1786.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance in the Treaſurer's hands - - -	1844	13	2
Earnings at the two work-houſes - - -	417	19	10
Carried over -	£2262	13	0

[1] There is an error of £10. in this account: the various items, altogether, amount to £18180. 16s. 6d. and not to £18170. 16s. 6d.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	2262	13	0
Earnings at the ſpinning-ſchools - - - -	527	12	6
Mulcts - - - - - - -	17000	0	0
Arrears of Rates added to mulcts, and arrears of 1784 received in 1785 - - - -	543	11	5
Levies for penalties and arrears - - -	219	17	10
Caſh paid to the Treaſurer, on account of rents of the work-houſe eſtates - - - - - -	207	10	4
	£20761	5	1

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, flour, and baking-office expences - -	3437	15	4
Beer - - - - - - -	539	6	9
Miniſter, clerks, ſurgeons, and ſervants' wages - -	447	10	0
Printers and ſtationers - - - -	42	14	0
Inſurance - - - - - -	12	3	6
Intereſt money - - - - -	158	2	11
Manufacturing implements - - - -	28	3	10
Sword-bearer for removal orders, &c. - -	56	16	0
Tyler, removal officer's expences - - -	90	4	5
Apprehending vagrants - - - -	19	5	0
High Conſtable for King's Bench - - -	60	6	0
Seſſions' orders - - - - -	450	0	0
Bridewell expences - - - - -	68	17	6
Man-midwife, and woman in the houſe - -	26	3	1
Non-reſident Poor - - - - -	134	19	6
Caſual Poor - - - - -	34	9	4
Apprentices binding - - - -	45	1	0
Spinning-ſchool expences - - - -	126	16	8
Water rents - - - - -	11	10	0
Horſe-keeping at the Infirmary - - -	9	19	4
Out-door allowances - - - - -	3954	14	6
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houſes - -	2740	15	6¾
Peaſe - - - - - -	68	15	6
Oatmeal - - - - - -	103	5	0
Beef - - - - - - -	875	18	5
Cheeſe - - - - - -	153	10	11
Butter - - - - - - -	843	5	9
Milk - - - - - - -	118	8	7
Carried over -	£14658	18	4¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	14658	18	4¾
Groceries	157	15	4¼
Candle	35	17	5
Salt	39	19	10
Soap	115	5	6
Oil	56	19	0
Men's, women's, and children's ſhoes	422	6	8
Breeches and leather aprons	110	10	9
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	263	5	6
Wool for ſtockings	77	1	0
Wool for burials	7	8	10
Caſual expences for ſundry ſmall articles—earthen ware, wooden ware, baſkets, ſand, and greens, bought weekly	143	8	10
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts	321	2	4
Ditto for ſheets	103	6	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	104	16	8
Leather for mending ſhoes	264	16	0
Coals	461	15	1
Coffins	62	6	7
Funeral expences	92	6	1
Blankets and coverlets	96	8	0
Flock and ſtraw	17	4	9
Haberdaſhery	41	12	10
Whiteſmith	42	0	4
Carpenter	17	3	2
Bricklayer	25	2	8
Ironmonger	45	14	1
Plumber and glazier	6	16	3
Brazier and tinman	20	14	6
Cooper	14	13	9
Bed tick	61	10	6
Help in the houſes	84	2	9
Law charges	187	16	4
Potatoes	49	13	1
Rents and repairs for work-houſe eſtates	911	17	2
	£19121	16	4
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	1639	8	9
	£20761	5	1

*** Average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes and infirmary, 1612.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER, JOHN ROBINSON,
J. ALRIC, J. CHASE.

N. B. £480, part of this year's earnings, not being paid into the Treasurer's hands till after this account was balanced, it is not included therein.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April* 1, 1786, *to April* 1, 1787.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	1639	8	9
Earnings at the two work-houses	1024	10	8
Ditto at the spinning-schools	583	8	3
To mulcts	15319	5	7
Earnings not paid to the Treasurer last year	479	5	11
For rents of work-house estates	125	17	6
Arrears from sundry overseers	291	0	5
	£19462	17	1

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	2847	8	1
Beer	510	13	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	457	10	0
Printer and stationer	55	5	0
Insurance	12	3	6
Interest and principal money	765	0	0
Manufacturing implements	27	8	4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants	62	15	0
Removal-officer	90	17	5
Apprehending vagrants	17	15	0
Sessions' orders	660	6	0
Bridewell expences	86	3	0
Man-midwife, and woman in the house	24	3	1
Non-resident Poor	131	0	6
Carried over	£5748	8	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	5748	8	8
Caſual poor - - - - -	58	14	0
Binding apprentices - - - -	29	4	0
Spinning-ſchool expences - - -	112	13	1
Water rents - - - -	11	10	0
A new horſe, and keeping at the Infirmary - -	23	5	10
Out-door allowances - - - -	4137	11	8
Deficiencies of Rates, by empty houſes and arrears -	1453	6	11
Peaſe - - - - -	64	6	1
Oatmeal - - - - -	90	17	0
Beef - - - - - -	908	16	9
Butter - - - - -	903	2	0
Cheeſe - - - - -	122	14	7
Groceries - - - -	218	0	6
Candles - - - - -	34	2	6
Salt - - - - -	12	16	9
Soap - - - - -	123	16	9
Oil - - - - -	66	0	6
Breeches - - - - -	99	12	9
Shoemaker - - - -	414	12	11
Wool and yarn for outward apparel - -	281	6	0
Wool for ſtockings - - - - -	74	10	2
Wool for burials - - - - -	11	7	7
Caſual expences - - - -	176	7	2
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts - - - -	402	9	1
Ditto for ſheets - - - - -	19	13	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs - -	112	13	9
Leather for mending ſhoes - - - -	301	8	5
Help in the houſes - - - -	89	17	9
Funeral expences - - - -	102	1	2
Blankets and coverlets - - - -	55	7	6
Brazier and tinman - - - -	10	9	9
Coals - - - - - -	464	19	5
Coffins - - - - - -	66	7	3
Milk - - - - - -	121	11	8
Haberdaſhery - - - - -	34	16	3
Whiteſmith - - - - -	21	3	0
Carpenter - - - - - -	30	4	2
Bricklayer - - - - -	74	7	0
Ironmonger - - - - -	13	18	0
Carried over -	£ 17098	11	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	17098	11	8
Glazier - - - - - -	44	3	4
Cooper - - - - - -	9	11	1
Bed-ticks - - - - -	38	10	0
Potatoes - - - - - -	33	4	3
Law charges - - - -	59	7	0
Flock and ſtraw - - - -	4	4	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate - -	648	18	7
£	17936	9	11
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands -	1526	7	2
£	19462	17	1

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1488.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt*, 1787—*to April 1ſt*, 1788.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the treaſurer's hands - - -	1526	7	2
Earnings at the two work-houſes - - -	1056	2	11
Ditto at the ſpinning-ſchools - - - -	539	6	8
To mulcts - - - - -	14211	2	3
For rents of the work-houſe eſtate - - -	122	4	0
Paid by J. Aburn, for ſundries received by him -	51	1	11
Due from J. Aburn - - - -	3	15	5
£	17510	0	4

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	2942	15	8
Beer	498	3	9
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries	455	18	0
Printer and ſtationer	32	14	2
Inſurance	12	3	6
Intereſt and principal money	814	11	10
Manufacturing implements	31	19	4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants, &c.	55	3	6
Removal officers	124	2	4
Apprehending vagrants	12	15	0
Seſſions' orders	590	6	0
Bridewell expences	37	18	0
Midwives	16	14	4
Non-reſident Poor	118	18	6
Caſual Poor	64	3	10
Binding apprentices	12	8	0
Spinning-ſchool expences	124	12	11
Water rents	11	10	0
Horſe-keeping at the Infirmary	15	16	3
Out-door allowances	3903	5	10
Empty houſes, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	1274	10	5
Peaſe	62	17	8
Oatmeal	90	15	11
Beef	930	16	4
Butter	917	8	8
Cheeſe	114	11	6
Groceries	180	14	3
Candle	48	18	0
Salt	42	18	6
Soap	134	17	6
Oil	40	19	0
Breeches	106	15	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	257	3	1
Shoemakers	464	11	10
Wool for ſtockings	80	16	8
Wool for burials	9	3	2
Carried over	£ 14633	18	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	14633	18	3
Caſual expences - - - - -	164	12	3
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts - - - -	285	11	9
Ditto for ſheets - - - - -	35	0	0
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs - -	54	0	0
Leather for mending ſhoes - - - -	295	11	0
Help in the houſes - - - -	92	3	11
Funeral expences - - - -	70	7	4
Blankets and coverlets - - - -	71	3	1
Brazier and tinman - - - -	11	0	7
Coals - - - - -	366	3	2
Coffins - - - - - -	42	1	1
Milk - - - - - -	122	8	11
Haberdaſhery - - - - -	35	7	2
Blackſmiths - - - - -	44	16	2
Carpenters - - - - - -	18	7	9
Bricklayer - - - - -	101	19	0
Ironmonger - - - - -	15	16	1
Glaziers - - - - - -	2	13	0
Coopers - - - - - -	11	12	6
Bed-tick - - - - -	43	10	2
Potatoes - - - - -	37	12	0
Law charges - - - - -	103	10	3
Flock and ſtraw - - - - -	5	9	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate - -	599	0	0
£	17263	14	5
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands -	246	5	11
£	17510	0	4

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1490.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER, JAMES CHASE.
JOHN ROBINSON,

A General

A General State of Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt, 1788—to April 1ſt, 1789.*

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
The balance in the Treaſurer's hand — — —	246	5	11
Earnings at the two work-houſes — — —	944	13	9
Ditto at the two ſpinning-ſchools — —	507	0	5
By the four quarters' mulcts — — —	15378	15	6
By John Aburn, due laſt year — —	3	15	5
By ditto, for ſundry receipts — — —	83	19	3
By ditto, for rents of the work-houſe eſtate —	128	2	6
Balance due to the Treaſurer — — —	194	7	2
	£ 17486	19	11

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account. Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts, as above.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences — —	3326	1	7
Beer — — — —	513	18	9
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	456	16	0
Printers and ſtationers — — —	39	9	9
Inſurance — — — —	12	3	6
Intereſt money — — — —	37	10	3
Manufacturing implements — — —	11	18	5
Sword bearer, for removal warrants — —	51	18	0
Removal officer and mayor's conſtable — —	113	2	1
Apprehending vagrants — — —	14	15	0
Seſſions' orders, and chief conſtable — —	460	6	0
Bridewell expences — — —	36	0	8
Man-midwife, and women in the houſes — —	16	5	1
Non-reſident Poor — — — —	136	6	6
Caſual Poor — — — —	98	12	6
Binding apprentices — — — —	26	19	9
Spinning-ſchool expences — — —	94	13	0
Carried over -	£ 5446	16	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	5446	16	10
Water rents — — — —	11	10	0
Horſe-keeping at the Infirmary —	13	6	6
Out-door allowances — — —	4692	11	5
Empty houſes, and arrears bydeficiencies of Rates —	1267	14	9
Peaſe — — — — —	53	9	4
Oatmeal — — — — —	83	15	0
Beef — — — — —	912	8	10
Butter — — — — —	857	16	9
Cheeſe — — — — —	113	12	8
Groceries — — — —	181	0	5
Candle — — — — —	40	19	4
Salt — — — —	43	7	6
Soap — — — — —	135	19	1
Oil — — — — —	51	7	9
Breeches — — — —	101	12	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel — —	294	8	8
Shoemakers — — — —	459	5	6
Wool for, and knitting ſtockings — —	66	1	4
Wool for burials — — —	11	7	6
Caſual expences — — — —	126	11	0
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts — — —	476	19	9
Ditto for ſheets — — — —	33	14	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs — —	75	0	0
Leather for mending ſhoes — — —	279	19	10
Help in the ſeveral houſes — — —	93	19	7
Funeral expences — — — —	83	9	3
Blankets and coverlets — — —	71	16	9
Braziers and tinman — — — —	8	11	4
Coals — — — — —	402	10	4
Coffins — — — — —	56	6	1
Milk — — — — —	121	7	3
Haberdaſhery — — —	31	18	2
Carpenters — — — —	24	15	0
Bricklayers — — — — —	28	12	0
Whiteſmiths — — — —	29	18	8
Ironmonger — — — —	23	10	8
Glaziers — — — — —	23	12	9
Coopers — — — —	9	3	6
Bed-tick — — — — —	24	6	8
Carried over -	£ 16864	14	1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	16864	14	1
Flock and ſtraw — — —	4	17	0
Law charges — — —	20	16	5
Potatoes — — — —	39	11	2
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate —	557	1	3
£	17486	19	11

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1481.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY, JAMES ALRIC,
S. HARMER, JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt*, 1789—*to April 1ſt*, 1790.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
To mulcts — — —	16490	15	0
Earnings — — — —	1584	8	5
Rents for the work-houſe eſtate — —	125	15	0
Receipts by J. Aburn — — —	16	9	0
£	18217	7	5

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing; for which no ſum is carried to account.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking office expences —	3700	1	5
Out-door allowances — — —	4500	8	10
Empty houſes, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates —	1298	16	3
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	461	8	0
Carried over —	£9960	14	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	9960	14	6
Beer —	490	10	9
Butter —	827	10	5
Beef —	964	2	7
Coals —	428	7	1
Shoemakers —	474	12	1
Leather for mending ſhoes —	271	18	1
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts —	372	18	2
Wool for outward apparel —	294	18	7
Seſſions' orders, and chief conſtable —	410	6	0
Non-reſident Poor —	141	17	3
Removal-officer and mayor's conſtable —	104	3	2
Cheeſe —	111	19	6
Milk —	118	10	4
Groceries —	163	7	10
Soap —	125	1	2
Breeches —	106	14	0
Law charges —	120	0	0
Printers and ſtationers —	36	0	8
Caſual Poor —	71	12	1
Inſurance —	12	3	6
Intereſt money —	25	4	0
Manufacturing implements —	39	15	5
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c. —	44	19	6
Apprehending vagrants —	21	2	6
Midwives for the houſes —	22	7	10
Bridewell expences —	34	5	8
Caſual expences —	124	12	11
Binding apprentices —	55	18	6
Spinning-ſchool expences —	82	5	9
Water rents —	11	10	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary —	7	12	9
Peaſe —	61	11	6
Oatmeal —	80	7	4
Candle —	38	18	11
Salt —	51	0	3
Oil —	35	2	8
Wool for knitting ſtockings —	74	16	8
Wool for burials —	9	8	0
Cloth for ſheets —	43	16	8
Carried over —	£ 16472	4	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	16472	4	7
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs — — —	81	0	0
Help in the ſeveral houſes — — —	96	15	1
Funeral expences — — —	61	16	4
Braziers and tinman — — —	14	18	1
Coffins — — —	41	9	2
Haberdaſhery — — —	35	18	6
Carpenters — — —	29	0	0
Bricklayers — — —	19	19	0
Glaziers — — — —	20	0	0
Ironmongers — — —	21	8	5
Coopers — — — —	13	8	5
Potatoes — — — —	35	14	6
Blankets and coverlets — — —	43	1	9
Bed-tick — — — —	33	19	8
Flock and ſtraw — — —	5	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate —	721	3	7
Balance due to the Treaſurer laſt year — —	194	7	2
	£17941	10	3
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands —	275	17	2
	£18217	7	5

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is £1473.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY, JAMES ALRIC,
S. HARMER, JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES CHASE.

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt, 1790—to April 1ſt, 1791.*

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treaſurer's hand laſt year — —	275	17	2
To aſſeſſments — — — —	16326	18	10
Carried over —	£16602	16	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	16602	16	0
To earnings — — —	1601	11	5
To rents of the work-houſe eſtate — —	119	18	0
To ſundry receipts by John Aburn the beadle —	30	0	9
To part of the capital ſtock of the linen manufactory paid in	80	0	0
£	18434	6	2

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts, as above.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Ironmonger — — — — —	24	8	6
Blackſmith — — — —	14	7	9
Brazier and tinman — — —	11	17	11
Water rents — — — —	11	10	0
Coopers — — — —	8	11	10
Midwives — — —	30	16	10
Printers and ſtationers — — —	42	8	9
Law charges — — —	526	3	10
Bridewell expences — — —	58	2	0
Manufacturing implements — —	73	6	0
Seſſions' orders, and chief conſtable — —	260	6	0
Candles — — — —	28	16	0
Salt — — — —	45	0	0
Breeches — — —	75	8	2
Wool for burials — — —	11	17	1
Coffins — — — —	51	10	1
Straw and flock — — —	7	0	0
Funeral expences — — —	83	16	5
Horſe-hire at the infirmary — —	7	16	0
Inſurance — — — —	12	3	6
Caſual poor — — —	59	18	3
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c. — —	41	1	6
Spinning-ſchool expences — —	197	18	1
Potatoes — — — —	31	11	10
Out-door allowances — — —	4612	4	7
Carried over —	£ 6328	0	11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	6328	0	11
Empty houſes, and arrears by deficiencies of rents —	1325	10	10
Haberdaſhery — — —	24	13	8
Help in the ſeveral houſes — —	75	7	11
Binding apprentices — — —	42	6	6
Caſual expences — — —	161	11	6
Peaſe — — — —	56	10	6
Milk — — — —	110	18	5
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	494	11	0
Groceries — — —	139	13	9
Intereſt money — — —	1	5	0
Shoemakers — — —	407	1	6
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts — —	273	11	11
Butter — — —	788	17	2
Coals — — —	370	18	3
Soap — — — —	110	2	4
Blankets and coverlets — — —	15	2	0
Removal-officer and mayor's conſtable —	98	17	2
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs — —	57	0	0
Cheeſe — — — —	86	16	6
Oil — — — —	48	4	11
Sheeting — — —	31	6	4
Bed-ticks — — —	7	6	8
Oatmeal — — — —	65	14	1
Beer — — — —	476	15	3
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate —	540	4	6
Beef — — — —	891	1	7
Wool for knitting ſtockings — —	74	17	1
Non-reſident Poor — — —	148	5	0
Apprehending vagrants — —	14	5	0
Leather for mending ſhoes — —	276	14	4
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — —	3200	18	3
Wool for outward apparel — —	255	7	3
	£16999	17	1
To balance in the Treaſurer's hands —	1434	9	1
	£18434	6	2

N. B. The above law-charges are large, on account of arrears of ſeveral years back being now paid off.

*** The average number of the Poor of the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1356.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JOHN ROBINSON,
S. HARMER, JOHN HERRING,
J. CHASE, J. C. HAMPP.

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April* 1, 1791—*to April* 1, 1792.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of caſh in hand	1434	9	1
Mulcts	13268	2	6
Earnings at ſpinning-ſchools	929	10	2
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	610	1	1
Caſh received by linen and utenſils	584	7	0
Ditto, rents of the work-houſe eſtate	126	4	0
By Aburn, for ſundry receipts	36	4	2
	£16988	18	0

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts as above.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Whiteſmith	4	15	5
Braziers	10	14	5
Coopers	7	1	3
Midwives	21	12	1
Printers and ſtationers	34	13	6
Bridewell expences	46	14	10
Seſſions' orders, and chief conſtable	410	6	0
Carried over -	£535	17	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	535	17	6
Flock and ſtraw — — —	9	6	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary — —	7	16	0
Inſurance — — —	12	3	6
Spinning-ſchool expences — —	210	19	5
Out-door allowances — —	3892	4	11
Empty houſes and arrears — —	1090	15	7
Haberdaſhery — — —	30	10	5
Apprentices binding — — —	49	7	6
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	496	16	0
Groceries — — —	152	15	3
Coals — — —	334	10	2
Blankets and coverlets — — —	51	14	11
Removal-officer and mayor's conſtable —	94	6	11
Check — — —	70	6	7
Cheeſe — — —	80	11	1
Bed-ticks — — —	6	3	4
Oatmeal — — —	49	1	1
Beer — — —	434	18	9
Non-reſident Poor — —	119	0	6
Apprehending vagrants — —	13	15	0
Leather for mending ſhoes — —	253	11	0
Caſual expences, and to the Treaſurer's clerk —	154	16	10
Milk — — —	96	6	4
Butter — — —	697	12	0
Beef — — —	839	3	4
Shoemakers — — —	341	13	0
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts — —	251	0	1
Breeches — — —	76	15	0
Burial wool — — —	8	0	5
Coffins — — —	46	17	8
Stockings — — —	58	7	8
Funeral expences — — —	67	7	8
Potatoes — — —	29	6	9
Candles — — —	24	4	9
Salt — — —	37	6	0
Caſual Poor — — —	71	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate —	427	7	1
Soap — — —	102	11	1
Wool and materials for apparel — —	220	12	3
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — —	2254	14	11
Carried over -	£13802	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	13802	1	0
Ironmongers	16	1	4
Oil	57	0	11
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	42	4	3
Help in the houſes	75	10	5
Cloth for ſheeting	108	6	10
Water rents	11	10	0
Law charges	52	14	3
Peaſe	44	19	0
	£14210	8	0
To balance in the Treaſurer's hands -	2778	10	0
	£16988	18	0

*** The average number of the Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1141.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, S. HARMER,
E. NORGATE, JOHN HERRING,
J. CHASE, JOHN BRITTAN,
J. C. HAMPP, STARLING DAY, jun.

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April* 1, 1792—*to April* 1, 1793.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of caſh in hand	2778	10	0
Mulcts	10129	15	11
Earnings at ſpinning-ſchools	832	8	7
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	568	11	3
Rents of the work-houſe eſtate	124	2	0
By Aburn, for ſundry receipts	38	1	0
	£14471	8	9
Balance of caſh due to the Treaſurer -	1620	16	11
	£16092	5	8

N. B.

N. B. Beſides the above earnings, the Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

A conſiderable part of the money paid for the militia is due from the ſeveral counties which have ſubſtitutes from the city.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts, as above, by John Aburn.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Coopers — — —	16	4	1
Midwives — — —	28	18	4
Printers and ſtationers — —	36	1	1
Law charges — — —	36	10	7
Bridewell expences — —	51	14	8
Seſſions' orders, and chief conſtable — —	460	6	0
Flock and ſtraw — — —	13	13	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary — —	7	16	0
Inſurance — — —	12	3	6
Spinning-ſchool expences —	191	15	0
Haberdaſhery — — — —	25	6	7
Apprentices binding — — —	47	15	0
Peaſe — — —	49	14	9
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	496	16	0
Groceries — — —	144	13	10
Braziers — — — —	8	2	11
Intereſt money — — —	16	16	4
Blankets and coverlets — — —	90	19	9
Mayor's conſtable — — —	59	16	7
Removal-officer — — —	51	12	7
Cheeſe — — —	79	7	0
Oil — — —	50	0	3
Bed-ticks — — —	22	8	3
Oatmeal — — — —	44	3	2
Non-reſident Poor — — —	125	13	0
Apprehending vagrants — —	20	5	0
Water rents — — —	11	10	0
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c. —	44	0	0
Leather for mending ſhoes —	287	5	8
Caſual expences, and to the Treaſurer's clerk —	162	15	10
Milk — — —	90	9	2
Carried over —	£ 2784	13	11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	2784	13	11
Breeches - - - - -	80	15	6
Burial wool - - - -	11	15	10
Coffins - - - - - -	44	12	3
Wool for ſtockings - - - -	74	4	8
Funeral expences - - - -	63	19	11
Potatoes - - - - - -	28	17	5
Coals - - - - - -	335	1	0
Candles - - - - - -	23	18	11
Salt - - - - -	34	10	6
Caſual Poor - - - - -	82	1	9
Soap - - - - -	100	19	10
Ironmongers - - - -	15	10	7
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts - - -	262	15	8
Cloth for ſheeting - - - -	86	6	8
Shoemakers - - - -	363	1	8
Check - - - - -	49	0	11
Beer - - - - - -	397	2	3
Help in the houſes - - - -	76	15	6
Beef - - - - - -	929	17	1
Butter - - - - -	663	1	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate - -	517	19	3
Out-door allowances - - - -	4730	4	11
Empty houſes and arrears - - - -	986	3	7
Wool and materials for apparel - - -	132	9	1
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking - - -	2110	6	0
Money to pay the militia - - - -	1100	0	0
£	16092	5	8

*** The average number of the Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1133.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, S. HARMER,
J. G. BASELEY, JOHN BRITTAN,
JOHN HERRING, JOHN WEBB.
J. C. HAMPP.

A General

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt*, 1793—*to April 1ſt*, 1794.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mulcts — — — — —	18664	17	5
Received for militia payments — —	2088	6	4
Earnings at the ſpinning-ſchools — —	909	0	3
Ditto by weavers and work abroad — —	400	10	5
Rents of the work-houſe eſtate — — —	124	2	0
Receipts by John Aburn — — —	55	16	5
	£ 22242	12	10
Balance of caſh due to the Treaſurer — —	416	13	7
	£ 22659	6	5

N. B. The Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts as above.

Part of the above ſum received for militia payments was due laſt year from ſundry counties.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — — —	2877	9	0
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	496	16	0
Printers and ſtationers — — —	52	11	11
Inſurance — — — —	10	4	9
Removal officer — — —	64	1	6
Mayor's conſtable — — — —	61	3	0
Apprehending vagrants — — —	20	10	0
Seſſions' orders and chief conſtable — —	360	6	0
Bridewell expences — — —	58	15	3
Midwives — — — —	21	3	10
Non-reſident Poor — — — —	124	10	2
Caſual Poor — — — —	89	2	7
Apprentices binding — — —	27	2	0
Spinning-ſchool expences — — —	290	18	8
Water-rents — — — —	11	10	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary — — —	7	16	0
Carried over -	£ 4574	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	4574	0	8
Out-door allowances	7327	9	11
Empty houſes and arrears	1776	0	0
Peaſe	83	6	9
Oatmeal	56	10	4
Beef	973	13	2
Cheeſe	106	1	4
Butter	1012	3	1
Milk	99	19	3
Groceries	168	19	6
Candles	24	7	7
Salt	44	11	3
Soap	113	11	10
Oil	59	3	11
Shoemakers	502	15	0
Breeches	111	16	6
Wool and materials for apparel	213	15	4
Burial Wool	13	0	7
Wool for ſtockings	63	2	8
Caſual expences and the treaſurer's clerk	196	5	5
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts	254	10	11
Cloth for ſheets	100	4	8
Check	114	4	5
Leather for mending ſhoes	185	18	1
Coals	374	11	0
Coffins	57	12	0
Funeral expences	91	15	11
Blankets and coverlets	151	16	3
Flock and ſtraw	18	18	0
Haberdaſhery	29	3	4
Help in the houſes	76	15	8
Ironmongers	20	18	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate	1104	0	0
Coopers	9	19	3
Braziers	14	15	10
Bed-ticks	70	16	7
Law-charges	48	6	2
Beer	458	5	6
Potatoes	30	11	0
Sword-bearer	54	1	0
Caſh to pay militia	1797	0	0
Carried over	£ 22584	17	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	22584	17	8
Intereſt money — — — —	57	1	3
Intereſt on militia account — — —	17	7	6
£	22659	6	5

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, are 1406.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JOHN ROBINSON,
ELIAS NORGATE, JOHN BRITTAN,
S. HARMER, JAMES ANGIER.

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, *from April 1ſt, 1794—to April 1ſt, 1795.*

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To mulcts for this year — — —	20349	3	8
Received by militia payments — — —	1321	18	0
Earnings at ſpinning-ſchools — — —	701	19	6
Ditto by weavers and work abroad — —	437	12	6
Rents of the work-houſe eſtate — — —	124	2	0
Receipts by John Aburn — — —	36	12	6
Ditto by public ſubſcription for the Poor — —	1000	0	0
£	23971	8	2

N. B. The Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts as above.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance to the Treaſurer — — —	416	13	7
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — — —	3195	18	9
Miniſter's, clerk's, ſurgeon's, and ſervants' ſalaries —	496	16	0
Printers and ſtationers — — —	38	0	4
Inſurance — — — — —	9	17	9
Carried over - £	4157	6	5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	4157	6	5
Sword-bearer for removal orders	45	13	6
Mayor's conſtable	63	2	0
Removal officer	60	19	5
Apprehending vagrants	23	0	0
Chief conſtable and ſeſſions' orders	760	6	0
Bridewell expences	39	2	9
Midwives	14	13	4
Non-reſident Poor	148	19	0
Caſual Poor	252	19	3
Binding apprentices	17	18	0
Spinning-ſchool expences	223	14	3
Water-rents	11	10	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary	8	0	6
Out-door allowances	7463	14	3
Empty houſes and arrears	1898	0	7
Peaſe and rice	93	17	11
Oatmeal	61	9	0
Beef	1025	8	0
Cheeſe	111	9	1
Butter	854	11	11
Milk	116	18	4
Grocery	180	11	6
Candles	22	6	6
Salt	41	13	4
Soap	115	12	7
Oil	67	0	10
Shoemakers	398	8	2
Breeches	101	7	6
Wool and yarn for apparel	256	16	10
Wool for ſtockings	66	18	0
Burial wool	9	8	11
Caſual expences and the treaſurer's clerk	247	3	10
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts	230	17	1
Cloth for ſheets	38	14	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	111	1	9
Leather for mending ſhoes	221	14	2
Coals	397	5	4
Coffins	44	8	0
Funeral expences	63	2	6
Blankets and coverlets	98	15	0
Flock and ſtraw	19	19	0
Carried over	£ 20185	18	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	20185	18	8
Haberdaſhery — — — —	28	1	4
Help in the houſes — — — —	77	6	3
Ironmongery — — — —	16	19	9
Beer — — — — —	442	6	0
Brazier and tinman — — —	12	4	0
Coopers work — — — —	18	5	4
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate — —	375	10	6
Bed ticks — — — —	55	17	6
Potatoes — — — —	35	18	0
Law-charges — — — —	24	18	8
Whiteſmith — — — —	20	8	1
Paid to militia families — — — —	1884	15	0
Intereſt on militia account — — —	26	8	9
Ditto for the corporation — — —	10	4	4
£	23215	2	2
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands — —	756	6	0
£	23971	8	2

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, are 1316.

The poſting of each artiele in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JAMES CHASE,
S. HARMER, JOHN BRITTAN.
JOHN ROBINSON,

A General State of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, *from April* 1, 1795—*to April* 1, 1796.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of laſt year in the Treaſurer's hands —	756	6	0
Mulcts for this year — — — —	21216	6	7
Received by militia payments — — —	1467	9	10
Earnings at the ſpinning-ſchools — — —	701	13	10
Ditto by weavers and work abroad — —	655	0	5
Rents of work-houſe eſtate — — —	119	18	0
Receipts by John Auburn — — —	60	19	10
£	24977	14	6
Balance due to the Treaſurer — —	4729	2	2
£	29706	16	8

N. B. The Poor in the houſes manufacture almoſt all their cloathing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of ſeſſions, and accounted for amongſt the ſundry receipts as above.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking[1]	9126	2	3
Miniſter's, ſurgeon's, clerk's, and ſervants' ſalaries	496	16	0
Printers and ſtationers	38	2	7
Inſurance	9	17	6
Sword-bearer for removal orders	48	15	6
Mayor's conſtable	64	10	6
Removal officer	63	15	0
Apprehending vagrants	30	15	0
Chief conſtable and ſeſſions' orders	810	6	0
Bridewell expences	61	14	9
Midwives	11	18	5
Non-reſident Poor	159	13	0
Caſual Poor	160	17	6
Binding apprentices	10	18	0
Spinning ſchool expences	199	3	3
Water-rents	11	10	0
Horſe-hire at the Infirmary	9	16	0
Out-door allowances	6608	14	3
Empty houſes and arrears	1866	12	0
Peaſe and rice	167	3	0
Oatmeal	85	14	5
Beef	1413	7	8
Cheeſe	108	14	6
Butter	1024	14	0
Milk	112	3	10
Grocery	200	9	9
Candles	31	15	10
Salt	44	16	2
Soap	141	16	0
Oil	82	2	7
Carried over — £	23202	15	3

* I am informed, that the enormous difference in the article of wheat, &c. in the two laſt years, was chiefly produced by the late high price of proviſions; and that the large ſum due to the Treaſurer at this time, is, in a great meaſure, owing to the ſame cauſe. An increaſing debt, however, notwithſtanding a large increaſed Rate, is, (as my correſpondent juſtly obſerves,) an alarming circumſtance; and I ſincerely wiſh, with him, that the cauſe of it may be only a temporary one.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	23202	15	3
Shoemakers — — — —	392	1	1
Breeches — — — —	105	4	10
Wool and yarn for apparel — — —	253	12	2
Wool for ſtockings — — —	93	2	10
Wool for burials — — — —	11	14	10
Caſual expences and treaſurer's clerk — —	368	11	10
Cloth for ſhirts and ſhifts — — —	372	2	9
Cloth for ſheeting — — — —	41	17	8
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs — —	156	10	1
Leather for mending ſhoes — — —	289	14	0
Coals — — — — —	411	11	11
Coffins — — — — —	46	15	3
Funeral expences — — —	63	10	11
Blankets and coverlets — — —	131	19	10
Flock and ſtraw — — — —	27	13	6
Haberdaſhery — — — —	32	7	8
Help in the houſes — — —	76	15	0
Ironmongery — — — —	13	1	10
Beer — — — — —	461	2	6
Brazier and tinman — — —	24	6	9
Coopers work — — — —	10	2	0
Rents and repairs of the work-houſe eſtate — —	761	15	0
Bed-ticks — — — — —	2	10	6
Potatoes — — — —	23	4	0
Law-charges — — — —	65	10	3
Whiteſmith — — — —	30	11	4
Paid to militia families — — —	2142	0	0
Intereſt money on the militia account — —	34	6	10
Intereſt ditto on running account — —	60	4	3
Diſburſed - £	29706	16	8

There remains due from the militia-account, and from the barracks, £ 1000. and upwards, towards the payment of the Treaſurer's balance.

*** The average number of Poor in the ſeveral work-houſes, and infirmary, is 1403.

The poſting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio caſt up by us, and we find it exact.

JAMES ANGIER, J. C. HAMPP,
JOHN BRITTAN, JAMES CHASE.
JOHN WEBB,

Number in the Work-houses at different Periods.

Years.			Persons.	Years.			Persons.
1795.—	Jan.	6th	1295	1795.—	Oct.	6th	1218
	Feb.	3d	1316		Nov.	3d	1203
	March	3d	1342		Dec.	1st	1262
	April	7th	1328	1796.—	Jan.	5th	1408
	May	12th	1305		Feb.	2d	1446
	June	2d	1272		March	1st	1425
	July	7th	1236		April	5th	1441
	Aug.	4th	1232		May	16th	1334
	Sept.	1st	1188		June	7th	1331

Number of Deaths in the New Work house[1].

		Years.				Years.	Deaths.
From	Jan. 5th	1790	to	Dec.	28th	1790	64
——	Jan. 11th	1791	to	Dec.	28th	1791	50
——	Jan. 4th	1792	to	Dec.	26th	1792	35
——	Jan. 8th	1793	to	Dec.	23d	1793	80
——	Jan. 2d	1794	to	Dec.	29th	1794	61
——	Jan. 2d	1795	to	Dec.	9th	1795	61
——	Jan. 5th	1796	to	June	6th	1796	29

Number of Deaths in the Old Work-house[1].

		Years.				Years.	Deaths.
From	Jan.	1789	to	Jan.		1790	73
——	Jan.	1790	to	Jan.		1791	83
——	Jan.	1791	to	Jan.		1792	62
——	Jan.	1792	to	Jan.		1793	117
——	Jan.	1793	to	Jan.		1794	63
——	Jan.	1794	to	Jan.		1795	70
——	Jan.	1795	to	Jan.	14.	1796	69
——	Jan.	1796	to	June	12.	1796	36

The Rate of Mulcts or Assessments in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters in 1795, was at 2s. 3½d. in the pound on the net rent; and for the 4th quarter, at 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rent. In 1796, the 1st and 2d quarters were 2s. 9d. in the pound.

[1] Page 521 was printed off, before this list of deaths, and the accounts of 1795 and 1796, were received: the omissions, however, in the Tables in that page, are easily supplied, by referring to this and the five preceding pages.

From

From the above Annual Accounts, and from other documents, the following Tables have been formed:

TABLE I.

Years.	Amount of Mulcts or Aſſeſſments[1].			Total Receipts.			Total Expences for the Poor.			Relief to Out-Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 May, 1783,												
to 1 May, 1784.	18000	0	0	20169	15	9	16943	9	8	2318	10	11
April 1, 1785.	18000	0	0	20015	9	8	18170	16	6	2763	16	0
April 1, 1786.	17000	0	0	20761	5	1	19121	16	4	3954	14	6
April 1, 1787.	15319	5	7	19462	17	1	17936	9	11	4137	11	8
April 1, 1788.	14211	2	3	17510	0	4	17263	14	5	3903	5	10
April 1, 1789.	15378	15	6	17486	19	11	17486	19	11	4692	11	5
April 1, 1790.	16490	15	0	18217	7	5	17941	10	3	4500	8	10
April 1, 1791.	16326	18	10	18434	6	2	16999	17	1	4612	4	7
April 1, 1792.	13268	2	6	16988	18	0	14210	8	0	3892	4	11
April 1, 1793.	10129	15	11	16092	5	8	16092	5	8	4730	4	11
April 1, 1794.	18664	17	5	22659	6	5	22659	6	5	7327	9	11

TABLE II.

Years.	Average number of Poor in the work-houſes.	Deaths in the work-houſes.	Earnings of the Poor in the work-houſes.			Cloaths and Proviſions in the work-houſes.			Weekly Expence of Paupers[2].	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1784	1301	128	1215	8	7	10204	13	0	3	4½
1785	1430	170	1637	7	11	10624	9	2	2	10
1786	1612	267	1424	18	3	9533	0	0	2	7
1787	1488	117	1607	18	11	8579	17	0	2	8
1788	1490	183	1595	9	7	9261	7	2	2	10
1789	1481	155	1451	14	2	9014	19	11	2	8½
1790	1473	148	1584	8	5	9289	8	5	2	10
1791	1356	——	1601	11	5	8133	13	6	2	9
1792	1141	——	1539	13	3	6711	3	5	2	9½
1793	1133	——	1400	19	10	6920	11	9	2	9¾
1794	1406	——	1439	1	2	9240	9	2	2	11

Table

[1] In the Returns made to Parliament in 1786, the money raiſed by aſſeſſment,

	£.	s.	d.
in 1783 is ſtated at	13414	2	8
1784 - - -	13985	14	8
1785 - - -	13541	16	9

[2] This calculation of the weekly expence of each Pauper was furniſhed by one of the Guardians of the Poor: it nearly agrees with the preceding column, but not exactly: for,

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1301 Paupers, at	3	4½	a head, coſt annually	11416	5	6
1430 ——	2	10	- - -	10534	6	8

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rate, in the City of NORWICH.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.[3] s.	d.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1774	1090	1055	10	4	1776	1212	1358	9	8
1775	1241	952	10	4	1777	1289	996	7	10

		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1612	Paupers, at	2	7	a head, cost annually	10827	5	4
1488	——	2	8	- - -	10316	16	0
1490	——	2	10	- - -	10976	6	8
1481	——	2	8½	- - -	10428	14	2
1473	——	2	10	- - -	10851	2	0
1356	——	2	9	- - -	9695	8	0
1141	——	2	9½	- - -	8281	15	2
1133	——	2	9¾	- - -	8285	1	3
1406	——	2	11	- - -	10787	3	4

The following seems to be nearly the weekly expence of each Pauper in cloaths and provisions, exclusive of lodging, &c. Their earnings should be deducted, in order to obtain the net weekly expence of each.

		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
1301	Paupers, at	3	0¼	a head, cost annually	10218	5	5	
1430	——	2	10¼	- - -	10611	15	10	
1612	——	2	3¼	- - -	9517	10	4	
1488	——	2	2½	- - -	8543	12	0	These sums nearly agree with the amount of cloaths and provisions as stated in Table II.
1490	——	2	4½	- - -	9200	15	0	
1481	——	2	4	- - -	8984	14	8	
1473	——	2	5	- - -	9255	7	0	
1356	——	2	3¾	- - -	8152	9	0	
1141	——	2	3¼	- - -	6737	1	5	
1133	——	2	4¼	- - -	6934	18	1	
1406	——	2	6½	- - -	9215	3	2	

[3] The Poor's Rate is assessed on half the rack rental, and on stock: so that 1s. 6d. in the pound, is, in fact, 9s. 3d. in the pound, on the fair rental*.

* In the parish of Hethersall, which, from it's proximity to Norwich, is burthened with the maintenance of a numerous Poor, more especially of journeymen weavers, the following has been the amount of only two taxes paid by a Gentleman for a small farm of 63 acres of arable and pasture, the rack-rent whereof is £66. a year. It is rated at ¾ of the rack rent.

			£.	s.	d.
The Poor and Church Rates in the year ending in	1785	were	15	17	7½
	1786	——	10	18	7½
	1787	——	12	16	6
	1788	——	11	9	6
	1789	——	13	12	3
	1790	——	11	18	3
	1791	——	13	12	2½
	1792	——	11	3	1½
	1793	——	10	2	1½
	1794	——	11	13	1½

The average rent of land in this parish is from 16s. to 20s. an acre.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.	Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1778	1229	1060	9	9	1787	1151	1063	12	4
1779	1257	1214	10	0	1788	1154	1192	12	6
1780	1132	1167	9	0	1789	1050	1138	14	6
1781	1150	1617	11	0	1790	1055	1219	14	6
1782	1022	1027	11	4	1791	1096	1112	13	0
1783	1125	1049	15	0	1792	1166	973	8	0
1784	1164	1180	15	0	1793	1094	1161	17	8
1785	1227	1041	15	0	1794	963	1064	18	6
1786	1185	1363	14	0	1795	——	——	18	6

140 Aged people are maintained in three hoſpitals; and a ſmall number of boys and girls in two other hoſpitals. The donations by which this is effected, amount to about £ 3000. a year. The Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital for ſick perſons is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions: between it's inſtitution in October 1770, and 16th July 1794, it's receipts were £ 50,343. 3s. 4d.; and it's diſburſements, £ 49,448. 13s. 0½d., or rather more than £ 2000l. a year. The following is a general account of the Patients admitted and diſcharged, from the firſt opening of the hoſpital, for out-patients, July 11, 1772; and for in-patients, November 7, 1772; to July 16, 1794:

		In.	Out.	Total.
	Patients admitted -	8624	6363	14987
Diſcharged,	Cured - -	5629	3534	9163
	Relieved - -	1248	1194	2442
	Not likely to receive benefit	100	44	144
	Incurable - -	177	108	285
	For non-attendance -	——	1268	1268
	At their own requeſt -	398	224	622
	Went away without leave	157	——	157
	For irregularity - -	44	9	53
	Deaths - -	444	190	634
	Remaining on the books -	84	135	219
		8281	6706	14987

It appears there were 343 in-patients leſs, and 343 out-patients more, diſcharged, than admitted; becauſe 343, who were admitted as in-patients, were afterwards made out-patients.

There are about 40 Friendly Societies in the city of Norwich; moſt of which have taken the benefit of the late Act. The number of members in each, is from about 18 to 30 and 40. They are not much encouraged by honorary members.

Under the article of Friendly Societies may be mentioned a Club which was eſtabliſhed in Norwich, in the year 1775, under the title of the "Scots Society," for the purpoſe of relieving any poor Scotchman who might come to Norwich in diſtreſs. The chief motive of the inſtitution was to ſupply an omiſſion in the Engliſh law, relative to the natives of Scotland, and of other countries; reſpecting whom it is ſaid, that "a ſtranger coming into England, and not having obtained a proper pariſh ſettlement, is not entitled to pariſh relief; that nobody is obliged to relieve him, but that they might let him ſtarve." [1] In the year 1778, it was agreed that the charity of the Society ſhould be extended to all ſubjects of Great Britain, and the natives of foreign countries, reſiding in England, when in diſtreſs; and in 1784, the Society took the additional name of the "Society of Univerſal Good-will." By an account publiſhed in 1784, it appears that the following objects, of different nations, who, having no ſettlement here, were not entitled to relief, by the laws of England, had been relieved by the Society:

	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1784.	Total.
Natives of Scotland	5	7	6	11	13	27	42	111
Ireland -	—	3	3	3	5	10	5	29
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
America	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	14
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Italy -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Turkey	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Pruſſia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Barbary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sweden -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jeweſſes - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Perſons who could give no poſitive account to what pariſhes they belonged - -	1	1	1	1				4
The wives and children of the above objects, and ſingle women - -	—	—	—	—	—	—		172
						Total number	—	356

51 annually on an average.

Since the year 1784, many other ſimilar objects of charity have been relieved by the Society. *June*, 1796.

[1] Burn's Juſtice, Title Settlements.

YARMOUTH.

THE extent of this pariſh is about 24 furlongs by 4. The population in 1784 was accurately taken, and found to be 12,608 ſouls; but, at preſent, is ſuppoſed to amount to 13,000. There are 137 ale-houſes in Yarmouth. About 40 of the inhabitants are employed in making ſail-cloth; there is no other manufacture of importance in the pariſh. The principal employments are thoſe connected with a ſea-faring life.

Here are 3 Preſbyterian, 1 Methodiſt, 1 Quaker, and 2 Anabaptiſt congregations: the number of Diſſenters is eſtimated at 2000. 750 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, mutton, and lamb, from 5d. to 6d. the pound; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 1s. for 20 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, £3. 15s. the qr.; barley, £1. 13s.; oats, £1. 11s.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the ſtone.

Common labourers have from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, and victuals. Men employed in fiſhing, in loading and unloading veſſels, &c. work by the piece, and ſometimes earn 3s. or 4s. a day: ſhip-carpenters, &c. earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a day. It is thought that 20 Friendly Societies exiſted here, before the late Act reſpecting them took place: they were chiefly compoſed of the pooreſt claſſes. Unfortunately they conceived that their ſeveral funds were intended to be at the diſpoſal of the magiſtrates; they, therefore, moſtly, agreed to break up, and divide their ſtock. Of theſe clubs, only three are now remaining: and they have not taken the benefit of the Act. The number of members in each club, is about 30 or 40.

Little land is rented here, except in ſmall parcels for gardens. Tithes are thus taken; horſes and cows pay 6d. a head, a year; and windmills, each, 10s. a year. The land-tax amounts to £2820. 3s. 1d. and is about 3s. 8d. in the pound. The principal part of this pariſh lies along the ſhore, and is common, or waſte land, and not very fertile; a great part of it being covered with ſand and furze.

There is here, one charity-ſchool for the maintenance and education of 30, and another for 50 poor children. The latter adjoins to the work-houſe,

houſe, and is ſupplied with victuals from thence, at the rate of 1s. 9d. a week, for each child.

There is an hoſpital at Yarmouth for 20 poor fiſhermen, who have, each, two rooms, and coals, allowed them, together with 2s. a week in ſummer, and 2s. 6d. a week in winter.

Wheaten bread is univerſally uſed in Norfolk. The Poor, in Yarmouth, and all along this coaſt, live much upon fiſh, which is, generally, very cheap.

The Poor are chiefly maintained in a poor-houſe, where they are employed in making nets for taking mackerel, and other ſmall ſea-fiſh; a few ſpin worſted. There are about 15 or 16 beds in each room; they have, moſtly, feather beds; and are placed cloſe together. Boys, girls, men, and women, have all ſeparate apartments. The married people have ſingle rooms; but there are not many of that deſcription. There are two rooms for the reception of the ſick; which are well aired, but not diſtinct from the main building. The poor-houſe has a good dining-room, and ſuitable conveniences for cooking, &c. but the lodging-rooms and ſtair-caſes do not ſeem to be well planned, or to be in the beſt order. From the great number of people ſleeping in a room, cloſe together, many diſ-agreeable circumſtances muſt frequently happen, beſides the general injury ariſing from thence on the ſcore of health. At preſent, there are 65 men, 148 women, 40 boys, and 42 girls (in the whole, 295) in the houſe.

Table of Diet.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Suet pudding.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Bread and treacle.	Boiled meat, dumplins, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Bread and broth.	Peaſe ſoup, and bread.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Same as Sunday.	Milk, or gruel, and bread.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Tueſday.	Same as Tueſday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Wedneſday.	Same as Wedneſday.	Ditto.

At every meal, except when there is milk, broth or gruel, one pint of beer is allowed to every perſon, who wiſhes to have it: rice, milk, wine, &c. are allowed to the ſick: mutton and veal are alſo provided for the ſick every Sunday.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Poor's Rates, Expenditure, &c.

Years.	Bapt.	Burials.	Poor's Rates.			Total Receipts in the year, exclusive of balances remaining in hand from former years.			Total Expenditure, exclusive of balances.			Work-house. Earnings.			Work-house. Provisions.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1774		— end. Ap. 1774	2218	5	0	2500	11	7	2463	15	7	—	-	-	886	15	6
1775	235	—	1923	13	0	2295	1	8	2294	10	10	—	-	-	996	6	2½
1776	282	—	2168	19	0	2242	10	3	2109	4	1	—	-	-	1052	15	6½
1777	273	—	1910	12	7	2413	10	6½	2546	11	5	—	-	-	1050	16	1¾
1778	284	—	2458	10	5¼	2608	11	5	2636	9	5	—	-	-	1137	10	11½
1779	404	—	2677	13	1	2766	15	9½	2677	6	1	—	-	-	1300	15	0
1780	425	—	2707	16	0	2819	10	6½	2926	4	1	—	-	-	1359	7	3½
1781	313	—	2988	8	9¾	3090	15	0	3061	19	11	—	-	-	1540	7	0
1782	431	—	3361	4	6¾	3479	16	0¾	3537	0	1	—	-	-	1792	8	11
1783	366	—	3877	4	1½	4086	14	4	4001	7	4	—	-	-	2325	17	10½
1784	302	—	3915	10	1	4397	17	5	4356	8	5	188	9	4½	2332	17	3½
1785	307	—	4429	2	0	4880	16	0	4996	8	0	214	5	11	2615	19	3½
1786	368	—	4451	18	0	4916	4	1	4881	10	5	227	1	10½	2640	3	9
1787	302	—	4646	7	9	5131	6	3¾	5110	1	2	220	15	10¾	2572	17	2¾
1788	270	—	4623	5	10½	5218	4	3	5330	2	9	152	9	5½	2617	2	9
1789	350	—	3970	1	10½	4340	2	3	4311	18	2	124	12	4	1814	3	0
1790	336	—	2868	12	7	3526	13	7¾	3660	1	7	254	3	4	1733	9	1
1791	287	—	3191	6	6	3864	8	9½	3857	8	7	375	0	7	1716	16	6½
1792	339	—	3406	10	5	4121	2	10	3892	5	10	255	18	1	1761	2	11
1793	373	—	3086	2	3	3697	0	3	3832	2	7	229	10	0	1672	1	11½
1794	316	—	3428	14	0	4053	6	6	4078	14	0	148	6	9	1677	11	4
1795	The births, from 1776 to 1781 inclusive, are 2423.	The Rate, for the year ending in 1795, was 4s. 9d. in the pound on the net rent.	3500	0	0	No account.			No accounts.								

The accounts ending in 1795, are not inserted in the books, nor passed; but the Collector says, that the Rates amounted to nearly £3500, as stated above. The following are the particulars of one year's receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
1794. By balance received -	110	18	7	1794. Provisions for work-house -	1677	11	4¾
Rates - - -	3428	14	0	Removals, out-pensions, &c.	1117	6	9
Benevolences - -	1	12	0	Cloathing - -	279	11	11
Composition for bastardy -	176	1	0	Salaries - - -	205	0	0
Rents - - -	2	17	0	Repairs, &c. - -	193	19	6
Money re-imbursed, earnings, &c. - -	444	2	9	Fuel - -	117	14	6
				Special payments - -	486	10	2
				Balance - -	86	11	1¼
	£4164	5	4		£4164	5	4

June, 1795.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BRIXWORTH.

THIS pariſh contains 3300 acres; 150 houſes; and 800 inhabitants; who are graziers, agricultural labourers, and ſpinners. Excepting a few Methodiſts, they are all of the Eſtabliſhed Church. 36 houſes pay the window-tax; about 114 are exempted.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 3s. the buſhel; butter, 9d. the lb.; and near 4 lb. of bread for 1s. Coals are 20d. the cwt.

Labourers, in winter, have generally 14d. a day, with a little beer, or bread and milk: in ſpring, and part of the ſummer, they have 8s. a week, with beer, &c.; and for the harveſt month, they are paid 45s. Women earn from 4d. to 6d. a day, by ſpinning jerſey; ſome years ago, they earned from 6d. to 10d. a day; but the wages are much lower than they were formerly.

Here are 6 ale-houſes; and one Friendly Society, conſiſting of about 60 members; but they have not yet had their rules comfirmed.

The average rent of land is about 27s. an acre. Farms are chiefly from £ 40. to £ 100. a year; ſome, however, are as high as £ 500. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pariſh is arable land, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. There are no commons. In the year 1780, the common-fields, of which the pariſh almoſt entirely conſiſted, were encloſed. At that time, there were about 100 acres of ancient encloſure. Upon the encloſure taking place, land, (in the proportion of about one ſeventh,) was given in lieu of tithe. The land-tax amounts to £ 225. 2s. 4d., and is about 13d. in pound on the net rental: it is paid by the landlord.

The Poor have, moſtly, an allowance at their own homes: at preſent, 34 poor people, moſt of whom have families, receive £ 3. 10s. 9d. weekly.

12 fa-

12 families have caſual relief, which laſt week amounted to 12s. About a year ago, a ſort of poor-houſe was eſtabliſhed, in which ſome of the Poor reſide, without the controul of a maſter: the pariſh allows them neceſſaries; there are 5, at preſent, in the houſe; they coſt the pariſh about 12s. a week. Excluſive of the Rates, about £ 60. were collected for the uſe of the Poor, laſt winter. They likewiſe receive the rent of a ſmall eſtate, which amounts to £20.; and coals, to the value of £ 40. are annually bought, and then ſold to them at reduced prices. The money thus expended by the pariſh, is added to the annual diſburſements; and receipts from the Poor, for the coals ſold, added to the Aſſeſſments.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.						
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.	Net aſſeſſments.	Total diſburſements.	Rate per £. nominal.
								£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1680	12	7	19	6	6	12	8			
1685	9	7	16	5	11	16	5			
1690	9	12	21	5	4	9	4			
1691	8	7	15	5	12	17	5			
1692	10	17	27	6	9	15	6			
1693	5	7	12	6	13	19	2			
1694	8	11	19	6	5	11	1			
1695	7	10	17	12	10	22	2			
1696	10	8	18	13	12	25	1			
1697	10	8	18	3	5	8	6			
1698	13	15	28	7	7	14	5			
1699	4	2	6	10	7	17	3			
1700	8	17	25	12	15	27	8			
1720	1	6	7	5	5	10	2			
1740	14	9	23	7	10	17	3			
1760	8	13	21	8	10	18	1			
1775	8	4	12	6	9	15	5			
1776	19	7	26	3	3	6	5			
1777	7	5	12	10	3	13	4			
1778	5	7	12	5	2	7	10			
1779	12	17	29	9	10	19	5			
1780	6	15	21	14	7	21	4			
1781	19	14	33	8	12	20	4			
1782	10	9	19	8	5	13	2			
1783	14	9	23	8	7	15	4	155 15 $8\frac{1}{2}$	177 4 5	1 0
1784	12	10	22	8	10	18	9	233 4 1^{1}	203 13 $8\frac{1}{2}$	1 6
1785	13	14	27	8	4	12	3	193 5 6^{1}	222 18 11	1 3
1786	15	17	32	10	10	20	3	212 9 2^{1}	220 16 4	1 4
1787	10	12	22	3	10	13	4	244 1 8	351 18 11	1 7
1788	12	7	19	11	8	19	2	323 14 11	282 7 0	0 0
1789	9	7	16	14	11	25	3	253 3 5	321 8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
1790	12	10	22	11	11	22	4	312 15 0	324 13 $8\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
1791	8	8	16	6	5	11	4	305 14 8	301 18 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 0
1792	15	14	29	14	5	19	10	391 1 1	350 18 1	2 6
1793	10	13	23	12	9	21	10	234 11 $9\frac{3}{4}$	The diſburſe-	1 6
1794	13	14	27	11	12	23	3	273 11 11	ments of theſe	1 9
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332 4 5	years could not	2 2
								312 16 0	be obtained.	2 0
	36) 734			36) 584		36) 160				
	Average	$20\frac{14}{36}$		Average	$16\frac{8}{36}$		$4\frac{16}{36}$	Average.		

In the years 1787 and 1793 it was not poſſible to ſeparate the total receipts from the net aſſeſſments; I have therefore given the former.

The pariſh books could not be found farther back than 1782: they are in a very irregular and confuſed ſtate.

From the rates, two guineas are paid annually to an infirmary. The conſtables receive about £ 16. a year: a few years ago they did not receive more from the rates than £ 4. or £ 5. a year.

\- - -

£ 121. 6s. Net expences for the poor; from the returns to parliament.

† Theſe ſums tally with the Returns made to Parliament.

Auguſt, 1795.

KETTERING.

THE Poor in this town are very numerous; the Rates very high, and expected to increaſe: it is thought, that, next year, they will be 13s. or 14s. in the pound on the net rental. From the overſeer's accounts, which are kept at the work-houſe, it appears, that 145 families received relief at home, laſt week: the uſual allowance, to each individual, is 1s. a week. The above relief amounted, laſt week, to £11. 3s. Beſides theſe families, 64 militia-men's wives receive £9. 13s. 10d. a week.

Of about 600 houſes, in Kettering, above 250 are exempted from the window-tax.

The trade of the town is, chiefly, in woollens. Tammies, laſtings, calimancoes, and fine ſerges, are made here; but, ſince the war, buſineſs has conſiderably declined: for 1s. work, a ſpinner is now only paid 8d. A man, who could earn, in the woollen buſineſs, 14s. a week, 3 years ago, cannot now get more than 7s. About 400 men from Kettering have entered into the militia; and nearly as many have enliſted in the army.

The lands about Kettering are chiefly open-field: they produce rich crops of corn. The people of the town ſeem averſe to encloſures, which they think will raiſe the price of proviſions, from theſe lands being all turned to paſture, when encloſed; as was the caſe in Leiceſterſhire, which was formerly a great corn country, and is now, almoſt entirely, converted into paſture.

Near 100 perſons, (men, women, and children,) are maintained in the work-houſe; which is under the care of a man, who is allowed 8s. a week, (beſides his board,) and a matron, who is allowed 2s. a week, (beſides her board.) The houſe can contain 200. Three, uſually, ſleep in a bed. The boys and girls are employed in ſpinning wool, which is afterwards made uſe of in a neighbouring manufactory of tammies, where this buſineſs has been carried on, ſome years; and was modified, on a new plan, about 3 years ago, when £300. were borrowed to carry the projected improvements into execution. The loſs on the buſineſs amounts to about £40. a year, and is paid by the pariſh.

Table

Table of Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Gruel, or milk-porridge.	Hot boiled beef, ½ pound, ½ pint of beer, ½ lb. of bread, and vegetables, to each perſon.	3 quarters of a lb. of bread, ⅓ of an ounce of cheeſe, and ½ a pint of beer, to each perſon.
Monday,	Ditto.	⅓ oz. of cheeſe, ½ lb. of bread, ½ pint of ſmall beer, and milk-porridge, to each perſon.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Baked ſuet puddings: no bread; ½ pint of beer.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, &c. as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Sometimes baked ſuet puddings; or bread and cheeſe; or ſtewed legs, and ſhanks of beef.	Ditto.

The bread of the work-houſe is made at home. About 6 weeks ago, in conſequence of the dearneſs of wheat, barley bread was ſubſtituted; which, in colour, much reſembles the black bread of France: it's taſte, however, is ſuperior. Beef, mutton, and veal, are uſed occaſionally; and, as all the beer drank in the houſe is brewed at home, hogs are kept, and the Poor ſometimes have ſalt pork for dinner. There is a ſmall garden adjoining, which ſupplies them with cabbages, and potatoes. An apothecary receives £ 40. a year, for attendance and medicines to all that receive relief; fractures and broken bones not included.

The Poor of Kettering were farmed from 1763 to 1769.

As money is wanted for the Poor, it is raiſed by a levy of 1s. in the pound.

		£.	s.	d.
In 1776	a levy of 1s. in the pound, produced about -	131	0	0
	The earnings of the Poor in the work-houſe, this year, were - - - -	57	18	3
1789	a levy of 1s. raiſed - - -	131	0	0
1792	the work in the houſe produced - -	180	6	0¾
1794	a levy of 1s. raiſed - - -	153	0	0

The man who farms the great tithes of Lord Sondes, (which amount to near £ 300. a year,) paid laſt year towards one levy, £ 11. 5s.; and in the whole year, above £ 120. for Poor's Rate. The whole of the undermentioned ſums appear, from the books, to have been applied to the maintenance and relief of the Poor, but the conſtables' bills, amounting to £ 20. or £ 30. a year, are included in the pariſh expenditure. Neither church nor highway Rate are included.

Years.	Rate in the Pound.	Levies in the Year.	Total Poor's Rate.
From	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1774 to 1775	7 0	700 3 10	
		599 8 5	
			1299 12 3
1775 to 1776	8 6	899 19 9½	
		399 1 1	
			1299 0 10½
1776 to 1777	6 0	574 18 1¼	
		308 14 2½	
			883 12 3¾
1777 to 1778	9 0	749 3 8¾	
		651 3 6	
			1400 7 2¾
1778 to 1779	9 0	810 3 3½	
		640 16 8½	
			1451 0 0
1779 to 1780	7 0	1150 1 4¼	
			1150 1 4¼
1780 to 1781	8 0	599 8 1¾	
		568 0 0	
			1167 8 1¾
1781 to 1782	8 1	609 4 10¾	
		608 18 1	
			1218 2 11¾
1782 to 1783	8 0	1119 12 7¼	
			1119 12 7¼
1783 to 1784	8 0	430 10 7	
		570 8 2½	
		458 9 4	
			1459 8 1½

Years.

Years. From	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.	Levies in the Year. £.	s.	d.	Total Poor's Rate. £.	s.	d.
1784 to 1785	10	0	559	1	9½			
			471	19	0½			
			629	4	10¼			
						1660	5	8¼
1785 to 1786	11	9	566	3	7½			
			432	14	0½			
			567	0	11			
						1565	18	7
1786 to 1787	9	0	101	9	10			
			657	10	10½			
			524	16	3½			
						1283	17	0
1787 to 1788	9	0	654	14	5			
			523	17	6¼			
						1178	11	11¼
1788 to 1789	9	0	655	13	1¾			
			526	1	0¾			
						1181	14	2½
1789 to 1790	9	0	649	13	11			
			692	1	1¼			
						1341	15	0¼
1790 to 1791	9	0	818	8	2½			
			875	2	2½			
						1693	10	5
1791 to 1792	9	0	794	11	3¼			
			820	11	1			
						1615	2	4¼
1792 to 1793	8	0	562	12	4¼			
			893	5	1			
						1455	17	5¼
1793 to 1794	11	4	559	0	0			
			136	8	8			
			593	11	3			
			1007	2	10½			
						2296	2	9½
1794 to 1795	10	8	1070	8	4¼			
			911	18	7¼			
			About 120 more expected—			2102	6	11½

There

There is a charity, in Kettering, of about £ 15. a year, for binding boys apprentices. A Friendly Society, or two, meet in Kettering: they allow 6s. a week, to members, when ſick; but if their illneſs laſts above a year, they are thrown on the pariſh. The labouring people ſeem anxious that gentlemen ſhould encourage the clubs, by becoming honorary members.

July, 1795.

NORTHAMPTON.

THE pariſh of All Saints, in the town of Northampton, conſiſts almoſt entirely of buildings. Of 792 houſes, 408 are rated to the window-tax; 384 are exempted. The number in the whole town charged with the window-tax is 680; but the whole number of exempted houſes could not be aſcertained. It, probably, does not exceed 500. An account of the preſent population could not be obtained; but the ſubjoined tables of baptiſms and burials indicate that it has been nearly ſtationary for ſome years.

In the pariſh of All Saints, an account has been kept, ever ſince the year 1735, of the ages at which all have died there; from which, and the accounts of the baptiſms and burials in the other 3 pariſhes, Doctor Price has formed very uſeful tables on the probabilities and values of lives, and the number of inhabitants in towns, whoſe bills of mortality are given. The following particulars, which he has noticed, reſpecting the population, &c. merit an inſertion in this place.

In 1746, (he ſays[1],) an account was taken of the number of houſes, and of inhabitants in the town. The number of houſes was found to be 1083; and the number of inhabitants, 5136. In the pariſh of All Saints and St. Giles, the number of male and female heads of families, ſervants, lodgers, and children, was particularly diſtinguiſhed. The heads of families were 707 males, and 846 females. Children, males, 624; females, 759. Servants, males, 203; females, 280. Lodgers, males, 137;

[1] Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, 5th edit. i. 349.

females,

females, 287. In St. Peter's, males, 99; females, 129. In St. Sepulchre's, adults, 638; children, 427. In the laſt pariſh the ſexes were not diſtinguiſhed.

The chriſtenings and burials in the whole town, for 40 years, from 1741 to 1780, have been as follows:

Chriſtened, { Males, 3218. / Females, 3108. } 6326.—Annual medium, 158.

Buried, { Males, 3757. / Females, 3823. } 7580.—Annual medium, 189½.

In the pariſh of All Saints, from 1735 to 1780, or 46 years:

Chriſtened, { Males, 2152. / Females, 2068. } 4220.—Annual medium, 91¾.

Buried, { Males, 2377. / Females, 2312. } 4689.—Annual medium, 102.

Of theſe died, under 2 years of age			-	1529
Between	2 and 5	-	-	362
Between	5 and 10	-	-	201
Between	10 and 20	-	-	189
Between	20 and 30	-	-	373
Between	30 and 40	-	-	329
Between	40 and 50	-	-	365
Between	50 and 60	-	-	384
Between	60 and 70	-	-	378
Between	70 and 80	-	-	358
Between	80 and 90	-	-	199
Between	90 and 100	-	-	22
			Total -	4689

From theſe dates, it appears, that the proportion of the inhabitants to the annual deaths, (on the ſuppoſition that all who die in Northampton are born there,) is, as 28.83 to 1. I have ſubjoined tables of baptiſms and burials, from the year 1768 to the year 1794, incluſive, for the information of ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of forming ſimilar calculations.

Northampton

Northampton was formerly a very manufacturing town. A conſiderable quantity of ſhoes was made here, but that buſineſs is much declined: very little is done in the woollen manufacture at preſent. There are a few wool-combers in the town, and jerſey-ſpinners; and about 100 women and children are employed in a cotton manufactory, where they earn from 2s. to 5s. a week; ſhoemakers earn from 10s. to 15s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s.; lace-makers, of which there was once a great number in Northampton, can earn, by hard working, from 1d. to 1½d. an hour; but their wages have, of late years, much decreaſed. Common labourers receive from 14d. to 18d. a day.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 4½d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1d. the quart, ſhort meaſure; potatoes, 4d. the gallon; coals, 15d. the buſhel.

The land and window-taxes are collected in wards: towards the land-tax, the whole town of Northampton raiſes £ 830. 7s. 10d. In one of the wards, it is collected at 1s. 6d. in the pound; in another, at 2s. 10½d.; in the third, at 1s. 10d.; in the fourth, at 1s.; and in the fifth, at 2s. 2½d.: this laſt-mentioned ward is in All Saints pariſh. Theſe aſſeſſments are of a very old date, and very irregular: it is ſuppoſed, that, upon an average, they do not fall on more than ¾ of the net rental.

There are 29 inns, and 42 ale-houſes, in Northampton: and 7 Friendly Societies; all of which have had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates.

The Poor of this pariſh are partly maintained in a work-houſe, and partly at their own homes: the average number in the houſe is eſtimated at 70; at preſent, there are only 40, (moſtly old infirm people, lunatics and children,) in the houſe. The children are employed in ſpinning jerſey; and the old men in making ſhoes; their earnings altogether amount to about £85. or £90. a year. The children are taught to read: the boys, at 12 or 14 years old, are bound apprentices, (generally to ſome of the northern cotton manufacturers,) till they are 21 years of age; and the girls, at a proper age, are ſent to ſervice. The work-houſe was not originally deſigned for the purpoſe to which it is now applied; and is, therefore, (as might be expected,) in ſome reſpects, very inconvenient: it is, however, very clean and neat; and the Poor, there, live comfortably, under the direction of a very proper perſon. The beds are filled with flocks and ſtraw. The high walls, which encompaſs the narrow courts, being capped with ſpikes, give

the place a great reſemblance to a priſon. In this work-houſe, as in moſt others, the earnings ſeem to be chiefly produced by children.

The following is the Weekly Bill of Fare.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, bread, and vegetables.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, mutton, bread, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Friday,	Broth and bread.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Milk-pottage.	Ditto.	Ditto.

The victuals are not weighed, but I am told, the Poor have generally as much bread and meat as they can eat; one pint of beer is allowed to each adult, at bread and cheeſe meals; children are allowed in proportion to their age.

137 Poor people, moſt of whom have families, receive, at preſent, £ 10. 6s. 6d. weekly, from the pariſh. £ 2. 8s. 4d. are paid weekly to militia-men's families; of which ſum, 7s. are paid to the families of militia-men ſerving for this pariſh; and 16s. 4d. are paid to ſerjeants, drummers, fifers, &c. of the militia.

The baptiſms and burials in the following table were taken from the annual bills of mortality, publiſhed in Northampton: the marriages were extracted from the regiſter of All Saints pariſh.

Years.	Pariſhes.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1768.	All Saints	48	53	101	48	55	103	38
	St. Sepulchre	14	14	28	16	18	34	
	St. Giles	20	15	35	16	18	34	
	St. Peter	4	2	6	6	9	15	
	At a Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	10	5	15	
1769.	All Saints	55	55	110	66	55	121	44
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	16	11	27	
	St. Giles	25	17	42	19	17	36	
	St. Peter	2	4	6	5	5	10	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	9	7	16	

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.
1770.	All Saints	55	49	104	77	99	176	43
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	31	27	58	
	St. Giles	22	21	43	25	23	48	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	5	18	23	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	8	16	24	
1771.	All Saints	46	36	82	49	45	94	66
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	11	23	34	
	St. Giles	17	13	30	12	22	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	7	2	9	
1772.	All Saints	55	47	102	52	34	86	38
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	20	38	58	
	St. Giles	16	13	29	15	21	36	
	St. Peter	3	6	9	6	3	9	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	7	4	11	
1773.	All Saints	64	43	107	59	44	103	35
	St. Sepulchre	22	19	41	16	13	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	11	13	24	
	St. Peter	4	7	11	6	3	9	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	6	7	13	
1774.	All Saints	51	56	107	44	35	79	23
	St. Sepulchre	18	15	33	15	17	32	
	St. Giles	19	15	34	18	13	31	
	St. Peter	6	2	8	1	4	5	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1775.	All Saints	44	51	95	49	40	89	36
	St. Sepulchre	12	22	34	15	29	44	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	15	17	32	
	St. Peter	3	11	14	5	7	12	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	6	1	7	
1776.	All Saints	61	49	110	33	30	63	24
	St. Sepulchre	30	9	39	16	20	36	
	St. Giles	15	10	25	11	14	25	
	St. Peter	2	7	9	6	11	17	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	5	2	7	

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.
1777.	All Saints	62	54	116	75	77	152	32
	St. Sepulchre	15	25	40	34	32	66	
	St. Giles	12	18	30	28	18	46	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	7	11	18	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	6	13	
1778.	All Saints	63	40	103	33	39	72	42
	St. Sepulchre	20	16	36	28	9	37	
	St. Giles	9	20	29	20	14	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	2	5	
1779.	All Saints	42	31	73	62	41	103	36
	St. Sepulchre	7	13	20	24	26	50	
	St. Giles	10	11	21	13	17	30	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	8	8	
1780.	All Saints	32	51	83	62	64	126	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	13	16	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	19	14	33	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	3	5	
1781.	All Saints	40	40	80	39	48	87	54
	St. Sepulchre	17	22	39	15	12	27	
	St. Giles	17	7	24	28	17	45	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	2	3	5	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	5	7	
1782.	All Saints	52	41	93	57	32	89	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	14	26	18	20	38	
	St. Giles	7	15	22	15	24	39	
	St. Peter	5	1	6	3	6	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	1	1	2	
1783.	All Saints	58	55	113	70	50	120	41
	St. Sepulchre	17	21	38	15	13	28	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	16	13	29	
	St. Peter	—	1	1	2	6	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	8	11	

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.
1784.	All Saints	42	39	81	98	79	177	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	9	27	34	28	62	
	St. Giles	13	15	28	32	23	55	
	St. Peter	2	2	4	5	7	12	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	5	4	9	
1785.	All Saints	54	54	108	53	43	96	34
	St. Sepulchre	12	25	37	10	15	25	
	St. Giles	19	17	36	17	17	34	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	9	14	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	3	3	6	
1786.	All Saints	49	53	102	65	52	117	42
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	20	22	42	
	St. Giles	11	13	24	21	20	41	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	3	5	8	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	2	11	13	
1787.	All Saints	50	36	86	46	48	94	35
	St. Sepulchre	11	12	23	11	10	21	
	St. Giles	22	18	40	14	24	38	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	3	4	7	
1788.	All Saints	52	55	107	73	65	138	27
	St. Sepulchre	20	11	31	23	25	48	
	St. Giles	14	17	31	24	38	62	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1789.	All Saints	36	44	80	37	42	79	36
	St. Sepulchre	13	18	31	14	18	32	
	St. Giles	22	19	41	24	19	43	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	3	7	10	
1790.	All Saints	61	47	108	49	33	82	45
	St. Sepulchre	11	18	29	15	16	31	
	St. Giles	14	12	26	8	18	26	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting Houſe	—	—	—	6	4	10	

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Females.	Total.	Burials. Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.
1791.	All Saints	45	39	84	44	47	91	42
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	8	18	26	
	St. Giles	14	18	32	15	19	34	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	4	3	7	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1792.	All Saints	56	59	115	49	50	99	35
	St. Sepulchre	12	18	30	23	49	72	
	St. Giles	25	20	45	27	24	51	
	St. Peter	3	4	7	4	5	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	13 in all.		
1793.	All Saints	65	50	115	42	49	91	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	21	22	43	
	St. Giles	24	17	41	32	26	58	
	St. Peter	1	3	4	9	7	16	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1794.	All Saints	36	53	89	27	35	62	55
	St. Sepulchre	12	11	23	11	19	30	
	St. Giles	30	24	54	20	20	40	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	2	1	3	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In the above accounts, the christenings and burials at the different meeting houses are omitted, except the burials at one meeting-house in St. Peter's parish, which are inserted in most years. The burials from the infirmary, and the other meeting-houses, may amount to about 20 annually.

A Table of Receipts and Disbursements for the Poor in the Parish of ALL SAINTS, *Northampton.*

Years.	Total Receipts. £.	s.	d.	Total Disbursements. £.	s.	d.
1769	884	0	0	989	6	11
1773 to 1776	2474	7	6	2413	4	1¾
1776 to 1778	1533	7	7	1641	8	5
1779	1333	10	10½	1388	19	0
1780	No Settlement inserted			—	—	—

Years.	Total Receipts. £.	s.	d.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	
1781	1318	2	7¾	1230	9	1¼	
1782	1000	5	6¼	997	9	5¼	
1783	1560	8	10½	1443	17	9½	
1784	1663	17	0	1538	5	3	
1785	1644	16	5	1632	19	9	
1786	1386	0	8¾	1335	6	2½	
1787	1133	4	8	1033	18	0¼	
1788	1251	4	4½	1153	8	5¼	
1789	1333	19	10¾	1208	17	6	
1790	1470	17	8¾	1368	14	5¼	
1791	1461	3	0	1320	4	10¾	
1792	1248	13	1½	1080	10	11¾	In the year ending 1794, the net aſſeſſments were nearly £1260. at 7s. in the pound.
1793	1395	2	5¾	1301	3	1	
1794	1767	8	7¼	1859	3	4¼	
1795	1350	0	0	—	—	—	Net rates, at 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The net aſſeſſments in All Saints' pariſh could not be procured. The amount of the receipts includes the earnings of the Poor; money received for militia-men's families, belonging to other places; balance of laſt year's accounts; money received for baſtardy, &c. The earnings of the Poor, it is ſaid, for the 2 laſt years, have not exceeded £50. each year, as the ſweepings of the ſtreets, which formerly produced about £45. a year, have lately been taken from this pariſh.

The maſter of the work-houſe (who is alſo veſtry-clerk,) has a ſalary of £36. a year. A doctor receives £12. 12s. a year, for attending the Poor. 5 guineas are paid annually from the Rates to the county infirmary; and £90. have been paid, annually, for the laſt 3 years, out of the Rates, towards building a new gaol.

The pariſh of St. Giles, Northampton, contains, by eſtimation, 400 acres of land, which were encloſed, from the common fields, in 1779; and 205 ſeparate houſes.

Table of Aſſeſſments and Parochial Expenditure in ST. GILES.

Years.	Net Money raiſed by Aſſeſſments for the Poor.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1740	97	7	0	98	7	7	1	6
1760	149	13	5½	145	5	11	0	0
1775	269	10	0	276	5	7	2	6
1776	228	3	0	214	8	11	2	3
1777	174	5	0	189	9	10¾	1	9
1778	211	19	1	249	19	7	2	1
1779	262	0	0	249	12	11½	2	6
1780	279	0	0¾	304	10	1	2	6
1781	346	9	3	347	6	8	3	4
1782	360	15	3	349	2	7¾	3	6
1783	356	5	11	379	15	2¼	3	6
1784	369	14	6	379	4	0	3	6
1785	393	12	11	422	6	11½	4	0
1786	402	1	1	403	9	4½	4	0
1787	400	16	8	427	3	4½	4	0
1788	376	4	1	441	16	4	3	10
1789	447	5	2½	487	2	11½	4	6
1790	371	5	11	406	7	3	3	9
1791	435	4	3	466	10	0	4	3
1792	427	10	1	500	16	8	4	3
1793	444	3	6½	481	5	8	4	6
1794	526	7	3	566	10	1½	5	3
1795	600	0	0	Not ſettled.			6	2

Theſe aſſeſſments are ſaid to be at ¾ of the rack rent; but it may be doubted whether more than ⅔ of the net rent are rated.

Out of the Poor's Rates, £51. were paid to the conſtables laſt year; formerly the conſtables only received about £18. a year. £40. a year have been paid out of the Rates, for the laſt 3 years, towards building the new gaol. In 1791, this pariſh had a law-ſuit reſpecting ſome land, which coſt £300. of which £80. ſtill remain unpaid; the reſt was paid out of the Rates.

Of the Poor, 39 out-penſioners receive £3. 11s. 7d. a week; £1. 10s. a week, is alſo paid to militia-men's families. There are 8 Paupers at preſent

ſent in the work-houſe: they are employed in ſpinning jerſey, &c. and earn, on an average, about £20. a year. Their bill of fare is ſimilar to that obſerved in the work-houſe in All-Saints pariſh. The average rent of land in this pariſh is about 40s. an acre.

Auguſt, 1795.

RODE.

THIS pariſh contains, by eſtimation, 1300 acres; and about 370 inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturiſts. A few women and children are employed in lace-making. There is here a ſect of Anabaptiſts: it is conjectured, that about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the pariſh is of that perſuaſion; the remainder is of the Eſtabliſhed Church. 21 houſes pay the window tax; and 54 are exempted. There are 3 ale-houſes in the pariſh.

The prices of proviſions are the ſame as at Northampton. The wages of labour are various; but, generally, in the winter and ſpring, about 1s. a day, with breakfaſt and beer; in hay harveſt, 10s. 6d. the week, with beer; in corn harveſt, 40s. the month, and board; and if the harveſt exceeds the month, then the wages are 1s. a day, and board, till it is concluded: lace-workers earn from 6d. to 1s. or 1s. 2d. the day; but generally 8d. or 10d. a day. Women here are never employed in reaping; and it is even very rare to ſee them milk a cow. A ſervant-maid, of 20 years of age, has about £3. a year, in a farmer's ſervice; a man of the ſame age has £6. to £9. a year; maſons, 2s. a day, with beer; joiners, from 12s. to 15s. the week; a common carpenter, 1s. a day, and board.

The greateſt part of this pariſh belongs to the Duke of Grafton, and is let at 8s. an acre; the average rent of the whole pariſh is about 10s. 6d. or 12s. an acre. Farms are from £12. to £90. a year, but chiefly about £30. or £40. a year. The pariſh, (excepting about 160 acres,) is common field; which is divided into three parts, one of which is fallow; another, wheat or barley; and the third, beans or peaſe: this is the conſtant rotation of crops. Tithes are taken in kind. The land-tax is £70. 10s. 5d. and is about 1s. 11d. in the pound. There is a ſmall common of about 100 acres, on which this and two other pariſhes intercommon.

The

The Poor receive an allowance at home: the following liſt exhibits their number, ages, and weekly pay:

		Age.	Weekly Pay. s.	d.
1	A ſpinſter, who has been a lace-maker; - -	70	2	0
2	Ditto, - - do. - -	60	1	6
3	A labourer's widow, and 3 children; - -	34	5	0
4	A ſpinſter, inſane; - - - -	38	2	6
5	An old farmer, and his wife; they are about -	80	3	0
6	A labourer's widow, and 2 children; - -	30	2	0
7	An inn-keeper's widow; - - -	70	2	2
8	A farmer's widow; - - - -	60	1	6
9	A labourer's widow; - - -	66	2	0
10	A labourer, and wife; - - -	60	4	0
11	A ſpinſter, was a lace-maker; now almoſt blind;	70	2	6
12	An innkeeper's widow; - - -	70	2	0
13	A labourer, and his wife; - - -	70	1	6
		£	1 11	8
	To families of militia-men, ſerving for this pariſh, weekly		0 4	8
	Total -	£	1 16	4

Beſides the above regular penſioners, ſeveral have occaſional relief.

Table of Poor's Rates and Diſburſements in the Pariſh of RODE.

Years.	Net Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.
1769	67	16	2	68	1	9½
1772	82	13	4	85	1	6½
1773	86	17	0	82	16	5¼
1775	86	14	3½	84	6	8
1776	76	3	4	81	0	4
1777	90	18	9	88	0	11
1779	127	6	1½	125	6	5¼
1780	76	4	0	75	2	11
1781	95	19	4½	98	17	1
1782	91	14	5	88	10	11
1783	118	4	6½	116	6	6

Years.	Net Assessments. £.	s.	d.	Total Disbursements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1784	109	1	7½	122	14	11½	3	3
1785	—	—	—	131	1	11	—	—
1786	121	10	5½	127	0	11½	3	6
1787	110	4	8¾	110	17	5½	3	3
1788	101	2	9½	93	12	2	3	0
1789	122	14	6½	121	0	9	3	6
1791	81	9	9¾	90	13	6¾	2	3
1793	96	3	4	97	6	6	2	9
1794	82	10	0	71	0	11	2	3
1795	123	17	3	119	15	6	3	6

The years, of which the accounts do not appear above, are either erased, or torn out of the book.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parish:

Richard Walker, 36 years of age, has a wife and 5 children, viz. a girl, 9 years old; a boy, 7 years; another boy, 6 years; another, 3 years; and another child, 1 year old.

The man, in the winter and spring, earns about 1s. a day, and his breakfast and beer, when he works by the day; when he works by the piece, 1s. 6d. or 2s. a day; in hay time, 10s. 6d. a week, with beer; harvest, 40s. a month.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He estimates his earnings, annually, at - - -	20	0	0
He rings the church-bell twice a day, for which he receives annually - - - - - -	1	6	0
He earns a little as a barber; and digs graves at the dissenting chapel: his earnings, annually, by these employments, are estimated at - - - - -	1	0	0
His wife is a lace-worker, and, besides taking care of the family, earns about 6d. a week; annually - -	1	6	0
Three of his children are at the lace-school, and, besides paying for the thread and schooling, earn about 6d. a week	1	6	0
His family, by gleaning in harvest, collect corn, worth about	1	10	0
Total receipts -	£26	8	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The bread uſed in this family coſts, at preſent, 7s. or 8s. a week; it formerly coſt 5s. - - -	13	0	0
Butcher's meat, now 2s. 6d.; was, till lately, about 2s. a week	5	4	0
Beer, about a gallon a week, at 4d. - - -	0	17	4
Butter, ½ pound a week, at 8d. the lb. - - -	0	17	4
Tea and ſugar, about 11d. a week - - -	2	7	6
Cheeſe, potatoes, and milk, (of which very little is uſed,) annually	1	10	0
Soap, candles, &c. annually, coſt about - -	0	15	0
Shoes, 25s.; ſhirts, about 12s.; other cloaths, about 10s. -	2	7	0
Houſe-rent (the houſe is the Duke of Grafton's) -	0	8	0
Wife's lyings-in (ſay once in two years) coſt annually about	0	10	0
Total expence - -	£27	16	2
Total earnings - -	26	8	0
Deficiency of earnings -	£1	8	2

Notwithſtanding every thing is taken at the laſt year's prices, here is a deficiency of £1. 8s. 2d. This man does not receive any parochial aſſiſtance; but his neighbours, who know him to be induſtrious and careful, are very kind to him, and give him old cloaths, &c. He has alſo, ſometimes, been aſſiſted by his landlord. His expence for fuel, (wood,) which, he ſays, coſts him about 50s. a year, is not included in the above ſtatement; ſo that his deficiencies muſt be £3. 18s.: he has the character of an honeſt, induſtrious man.

The Poor make a great deal by gleaning here; ſeveral families will gather as much wheat as will ſerve them for bread the whole year; and as many beans as will keep a pig. Agriculture, here, is in a wretched ſtate, from the land being in common-fields: the farmers are often at a great loſs for hay; their cows, in the ſummer, muſt be herded on the head-lands in the day-time, and confined in the night; their crops of corn are ſcanty; and their land, by conſtant tillage, becomes almoſt exhauſted. In ſhort, they are of opinion, that were their lands encloſed, and their rents doubled, they ſhould be conſiderable gainers: it is ſaid, however, that ſome great proprietors object to the meaſure.

The produce of the Rates is all applied to the uſe of the Poor, with the exception of 2 guineas a year, which are paid to the county infirmary. Moſt of the pariſhes in this neighbourhood conſiſt of open-field. In ſome, where the land is old encloſure, the Rates are from 10d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound.

A donation of £4. a year is annually diſtributed to the Poor of this pariſh. The aſſeſſments are ſaid to be at full rental.

September, 1795.

YARDLY-GOBEN.

THE townſhip of Yardly-Goben is ſituated in the pariſh of Perry: it contains, by eſtimation, 1100 acres; and about 500 inhabitants, who are agriculturiſts, and lace-makers: they are chiefly of the Church of England; ſeveral Diſſenters, however, of the ſect of Independents, reſide in this townſhip. 24 houſes pay the window tax; and 79 are exempted.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 4d. and 4½d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; bacon, 9d.; and butter, 10d. and 11d.; of milk very little is ſold; potatoes, 2s. 6d. the buſhel: coals are 1s. 11d. the cwt.

Common labourers' wages are from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day in winter, without diet; and nearly the ſame in ſpring: in hay time, 20d. or 2s. a day: in harveſt, 40s. or 44s. a month, with board; carpenters are paid 2s. a day; maſons, 2s. a day. Wages have riſen very conſiderably this year. Much work is done by the piece; a mode of working, which labourers here generally prefer. In the winter, ſometimes 9 or 10 labourers, out of employ, go round from houſe to houſe for work; the rule is, that every perſon whoſe rent is £20. and upwards, ſhall, in his turn, employ a man one day, and give him 1s. but no victuals. Women do very little out of doors, except during the harveſt, when they go out to glean in great numbers. Lace-workers earn from 6d. to 14d. a day; upon the average, about 8d. Here are 2 ale-houſes.

The rent of land is from 18s. to 20s. an acre. Farms are from £40. to £200. a year, chiefly about £100 or £140. Wheat, barley, oats, and beans,

beans, are principally cultivated. Nearly the whole of this townſhip was encloſed 19 years ago, when one ſeventh of the land was allotted to the church in lieu of tithe. The land-tax amounts to £136. 18s. and is 2s. 5½d. in the pound. The inhabitants of this townſhip, and of ſeveral other adjoining pariſhes, claim a right of depaſturing cattle on Wicklewood Foreſt, a tract of about 7 or 8000 acres.

In this townſhip is a ſort of work-houſe, in which there are, at preſent, only 2 perſons. The manager of the houſe finds ſuch Poor, as the townſhip may ſend him, in victuals, and fuel, for which he receives 3s. a week for each perſon. The townſhip provides cloaths, beds, and other furniture. 28 poor People, moſt of whom have families, receive, weekly, at preſent, £2. 17s. 7d.; among them are 13 widows: a few perſons have occaſional relief.

Table of Poor's Rates.

Years.	Net Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Net Expences for the Poor. £.	s.	d.	Total Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate at full Rental nearly. s.	d.
1776	—	—	—	109	6	9	from the Returns to Parliament.				
1783	169	5	11	} From the Returns to Parliament.							
1784	165	11	9								
1785	169	2	10								
1788	216	0	6				216	9	10	4	0
1789	229	10	0				225	19	9½	4	3
1790	220	1	0				203	13	9	4	1
1791	230	8	6				232	15	4	4	3
1792	202	10	7				213	3	4	3	9
1793	216	0	0				243	10	8½	4	0
1794	243	0	0				256	0	7	4	6
1795	216	0	0				217	3	11	4	0

About £10. or £12. are paid annually from the Poor's Rate to the conſtable: the remainder is expended on the Poor.

It is ſaid that the Poor's Rates, between 30 and 40 years ago, were about £30. a year. A great number of women are lace-workers, and generally, in their younger days, earn a good livelihood; but, being a buſineſs which requires a good ſight, it, at length, much affects the eyes; ſo that when they grow old, not being accuſtomed to any other work, they often become neceſſitous. Many people of this pariſh attribute the riſe in the Rates to the encloſure of the common-fields; "becauſe, (ſay they,) before "the encloſure took place, farms were from £10. to £40. a year, and any "perſon

" perſon could then rent a ſmall tenement: but now, the pariſh being " moſtly thrown into large farms, it requires a very conſiderable capital " to ſtock one. This circumſtance reduces numbers to the neceſſity of " living in a ſtate of ſervile dependence on the large farmers; and, as they " have no proſpect to which their hopes can reaſonably look forward, their " induſtry is checked; economy is deprived of its greateſt ſtimulative; " and their only thought is to enjoy the preſent moment."

It was thought unneceſſary to make any extracts from the pariſh regiſters, as the births and burials from two other townſhips are intermixed; and one third of the inhabitants of Yardly-Goben are Diſſenters.

September, 1795.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE contains, excluſive of the out-townſhips, the four pariſhes of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and St. Nicholas. Very little land, unbuilt on, belongs to either of the pariſhes; ſo that the Poor's Rates are chiefly raiſed from houſes. The number of aſſeſſed houſes, (according to the proportion of 68 ſeamen for one houſe, which was generally adhered to, in raiſing men for the Navy, laſt year,) is,

in All Saints' - - -	1224
St. Andrew's - - -	476
St. John's - - -	476
St. Nicholas's - -	340
	2516;

The number of exempted houſes muſt be conſiderably greater.

Every occupation, derived from, or connected with, the coal trade, or mines, is here carried on with great vigour. There are glaſs-works, pot-

teries, founderies, forges, a ſail-cloth and other manufactories, in and near Newcaſtle. It is alſo noted for it's grind-ſtones, of which great quantities are exported. The inhabitants conſiſt of ſailors, coal-miners, keelmen, ſeamen, ſhopkeepers of various deſcriptions, merchants, and gentlemen of independent fortune.

Pit-men earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day; on an average, about 16s. a week; beſides which, they are allowed rye from their maſters, at 4s. the buſhel. Notwithſtanding theſe high wages, they are ſeldom richer than their neighbours. They uſe a great deal of butcher's meat, during the three or four firſt days of the week; but, towards the cloſe of it, as their earnings of the preceding week become nearly exhauſted, they are generally obliged to live more frugally and abſtemiouſly. All accounts ſtate, that few of them ever contrive to be beforehand in the world. Keelmen, (of whom 6000 or 7000 are conſtantly employed in navigating keels with coal, from the collieries on the Tyne to Shields,) are paid from 15s. to 20s. a week. Sailors, in time of war, are paid, from 6 to 11 guineas, for a voyage to London, which is often performed in a month, or leſs. Common labourers earn 9s. a week.

The price of butcher's meat is from 4d. to 6d. the lb.; of butter, from 14d. to 15d. for 21 oz. The price of other articles is mentioned in the account of North and South Shields.

The land-tax is ſaid to be very low: on this ſubject, however, no accurate account could be obtained. This is, in many places, a very tender ſubject; and many, (in other reſpects enlightened) perſons have refuſed to give any information reſpecting it.

In the vicinity of Newcaſtle, land lets from 15s. to £ 3. an acre. There is a common of 1000 acres belonging to the corporation; from which, 100 have been encloſed; which, after being cultivated for 7 years, are to be laid down: 100 acres more are then to be reclaimed in the ſame manner; and ſo on, till the whole is improved.

In May 1795, at the general licenſing, 196 ale-houſes were licenſed: ſince that period, three or four have been diſcontinued.

Each pariſh maintains it's own Poor ſeparately. In All Saints, 150 Paupers, (of whom 55 are children, under 12 years of age,) are relieved in a poor-houſe. The children are chiefly employed in a pin-manufactory, and earn 1s. each, a week: the others, (who are moſtly old people, or proſtitutes,)

proſtitutes,) pick oakum, and earn, weekly, 4d. or 5d. a head. Of out-penſioners, 231 families receive £59. 7s. a month; 65 families of impreſſed ſeamen, £23. 11s. 3d. a month; and 64 families of militia-men, £35. 3s. a month.

The following is the Bill of Fare, at preſent obſerved in the Poor-houſe in ALL SAINTS *Pariſh.*

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty pudding, and milk, or beer: the allowance is 1 pint of beer, or ¾ of a pint of milk, to each perſon.	Beef, peaſe-pudding, broth, and bread.	Broth, and 7 oz. of bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Peaſe-ſoup, and 7 oz. of bread, to each perſon.	Milk and water, and oat-meal boiled.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Barley-milk: no bread.	Milk, or beer, and bread.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	Same as Tueſday.

The allowance of bread was lately reduced from 10 oz. to 7 oz. each perſon. About 23 ſtone of butcher's meat are uſed, weekly, in this houſe.

In St. Andrew's pariſh, there are 27 perſons in the poor-houſe; and 131 weekly penſioners.

34 Paupers are maintained in the poor-houſe of St. John's: of out-poor there are 39 families, excluſive of 15 families of militia-men.

In the pariſh of St. Nicholas, 56 perſons are, at preſent, in the poor-houſe; and are principally employed in picking oakum. Their earnings are very ſmall.

The houſe is remarkably clean: each Pauper coſts about 2s. 6d. a week.

The following is the uſual Courſe of Diet in the Poor-houſe in ST. NICHOLAS' *Pariſh:*

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding, and milk.	Beef and potatoes.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	White bread and milk.	Milk, boiled with oat-meal.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Cold milk and bread.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Cold milk and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.

The weekly conſumption of rye-bread, (excluſive of wheaten bread to boil with the milk,) is 3 cwt.

There are 148 families of out-penſioners belonging to this pariſh; but very little information concerning them, could be gained from the pariſh-officers.

As each pariſh is divided into 4 quarters, and the accounts of each quarter are ſettled once a month; it was neceſſary to ſearch for 48 different ſums, in order to aſcertain the amount of the Poor's Rates, for one year, in a ſingle pariſh. I have, therefore, only given the amount of two years aſſeſſments in All Saints' pariſh, collected in this manner; from whence, on referring to the column of pound-rates, the amount of aſſeſſments in the ſubſequent years may be tolerably well aſcertained.

All Saints.

Years.			Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.		Rate in the Pound. s.	d.	
1767	to Eaſter	1768	370	0	0	- -	1	0	This is laid on about 4-5ths of the net rental.
1768	——	1769	370	0	0	-	1	0	
1771	——	1772	——	—	—	- -	1	6	
1772	——	1773	——	—	—	- -	1	6	
1773	——	1774	——	—	—	- -	1	6	
1776	——	1777	698	1	1	Expences for the Poor from the Returns to Parliament.	0	0	
1782	——	1783	——	—	—		4	0	
1783	——	1784	1814	0	6	Aſſeſſments from the Returns to Parliament.	4	0	
1784	——	1785	1572	6	9		0	0	
1785	——	1786	1740	1	0		4	0	
1793	——	1794	——	—	—	- -	4	4	
1794	——	1795	——	—	—	- -	5	2	
1795	to Eaſter	1796	——	—	—	- -	6	0	

Four-fifths of the pariſh rental amount to £ 11,268.: a ſix-penny Rate comes to £ 281. 14s.; but, owing to the deductions for empty houſes, which amounted to £ 19. 6s. 6d., the money collected was £ 262. 7s. 6d. This ſum muſt fluctuate according to circumſtances.

In St. Andrew's pariſh, the Poor's Rates, from 1794 to 1796, varied from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound. The rental of the pariſh, in 1794, was £ 5329.; in 1795, £ 5533.; in 1796, £ 5573.

In St. John's pariſh, the Poor's Rates are 3s. 3d. in the pound, and produce near £ 1200. About 4 years ago, the Rates were only 1s. 9d. in the pound. They are not levied on the full rental; but the proportion of rent aſſeſſed could not be aſcertained. I ſuppoſe, that the Rate may be laid, as in All Saints' pariſh, on four-fifths of the net rental.

In St. Nicholas's pariſh the Rates are about 4s. 4d. in the pound on four-fifths of the net rental. A ſixpenny Rate amounts to £ 160. 18s. 4d. In 1793, the Rates were 3s. 4d. in the pound.

The great riſe of the Rates, in the above three pariſhes, may be eſtimated from the Returns made to Parliament, in 1776, and 1786. According to them,

		St. Andrew's.			St. John's.			St. Nicholas's.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Expences for the Poor, in 1776 amounted to		321	0	0	190	12	1	529	0	0
The money raiſed by aſſeſſment, in 1783	——	542	1	4	574	14	11	640	17	0
Ditto - - - 1784	——	591	15	3	483	11	1	660	0	6
Ditto - - - 1785	——	608	19	8	600	4	0	864	4	7

The pariſh of GATESHEAD, although ſituated in the county of Durham, may be conſidered as part of Newcaſtle, from which it is only ſeparated by the Tyne.

In 1773, the Poor of this pariſh, excluſive of caſual Poor, were farmed for £ 250. The caſual Poor, it is ſuppoſed, coſt about £ 100 more. At preſent, the Rates are 3s. in the pound on the full rental, and produce, annually, about £ 1500. According to the Returns made to Parliament, the

				£.	s.	d.
Expences for the Poor,	in 1776	were		350	13	10
Money raiſed by aſſeſſment,	in 1783	—		757	6	7
Ditto - - -	1784	—		684	13	0
Ditto - - -	1785	—		754	6	7

The contractor is allowed 2s. a head, for each Pauper in the poor-houſe, and their earnings. The pariſh have, in addition, given him, this year, a gratuity of £ 10.; but it is ſuppoſed that he will be a conſiderable loſer by his bargain.

The

The poor-houſe was formerly an alms-houſe: it is neither very convenient, nor very clean. The beds are chiefly of ſtraw: there are 6 or 8 in each room.

The following is the Bill of Fare obſerved in the Poor-houſe:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread, and frumenty.	Beef, and peaſe-pudding; or mutton, and potatoes.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Bread, and broth.	Wheaten bread, and milk, boiled.	Bread, and milk-pottage.
Tueſday,	Crowdie, and milk.	Rye bread, and cold milk.	Frumenty, and bread.
Wedneſday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Same as Tueſday.	White-peaſe-pottage, and bread.	Milk-pottage, and bread.
Saturday,	Same as Tueſday.	Same as Monday.	Frumenty, and bread.

There are, at preſent, 48 Paupers in the houſe. 261 poor families, eſtimated to contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ perſons each, (excluſive of militia-men's families,) receive weekly penſions.

There are about 26 Friendly Societies in Newcaſtle; the average number of members, in each, is ſuppoſed to be about 100. 13 have had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates. The following are the rules of the Society of Flaxdreſſers, eſtabliſhed in 1772:—thoſe of other Societies are very ſimilar.

1, No flaxdreſſer ſhall be admitted into this Society that is above the age of thirty-four years, and ſhall pay, at entrance, two ſhillings and ſixpence, to be put into the fund, and three-pence to ſpend in the meeting-hours. No perſon, of any other trade or calling, ſhall be admitted above the age of twenty-eight years, and ſhall pay at entrance five ſhillings, to be put into the fund, and three-pence to ſpend; and no more than thirty of any other trade or calling to be in the Society at any one time[1]. Any perſon who offers himſelf as a member, and is ſuſpected to be above the age ſpecified, muſt produce a certificate of his age before he can be admitted.

Every perſon entering this Society ſhall bear a fair character, and, at that time, be free from all infirmities and deformity of body.

No apprentice to enter this Society on any account, nor any perſon that cannot earn ſeven ſhillings per week by his proper employment;

[1] Not very grammatical: I do not alter the language.

and, if any belonging to this Society enter into any other, he ſhall be excluded this. Each member ſhall ſign his name to the articles on being admitted, and will be preſented with a book of the articles, at the ſame time, for his own peruſal. Any member that introduces any perſon to enter, contrary to the tenor of this article, ſhall be fined five ſhillings, to be paid the firſt ſix weeks meeting after ſuch default.

2, Regulations of the meeting; held every ſix weeks: fine for non-attendance, 2d.: ſix weeks' contribution money, 1s. 6d.; of which 3d. to be ſpent.

3, Power in the ſtewards to call a bye or occaſional meeting, if neceſſary.

4, New members may be entered at the ſix weeks, or bye-meetings.

5, There ſhall be two half-yearly meetings for chooſing the ſtewards and aſſiſtants, balancing the books, &c. viz. the 29th of May, and the 25th of November, when the two ſtewards and two aſſiſtants ſhall be choſen, according to their ſeniority on the roll, and to continue for half a year, and then the two aſſiſtants ſhall take the office or place of ſtewards, and other two aſſiſtants ſhall be choſe next in ſeniority: and he that refuſes to ſtand ſteward, ſhall be fined two ſhillings and ſix-pence; and for refuſing to ſtand aſſiſtant, five ſhillings. The meeting hours, on the 29th of May, to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continue two hours. The roll ſhall be called by the ſtewards at the appointed hour, and each member reſiding within one mile of Newcaſtle, ſhall (on being called) anſwer to his name, and ſpend three-pence with the new ſtewards, or be fined two-pence; and for not coming within the meeting-hours, ſix-pence; and three-pence for each abſent member ſhall be taken out of the box, to ſpend with the new ſtewards.

The meeting on the 25th of November to be at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a dinner ſhall be provided at the houſe where the Society's box is kept: each member preſent paying one ſhilling for dinner, and one ſhilling for drink; and each abſent member paying one ſhilling for dinner, and three-pence to ſpend with the new ſtewards.

After dinner is over, the ſtewards ſhall call the roll, and collect in the caſh for dinner and drink; alſo, ſee the books ſettled, the new ſtewards and aſſiſtants choſe, and the Society's caſh counted over and

delivered

delivered to the new ſtewards; they ſhall likewiſe ſee the reckoning after dinner ſettled and paid off, &c. Every member reſiding within ſeven miles of this town, whoſe dinner and drink money, one ſhilling and three-pence, is not paid on calling the roll, ſhall be fined two-pence; and if it is not paid before four o'clock, ſix-pence: and one ſhilling and three-pence for each abſent member ſhall be taken out of the box, to pay for their dinners and drink.

6, The ſtewards and aſſiſtants, or their ſubſtitutes, ſhall attend every meeting at the hours appointed, or be fined one ſhilling.

Likewiſe, if any member falls ſick or lame, and ſends to acquaint the ſtewards that he is not able to follow his trade or calling, one, or both of them, ſhall viſit him the ſame day he acquaints them therewith, and twice a week, at leaſt, during ſuch time as he continues indiſpoſed, provided the ſick member reſides within one mile of Newcaſtle, or for each neglect ſhall be fined ſix-pence.

They ſhall likewiſe pay to every ſick member his weekly ſick money (according to the 7th article) the day it is due, or the ſteward that has the payment of the money ſhall be fined one ſhilling; and if he neglect or withhold payment of ſick money for the ſpace of twenty-four hours after the day it is due, he ſhall be fined five ſhillings.

They ſhall likewiſe pay to the heir or aſſign of a deceaſed member the ſum of forty-three ſhillings, to defray his funeral expences; and if the member, deceaſed, had paid his contribution money and fines for one year, the heir apparent is entitled to a legacy of three pounds: if the deceaſed was a member two years, the heir apparent is entitled to a legacy of five pounds: laſtly, if the deceaſed was a member three years, the heirs or aſſigns are entitled to a legacy of ſeven pounds, over and above the ſaid forty-three ſhillings allowed for the funeral of a member.

The ſum of three pounds ſhall be paid for the funeral of a member's wife or widow, if the member had paid contribution above one year: but this part of the article is not meant to extend to the widows of deceaſed members before the date of theſe articles; ſuch widows are entitled only to the ſums expreſſed in the articles that were in force at the time of their huſbands' deaths.

The

The funeral-money and legacies to be paid by the ſtewards within twenty-four hours after it is legally demanded; the ſteward or ſtewards, acting to the contrary, ſhall be fined five ſhillings. The ſtewards to collect, the firſt ſix weeks meeting after every funeral, ſix-pence from each member, to be put into the fund. No member ſhall be entitled to any benefit from this Society, (his own funeral-expences excepted,) nor bear any office, until he has paid his contribution and fines for one whole year.

When a member dies, or the wife or widow of a deceaſed member, the ſtewards and aſſiſtants ſhall provide two decent members for bidders, who ſhall deliver the mourning, the day before the funeral, to four bearers, eight mourners, and two mutes, all members of this Society; the mutes to be the two laſt entered members. The bearers and mourners to be choſen out of the members reſiding in town, by the heir apparent of the deceaſed member, wife, or widow; or if the heir aforeſaid make no choice, the ſtewards muſt do it. And if any member refuſe to come, or ſend a ſubſtitute when ſo choſen, or miſbehave when at the funeral, he ſhall be fined ſixpence.

The bidders to be paid two ſhillings each, and the bearers, mourners, and mutes, ſix-pence each, for loſs of time at the funeral, the money to be taken out of the box.

The ſtewards' aſſiſtants, or their ſubſtitutes, ſhall attend at every funeral, to ſee proper regulations.

They ſhall likewiſe ſee the mourning properly taken care of, after each funeral; and if any of the mourning be loſt, they ſhall make ſuch loſs good.

They ſhall keep juſt and regular accounts in every thing that concerns the box, or be fined two ſhillings and ſix-pence.

For non-appearance at a funeral, ſhall be fined half a crown.

The ſtewards to be allowed from the fund two ſhillings each every half year, for defraying their expences; and the aſſiſtants, one ſhilling each.

7, Every member that is not able to follow or work at his trade or calling, on giving notice to the ſtewards, ſhall be paid every week (ſee article 6th) five ſhillings, during the ſpace of twenty-ſix weeks; but

but if he continue any longer, and be not able to follow his buſineſs, he then ſhall only receive three ſhillings per week, whilſt ſuch time as he recovers, or to the time of his death; and thoſe members that receive only three ſhillings per week, may endeavour to get what they legally can, provided it do not interfere with their trade or calling; but if any member be known to work at his trade, and at the ſame time receives the benefit of the Society, he ſhall be excluded.

Any country member, that happens to fall ſick or lame, muſt ſend a certificate of his indiſpoſition to the ſtewards, ſigned by the miniſter of the pariſh, an overſeer of the Poor, a church-warden, and the doctor that viſits him, or any two of them, and they ſhall pay their weekly allowance to any perſon they ſhall appoint, every week, from the date of the certificate.

8, Whenever the Society's caſh does not amount to thirty pounds, then the weekly money allowed to ſick members ſhall not be taken out of the box, but each member that is ſick ſhall receive from the reſt of the members one penny per week; and if the ſick member dies, or the wife or widow of a member, every member ſhall pay one ſhilling to defray his (or her) funeral expences; and if the ſhillings do not amount to the ſum allowed by article for burying a member, wife, or widow, what is wanting muſt be taken out of the Society's caſh; but if above, the overplus ſhall be put to it. The penny per week to be collected from the members every ſix weeks meeting; and the ſhilling, the firſt ſix weeks meeting after the funeral. The legacy (in caſe of a member's death) to be the ſame as expreſſed in article 6th.

9, The perſon in whoſe hands the Society's caſh is lodged, ſhall give ſecurity for the ſame, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Society, or it ſhall be no longer lodged in his hands.

10, Diſputes to be ſettled by a committee of nine members: their award to be final.

11, The clerk—his power, duty, and ſalary.

12, Felons excluded.

13, The Society not to be diſſolved, as long as three members are willing to ſupport it.

14, No

14, No member can be fined, if ſix weeks have elapſed ſince his offence was committed.

15, Stewards finable for excuſing a member's fine.

The following additional Rules were made in 1778:

16, A member entering the army or navy, (except if impreſſed, or ballotted in to the militia,) to be excluded.

17, To prevent evaſions of the ſeventh article, it was agreed, that if any member, after having received ſick money for any period under 26 weeks, ſhould declare off the box, he ſhould earn, at leaſt, 7s. a week for 3 weeks, or otherwiſe be excluded, for 26 weeks, from receiving the uſual benefit from the box; and that the weeks of his former ſickneſs ſhould be reckoned up with thoſe of his ſecond declaration, till they amounted to 26 weeks; after which period, he was only to receive 3s. a week during life, or until his recovery: but, that, if any member, after declaring off the book, ſhould earn 7s. a week for 3 weeks, he ſhould be entitled to the uſual benefit, on falling ſick again. The ſtewards were to enquire, whether the 7s. a week were truly earned; and if a member deceived the Society in this point, he was to be excluded.

18, Reſolved, on the 30th of June 1794, that the ſick money ſhall be advanced one ſhilling per week extra, until the 29th of May 1795.

The above rules were confirmed at the Michaelmas ſeſſions in 1794.

The uſual diet of miners, keelmen, and other labourers, in, and near Newcaſtle, is haſty-pudding and crowdie for breakfaſt; butcher's meat, (whenever they can purchaſe it,) much butter, bread made of wheat, and rye, or barley, and malt liquor, for dinner, and ſupper.

Some idea of the population of Newcaſtle may be formed from the following table of baptiſms and burials: ſome additions, however, are to be made for the burials, at the Ballaſt Hills, (an extenſive unconſecrated burial-ground,) which are not regiſtered, but have been found to vary from 400 to 500 for ſeveral years paſt. It is probable, that the number of inhabitants in the town, and ſuburbs, (including Gateſhead,) exceeds 46,000.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years From 1770 to	ALL SAINTS. Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	ST. ANDREW. Burials. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Baptisms. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	ST. JOHN. Baptisms. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	ST. NICHOLAS. Baptisms. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	GATESHEAD. Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.
1771	170	162	332	73	80	153	47	48	95	54	49	103	27	32	59	54	45	99	47	47	94	62	55	117	98	95	193	127	120	247
1772	143	163	306	70	92	162	45	41	96	29	39	68	53	37	90	44	45	89	52	38	90	50	59	109	87	107	194	105	142	247
1773	131	154	285	60	81	141	47	37	84	50	59	109	38	22	60	74	52	126	47	39	86	63	57	120	83	92	175	95	108	203
1774	162	153	315	60	64	124	35	47	82	40	43	83	49	45	94	54	47	101	54	49	103	46	51	97	94	79	173	95	96	191
1775	139	141	280	89	100	189	46	53	99	47	50	97	39	31	70	58	60	118	46	51	101	54	64	118	87	87	174	121	148	269
1776	179	152	331	100	97	197	42	47	89	47	44	91	36	36	72	37	62	99	43	52	95	59	57	116	102	85	187	90	97	187
1777	140	168	308	80	105	185	53	44	97	61	54	115	45	31	86	56	52	108	51	45	96	53	43	96	86	84	170	100	104	204
1778	187	178	365	75	72	147	47	51	98	40	55	95	35	44	79	47	43	90	49	39	88	46	47	93	88	130	218	91	78	169
1779	180	160	340	78	78	156	49	37	86	45	62	107	41	50	91	42	55	97	58	43	101	55	53	108	111	93	204	97	94	191
1780	163	154	317	77	92	169	51	40	91	75	57	132	34	38	72	59	68	127	45	50	95	46	58	104	112	99	211	124	121	245
1781	171	200	371	76	87	163	41	42	83	33	54	87	43	34	77	42	56	98	46	46	92	38	50	88	96	105	201	121	118	239
1782	144	143	287	108	107	215	36	52	88	56	54	110	39	44	83	58	55	113	43	57	100	59	57	116	106	106	212	111	126	237
1783	160	182	342	89	82	171	53	52	105	51	49	100	41	43	84	64	70	134	62	40	102	43	50	93	104	97	201	119	87	206
1784	173	170	343	89	88	177	50	43	93	53	58	111	43	39	82	71	69	140	44	66	110	57	63	120	112	90	202	143	154	297
1785	212	187	399	93	68	161	47	49	96	55	61	116	50	58	108	54	60	114	33	28	61	32	51	83	99	103	202	110	115	225
1786	192	187	379	95	111	206	33	55	88	53	63	116	58	43	101	58	84	142	31	23	54	42	56	98	105	114	219	138	111	249
1787	176	172	348	52	75	127	52	48	100	39	42	81	38	40	78	68	58	126	58	43	101	42	42	84	128	114	242	118	151	269
1788	184	162	346	50	63	113	53	44	97	35	52	87	54	54	108	51	57	108	49	43	92	44	38	82	89	121	210	84	107	191
1789	187	173	360	68	91	159	38	52	90	56	64	120	54	48	102	59	69	128	40	48	88	34	44	78	107	110	217	140	132	172
1790	203	210	413	55	52	107	55	50	105	62	58	120	45	48	93	55	42	97	54	43	97	32	35	67	104	102	206	117	116	233
1791	212	146	358	59	61	120	42	52	94	53	50	103	59	61	120	56	52	108	39	61	100	27	46	73	101	101	202	103	117	220
1792	160	166	326	51	46	97	53	40	93	46	45	91	60	42	102	51	69	120	59	45	104	50	57	107	94	89	183	107	114	221
1793	211	229	440	62	63	125	65	66	131	43	57	100	63	58	121	69	52	121	41	55	96	37	58	95	114	91	205	127	100	227
1794	186	199	385	73	80	153	43	53	96	61	51	112	62	59	121	70	69	139	57	49	106	41	44	85	98	108	206	116	121	237
1795	222	209	431	74	84	158	38	46	84	50	41	91	51	68	119	58	44	102	56	71	127	41	42	83	112	95	207	134	116	250
1796	178	175	353	55	87	142	41	39	80	51	53	104	—	—	119	—	—	119	49	44	93	45	42	87	108	85	193	118	124	242

BALLAST HILLS.

				Burials.	Christenings at Meeting-houses.
Year ending in 1777	—	—	—	about 400	—
1780	—		—	about 400	—
1783	—	—	—	about 300	—
1784	—		—	about 200	—
1785	—	—	—	about 400	200
1786	—		—	about 400	260
1787	—	—	—	about 500	—
1788	—		—	about 500	—
1789	—	—	—	about 400	—
1790	—		—	about 400	—
1791	—	—	—	about 500	—
1792	—		—	about 500	—
1793	—	—	—	about 1000	—
1796	—		—	about 500	—

March, 1796.

NORTH SHIELDS.

THE extent of the townſhip of North Shields is almoſt ſix hundred acres: the population has never been taken, but, from the amount of births and burials, may be eſtimated at 10,000 ſouls[1]. About 740 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained. The number of ale-houſes is 97.

The inhabitants are ſailors, ferrymen, coal-heavers, coal-miners, keelmen, common mechanics, and tradeſmen of the various deſcriptions uſually found in a ſea-port town. Common labourers receive 12s. a week, in ſummer; and 10s. in winter; maſons, 15s. a week; joiners, 15s. a week; colliers, from 15s. to 18s. a week.

The prices of proviſions are: mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, 6d.; butter, 14d. for 22 oz.; oatmeal, 2s. 6d. the ſtone; fine flour, 4s. 2d. the ſtone; ſecond ſort of flour, 3s. 11d. the ſtone; potatoes, 11s. for 20 ſtone; new milk, ¾d. the pint; old milk, three pints, 1d.; in ſummer, it is rather cheaper.

There are four Friendly Societies in North Shields, containing about 100 members each.

[1] We have the following account of the origin of North and South Shields, in a plea between the Burgeſſes of Newcaſtle and the Prior of Tynemwe, in the year 1290, (18 E. 1.) "Et poſtea dicunt quod in itinere Johannis de Vallibus, et ſociorum ſuorum in Com. Northumbr. anno regni regis Edwardi nunc vii. preſent fuit per jur. quod Prior de Tynemuth levavit unam villam ſuper ripam aque de Tyne, apud Sheles, ex una parte aque, et Prior Dunolmie levavit aliam ex altera parte aque, ubi nulla villa debet eſſe, niſi tantummodo Logges in quibus piſcatores poſſent hoſpitari. Et quod piſcatores ibi piſcem vendiderunt qui vendi deberent apud Novum Caſtrum, ad magnum nocumentum totius burgi, et ad detrimentum priſarum Domini Regis ad caſtrum ſuum, quia piſcis, & alia mercimonia de quibus Dominus Rex ſolebat habere priſas, et que ibidem modo venduntur, deberent vendi apud burgum de Novo Caſtro, ubi Dominus Rex habet priſas ſuas; et quod idem Prior ſimiliter fecit braciare apud Sheles, et habuit magnas naves piſcatorum ubi non deberet habere niſi batellos tantum, unde Dominus Rex perdit priſas ſuas, et burgus Novi Caſtri cuſtumam ſuam, ad grave dampnum Domini Regis & burgi predicti: Et ſimiliter, quod Prior Dunelm. ex altera parte aque de Tyne, fecit braciare et naves habuit ubi niſi batellos habere deberet: et quod predictus Prior de Tynemuth fecit furnire in furno ſuo proprio panem alienum, qui forniri debuit apud burgum de Novo Caſtro, per quod burgus perdit furnagium ſuum, videlicet de quolibet quarterio quatuor denarios."—Rot. Parl. 1. 29.

The

The Methodiſts, Preſbyterians, and Quakers, have, each, a houſe of worſhip in the town.

The rent of land is from £2. to £3. an acre: farms in the neighbourhood are from £100. to £200. a year: barley, oats, and wheat, are cultivated; but turnips and graſſes are the principal articles of produce. There are no commons in the townſhip. Tithes are chiefly compounded for.

The Poor of this townſhip, and ſeven others in the pariſh, are farmed by a contractor, for £600. a year; for which ſum he undertakes to maintain all the Poor in and out of the poor-houſe. In conſequence of the late dearneſs of proviſions, this ſum was found inadequate; and the townſhip made him a preſent of £60. The houſe ſtands in an airy ſituation, and is built upon a pretty good plan; but ſeems to be dirty. The beds are of chaff. The number of inmates, at preſent, is 96, of whom 53 belong to this townſhip. The annual deaths vary from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the average number of Paupers in the houſe. A fever prevails here at preſent; and has carried off ſeveral perſons.

Excluſive of ſeamen and militia-men's families, 123 families out of the houſe, of whom 60 belong to this townſhip, receive £11. weekly. This townſhip is alſo burthened with the families of 76 impreſſed men: their uſual weekly allowance is 9d. for the wife, and 1s. a week for each child. The whole weekly charge, at preſent, ariſing from their maintenance, amounts to £8. Tinmouth townſhip ſupports 33 families of impreſſed men, at the rate of £3. 10s. a week. In the account of South Shields, I omitted to mention, that 74 wives, and 113 children, of impreſſed ſeamen of that port, coſt £8. 6s. 3d. a week; and ſeven wives, and 14 children, of militia-men, £1. 6s. 3d. a week.

The Poor's Rates in the townſhip of North Shields were 2s. 6d. and 3s. in the pound, (on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the net rental,) for ſeveral years previous to the commencement of the war: ſince that period they have been 4s. in the pound, till about nine months ago; when they roſe to 6s. in the pound, and have continued at that height ever ſince. A Rate of 6s. in the pound produces about £1200. From the information of a reſpectable perſon, it appears, that, about 24 years ago, the Poor's Rates in this townſhip did not exceed £340. a year.

Every townſhip in the pariſh ſeparately maintains it's own Poor; and

of courſe, from local circumſtances, there is great variation in their reſpective diſburſements. In the townſhip of Tinmouth, the Rates are about 3s. in the pound. In the townſhip of Collour-cotes, which has little land belonging to it, and is moſtly inhabited by fiſhermen, the Rates are 9s. in the pound. Another townſhip, chiefly agricultural, (the name of which I do not recollect,) ſupports it's Poor for 1s. in the pound.

The following is the Bill of Fare at preſent obſerved in the Poor-houſe in NORTH SHIELDS.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haſty-pudding and milk.	Beef, broth, bread, and vegetables.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	A haſh; or milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.
Tueſday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplins and puddings, or fiſh and bread.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Peaſe ſoup and meat.	Milk, potatoes, and bread.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.

Table of Baptiſms and Burials in the Townſhip of NORTH SHIELDS.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1680	152	140	27
1685	139	74	33
1690	165	104	17
1710	140	110	30
1720	162	144	33
1750	174	194	62
1770	273	219	80
1771	220	274	—
1780	271	280	123
1785	303	310	128
1794	350	357	119
1795	383	367	135

March, 1796.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK.

THE pariſh of Newark contains 800 acres. The population is eſtimated at about 7000 inhabitants; who are, chiefly, tradeſmen, innkeepers, and a few gentlemen of independent fortune. A fourth or fifth of the inhabitants diſſent from the Eſtabliſhed Church, and are either Calviniſts, or Methodiſts: they have, each, a place of worſhip at Newark. 605 houſes pay the window tax; and about 500 are exempted.

The cotton manufacture is the principal buſineſs of conſequence carried on in this pariſh: a mill, for making cotton-thread for ſtockings, employs about 300 hands; chiefly women and children: they earn, at preſent, from 1s. to 5s. a week. A canal in the neighbourhood has lately occaſioned a great demand for men in various branches of work: they receive, each, 2s. a day, and 3 pints of beer. There are ſeveral conſiderable breweries in Newark.

The prices of proviſions are: beef and mutton, from 5d. to 5½d. the lb.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 8d.; butter, from 7d. to 8d. the lb.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the ſtone; very little oatmeal is uſed here; potatoes, 7d. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; barley, 40s. and 42s. the quarter; malt, 54s. to 56s. the quarter.

Here are 49 ale-houſes; and 10 Friendly Societies, conſiſting, altogether, of about 800 members. The following are the principal rules of the Society held at the White Hart: thoſe of other Clubs, in Newark, are very ſimilar.

1, The title of this club ſhall be "The Friendly Society;" the members whereof ſhall be under the government and inſpection of a father and two ſtewards: and it is hereby declared to be inſtituted ſolely for the purpoſe of diſpenſing pecuniary relief to each and every member of this Society, who ſhall at any time, by ſickneſs or accident, (except

ſuch

ſuch as ſhall be hereinafter excepted,) being rendered incapable of procuring his ſubſiſtence by his uſual vocation.

2, That on the firſt Monday in every month, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the members meet at the hour of ſix in the evening, and cloſe the book by eight; and from Lady-day till Michaelmas, at ſeven, and cloſe at nine; and every member ſhall pay one ſhilling to the box, and two-pence to be ſpent.

3, That for the good government of this Society, two ſtewards ſhall be choſen, and they to hold their office one year, and at their going out ſhall make a feaſt for the Society, and every member ſhall pay on the month-night before the feaſt, one ſhilling, or be excluded the Society; the feaſt to be kept on the firſt day of January yearly, except on a Sunday, and then to be kept on the day following; and that a ſermon ſhall be preached on the feaſt-day, and the charge paid out of the box; and every member that neglects attending the club-houſe, between nine and ten o'clock on the day before mentioned, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling, except upon a lawful occaſion.

4, That the box ſhall have three locks of different wards, to keep the money and books, &c.; the father of the club ſhall keep one key, and each of the ſtewards one.

5, That on the month night before the feaſt, the old ſtewards ſhall nominate ſix members, two whereof, to be choſen by the majority then preſent, to be ſtewards for the year enſuing; and whoever refuſes to ſtand, ſhall forfeit two ſhillings and ſixpence to the box; and the ſaid new ſtewards ſhall chooſe ſix members for their aſſiſtants for the year, and if any refuſes to ſtand, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling to the box.

12, That this Society ſhall conſiſt of no more than eighty-one members, and each new member to pay five ſhillings to the box, four-pence for orders, and two-pence to be ſpent; and no perſon to be admitted into this Society above thirty years of age, nor under eighteen, nor any that is troubled with the king's evil, falling ſickneſs, lameneſs, venereal diſeaſe, or any other diſtemper whatſoever, that may render him incapable of getting his living; and if any perſon ſhall be entered as a member, and it appears afterwards that he had any infirmity upon him, as above mentioned, at the time of his firſt admittance,

mittance, which he then concealed, it ſhall be deemed a fraud, and he ſhall be excluded.

13, That no member of this Society ſhall be entitled to any benefit, relief, or advantage from the box, but ſuch as have belonged to it the ſpace of twelve months; after that time, if any member fall ſick or lame, he ſhall receive ſix ſhillings weekly during his illneſs, except it be occaſioned by quarrelling or the venereal diſeaſe, which if proved upon him, he ſhall not only be denied the benefit of the box, but be for ever expelled the ſame.

14, In caſe of a rebellion or invaſion, any members who enter into the army, ſhall immediately quit the Society, and providing they return again to the town of Newark, with a diſcharge from the army, (excepting for theft,) and under 40 years of age, free from lameneſs and diſtempers, ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the box, on paying his next monthly payment.

15, If any member ſhall receive charity, (whether weekly or otherwiſe,) from any pariſh, and at the ſame time ſhall declare himſelf upon the box, whether upon full or half-pay, he ſhall be expelled the Society; and if any member ſhall go into the work-houſe, or to his reſpective pariſh, he ſhall immediately quit the Society; but on taking himſelf from the pariſh, and free from lameneſs or diſtemper, he ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the box, immediately after paying his next monthly payment.

18, If any perſon fall ſick or lame, he ſhall give notice to the clerk of the Society, who ſhall ſend out a written roll, within twenty-four hours, on forfeiture of 6d.; and the ſaid clerk ſhall viſit the ſaid ſick member once a week, and pay him his money, on forfeiture of 6d.; and ſhall warn as many members as the ſtewards think proper, to viſit the ſick perſon daily; and they ſhall deliver the viſiting roll, from one to another, in courſe, or forfeit 6d. for every member's name on the roll ſucceeding them; and the ſick perſon ſhall give, or cauſe to be given, to the clerk, an account, at each week's end, of every perſon who viſited him, or forfeit 6d. each.

19, If the ſick perſon is ſo well as to walk abroad, he ſhall leave in word, or writing, at his dwellling-houſe, where he is to be found by the viſiting member, or be excluded the Society.

20, If any member, during the time he receives the benefit of the box,

ſhall be known to drink in any public-houſe more than the value of 2d. at any one time to refreſh himſelf, he from that time ſhall be excluded the benefit of the box: but any member, during the time he is on the box, is allowed to write, mark, or give orders.

21, If any member of this Society die, there ſhall be allowed for his widow or executor, £ 6., and ſhe or they to bury him in a decent manner, and the money ſhall be paid the club night after; and the clerk to pay to the widow or executor, the weekly pay, if any, up to the day the perſon died; and every member, the quarter night following, to pay 1s. extra, on account of the funeral, or be excluded; and each member that dies to be ſung to church, and the expence paid out of the box.

22, That when the wife of any member of this Society ſhall die, he ſhall be allowed £ 2. towards the expences of her funeral, if at her death he has been a member of this Society twelve months, to be paid out of the box the club-night after; and each member ſhall pay 6d. the next quarter night, towards making good the ſame.

23, If any member of this Society be choſen into the alms-houſe, or other public charity, he ſhall receive, when junior in the alms-houſe, 3s. per week; and when ſenior, 2s. per week, and to be viſited with a roll as another member.

25, If any member of this Society ſhall abſent himſelf from the club two months, and does not come or ſend his contribution money, and forfeits, he ſhall be excluded; and each member ſhall clear the book the firſt Monday in March, June, September, and December, or be excluded.

27, That at the funeral of any member of this Society, the clerk ſhall warn the father and ſtewards, and ſix aſſiſtants of this Society, to meet in the club-room, to attend the corpſe to the grave, and to return to the club-room in the ſame order; upon neglect, ſhall forfeit 6d. to the box, except on a lawful occaſion; and to go to church, on the feaſt-day, in a decent and reverent manner by two's, and by ſeniority, on forfeiture of 6d.; and there ſhall be allowed, at the funeral of each member, 3s. 6d. to be ſpent by the attending members, and the charge paid out of the box; and the clerk ſhall be allowed 1s. for warning the Society.

28, If any member have occaſion to leave the town, and go into any part

of

of the kingdom, he ſhall cauſe to be paid his club-money regularly during his abſence; and in caſe of ſickneſs or lameneſs, that he declares himſelf on the box, he ſhall ſend a certificate weekly, ſigned by the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſh where he lives, certifying an account of his ſickneſs or lameneſs to the Society, and he ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the box, and he may have a printed certificate from the box for a copy.

30, Whereas eight of the Societies in the town of Newark, have, at their joint expence, purchaſed a corn wind-mill, for the mutual benefit of themſelves and families, and appointed Mr. George Stevenſon as their agent to the ſame; and whereas it may be uſeful to the members of the ſaid Societies, to have flour on credit from the agent; it is therefore agreed, that any debt which may be contracted for flour, by any member of this Society, with the ſaid George Stevenſon, or any future ſervant or agent to the ſaid Societies, ſhall be deducted from ſuch monies as he or they may be entitled to receive from the Societies, as their ſhare of money, to be divided; and if any ſuch member ſhall happen to die before ſuch debt ſhall be diſcharged, the remainder of the debt ſhall be deducted from the allowances paid by the club at the death of ſuch member.

31, If any member of this Society, by ſickneſs or lameneſs, ſhall prove incurable, he ſhall be allowed 2s. 6d. per week for life; and if any member be found earning money, the time he is on the box, he ſhall be excluded, except on half-pay.

32, That this Society ſhall not be diſſolved, or broken, ſo long as any three members will ſtand by it, and the ſtock ſhall not be reduced under forty pounds.

36, That if any member or members ſhall be thought to impoſe on this Society, by ſickneſs or lameneſs, the ſtewards then being ſhall be empowered to employ a ſurgeon or apothecary, to examine him or them concerning ſuch ſickneſs or lameneſs; and if ſuch ſurgeon or apothecary ſhall deem it a fraud and impoſition on the Society, he or they ſhall be for ever expelled the ſame, and ſuch ſurgeon or apothecary ſhall be paid for his trouble out of the box.

37, That in caſe the father or ſtewards, or any of them, or any other officer or officers of this Society, ſhall, at any time or times during the

continuance thereof, divert or misapply any of the monies subscribed, paid, or given, or to be subscribed, paid, or given, to, or for the benefit of this Society, and wherewith they, or any of them, shall, or may be entrusted, then every such person so diverting or misapplying the the same, shall immediately repay to the stewards of this Society, a sum of money equal to that which he may have so diverted or misapplied, and shall, besides such re-payment as aforesaid, forfeit and pay, for every such diversion or misapplication, the sum of five shillings.

38, That in case any doubt or dispute shall arise between or amongst any of the members of this Society, or any person or persons acting under them, touching or concerning the construction or meaning of any of the aforesaid Rules, or any defect or imperfection therein, or any thing relating thereto, then every such doubt or dispute shall be referred to, and be determined by, such three persons as the major part of the members of this Society shall, at any general meeting, elect or appoint for that purpose; and whatever award or determination the said three persons, so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall make, either by writing or word of mouth, touching the doubt or dispute so to them referred, the same shall be binding and conclusive, to all intents and purposes.

39, That if any member or members of this Society shall, by sickness or lameness, be thought incurable, and he or they shall be put on half-pay, that is, 2s. 6d. per week, and if after that time, the said member or members shall be able to earn his living as before, under forty-five years of age, the said member or members shall give up his 2s. 6d. per week, and be entitled to full pay, when sick or lame, during such time as the major part of the Society think proper.

The above Rules were confirmed at the Quarter Sessions in November 1794.

The rent of land, near Newark, is from 15s. to £ 6. an acre: the average is about £ 2. 2s. the acre. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raised in this parish is £ 463. 3s.

The Poor are maintained partly at a work-house, and partly at their own homes. The number of Paupers, at present, in the work-house, is 54; of whom, 20 are under 15 years of age, (including 3 bastards;)

10 of

10 of the children work at the cotton-mill lately erected here: the other Paupers are employed in ſuch work as ſuits them, in different parts of the town.: grown people are allowed 2d. in the ſhilling from their earnings; children have no regular perquiſites, but are now and then paid an half-penny: the whole earnings, at preſent, from the Poor in the houſe, amount to about £ 90. a year. 42 regular penſioners, (including 12 baſtards,) receive £ 3. 2s. a week: ſeveral houſe-rents are likewiſe paid; and a large ſum is expended by the pariſh, every week, in diſcretionary payments; but, of theſe, the amount could not be aſcertained. The badge appointed by the Act of King William, is worn by the Paupers of this pariſh: it was laid aſide a few years ago, but the Poor having increaſed very much, it was reſumed laſt year; and the conſequence has been, that ſeveral perſons, who had before made regular applications to the pariſh, have now declined aſking for relief.

The work-houſe, here, is one of the very beſt in England: it is ſufficiently capacious, and well aired: the men are lodged on one ſide, and the women on the other: 2, 3, 4, or 5 beds, (ſome of chaff, but moſtly of feathers,) are in each room: the houſe is well ſupplied with vegetables from a good garden; and, in all other reſpects, both within and without, it exhibits a degree of comfort, and cleanlineſs, that is ſeldom to be met with. A few apartments, rather neater than the reſt, are appointed for the reception of ſuch perſons as have been unfortunately precipitated from an eaſy ſtation in life, to the humiliating condition of ſubſiſting on a parochial allowance; and their ſituation receives every attention, that humanity can dictate.

The following is the Bill of Fare obſerved in the Work-houſe:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Bread-puddings, beef, bread, broth, and roots.	Beer and bread, with cheeſe, or butter.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, and peaſe-pottage.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, broth, roots, and bread.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Frumenty of wheat, and milk.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet-pudding.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplins, with ſauce, compoſed of vinegar, ſugar, and water.	Ditto.

At ſupper, 1 pint of beer, and 2 ounces of cheeſe, or butter, are allowed to each adult; and to children in proportion: at dinner, all have as much bread and meat as they can eat; but they are not ſuffered to take any away.

The maſter has a ſalary of £ 24. a year, and a ſurgeon has £ 20. a year for attending the Poor in the houſe: about £ 8. a year are ſpent in meetings for ſettling the Rates, &c.

Certificates are allowed here without ſcruple: about 3 are granted in a year. There are nearly the ſame number of removals: but one has been conteſted theſe 7 years.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor in the Pariſh of NEWARK.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	General Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1774	——	——	458	18	11½
1775	128	84	331	10	6
1776	115	108	279	13	0¼
1777	131	127	352	2	0
1778	98	124	517	3	6½
1779	126	115	562	15	4
1780	135	130	624	3	6½
1781	126	126	690	13	10½
1782	120	113	727	15	1
1783	133	225	916	10	9½
1784	212	118	926	12	5¼
1785	164	126	745	4	2
1786	192	104	904	18	10
1787	197	136	983	16	0
1788	202	166	880	17	7
1789	205	148	707	19	3
1790	196	155	907	8	9½
1791	233	181	1068	4	7
1792	243	134	866	12	8½
1793	230	150	924	0	11½
1794	230	129	1321	4	1

1795—The account of the Expenditure of this year, ending in May 1795, could not be procured; but the amount of the aſſeſſments was about £ 820. which was collected, upon the net rental, at about 2s. 6d. in pound, for land; and 1s. 6d. in the pound, for houſes.

In

In the above ſums are included the expences of conſtables, militia-men's families, baſtard children, &c. the greateſt part of which is reimburſed to the pariſh. The conſtables receive, for County Rates, about £ 25. a year, out of the Rates. At preſent, 18 militia-men's families receive £ 3. 1s. 8d. weekly.

The donations and charities are, moſtly, under the direction of the corporation; from the beſt information obtainable relative to theſe matters, it appears that about £ 120. a year, ariſing from various charities, doles, &c. are diſtributed among the Poor, in money, coals, corn, bread, &c. There are 2 hoſpitals, or alms-houſes, in Newark, for the reception of 14 decayed tradeſmen, and 10 widows; they have coals and cloathing, and an allowance from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week, each, according to their age, and time of reſidence in the houſe.

About £ 140. were collected, laſt winter, from voluntary ſubſcriptions, for the relief of the Poor.

May, 1795.

NOTTINGHAM.

THE town of Nottingham contains 3 pariſhes. The population was taken in 1779, and was as follows:

	Houſes inhabited.	Houſes empty.	Families.	Souls.
In St. Mary's pariſh	2314	57	2584	12637
St. Peter's	446	10	497	2445
St. Nicholas's	431	9	475	2502
	3191	76	3556	17584
Brew-houſe-yard, (extra parochial,)				127
			Total -	17711

It is generally ſuppoſed, that, ſince the above period, the population has increaſed to about 22,000 ſouls; and nearly proportionally in each pariſh.

The pariſh of St. Mary contains, by eſtimation, 1200 acres of land, exclu-

 ſive

exclusive of about 100 acres of waste land. 1200 houses pay the window-tax; and about 1822 are exempted.

There are, here, several mills for twisting and spinning silk and cotton: the silk mills are worked by horses: many lace-workers belong to this parish; but the frame-work knitters, or stocking-weavers, form, by much, the most numerous branch of manufacturers in Nottingham. There are, also, in this town, a white-lead work; a foundery for making cast-iron-ware from the pigs, which are brought from Colebrook Dale; dyeing and bleaching works; and a manufacture of British lace by frame-work. A considerable brewery is established here: and the malting-business is carried on to a great extent, both at Nottingham, and Newark.

Exclusive of the 3 parish churches, here are, also, 1 Methodist chapel; 2 Presbyterian ditto; 1 Roman Catholic ditto; 1 Anabaptist ditto; 1 General Baptist ditto; 1 Sandimonian ditto; and 1 Quaker meeting-house.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; mutton, and veal, 5d. ditto; bacon, 9d.; potatoes, 9d. or 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; oatmeal, 6s. the bushel; wheat, 9s. 4d. ditto; barley, £ 2. 2s. the quarter; malt, 5s. the bushel; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The price of labour is very variable in this town, particularly in the stocking line: some weavers earn 40s. a week, and others only 8s.: this disparity is occasioned, in some, through want of industry; but, chiefly, arises from the nature of the different branches of the manufacture. It is thought ⅔ of the weavers do not, upon an average, earn more than 10s. weekly. Lace-workers earn from 20s. to 40s. a week. The women and children are, chiefly, employed in manufacturing cotton and silk; and earn from 10d. to 4s. weekly; common labourers have 10s. and 10s. 6d. a week, in summer; and in winter, 8s.: hands cannot be easily procured in winter.

In this town there are 152 ale-houses, and 51 Friendly Societies: the number of members is limited to 41, or 51, in each club.

There is, likewise, in Nottingham, a Society called the Charitable Society; the principal intention of which is, to extend relief to such cases as it is impossible general laws can reach; in pursuance of which plan, the funds have been applied, as far as their present confined amount will admit,

principally to the following objects: To ſtrangers in diſtreſs, and to perſons labouring under temporary diſeaſe, or other caſual misfortune; either in loans, donations, or both, as circumſtances required: in a ſmall annual ſubſcription to Sunday Schools; and, in a few inſtances, they have been extended to pay for the education of children of poor and deſerving families. The Society originated with a few of the people called Quakers, and has been continued principally under their management; it has ſince been joined by many others. The Rules are:

1, That the meetings be held at the houſe of George Bott, on the firſt Sunday in every month, at ſeven o'clock in the evening; which meetings are competent to tranſact all buſineſs, except chooſing a ſecretary and treaſurer, which ſhall only be done at the firſt meeting which happens in each year reſpectively.

2, That the ſecretary ſhall keep a record of the tranſactions of the Society in a book provided for that purpoſe, which may be inſpected by the members at every meeting, or by calling on, or ſending to the treaſurer for the ſame.

3, That any perſon deſirous of becoming a member, ſhall ſend his name to the treaſurer or ſecretary, together with a ſubſcription for every month unexpired of the current year; and it is underſtood, that every member continues to ſubſcribe, till he acquaints the ſecretary or treaſurer to the contrary, by letter; and when a perſon declines, it is expected that the ſubſcription be paid up to that time, and that, by the reſignation, all claim to the fund of the Society is relinquiſhed.

4, That the ſubſcription be 1s. per month, or 6d. at the pleaſure of the ſubſcriber.

5, That a member may recommend an object of charity to the Society, by ſending a note to the ſecretary or treaſurer, mentioning the name and place of abode of the perſon diſtreſſed; the note to contain an avowal, that the writer believes the perſon applying to deſerve the ſum aſked for; or, if the facts cannot be ſtated from perſonal knowledge, two of the members (the ſecretary or treaſurer being one,) are to viſit the petitioner, and increaſe or diminiſh the ſum; or totally reject the application, as they ſhall think proper.

6, That if any member omits paying his ſubſcription for a year together, he ſhall be appriſed of the neglect, by a letter from the ſecretary; and

if

if it is not paid in three months from the date of ſuch notice, he ſhall be deemed to have excluded himſelf, and his name ſhall be eraſed from the records of the Society accordingly.

The average rent of land is about £ 3. an acre. A modus is paid in lieu of tithes.

The work-houſe, in which the Poor of this pariſh are maintained, is ſurrounded by other buildings, moſt of which are much higher than it, ſo that the free current of air is compleatly obſtructed. The rooms are cloſe: the beds are, partly, of flocks, and partly of ſtraw. The preſent overſeers have ordered a few more beds, as the number is too ſmall for the family, particularly in ſummer, when 3, and ſometimes 4 perſons, are obliged to ſleep in one bed: this probably may be the reaſon why vermin are found to prevail here; although the floors, ſtair-caſes, &c. ſeem to be kept clean. A ſpotted fever, at this time, rages in the houſe.

There are, at preſent, 168 Paupers in the work-houſe; of which number, 42 are boys, between the ages of 6 months and 14 years; 35 girls, under 20 years of age; 30 men, from 20 to 60 years old; and 61 women, from 20 to 80 years of age: in the above number, 8 baſtards are included. 456 weekly out-penſioners receive £ 23. 2s. 6d. a week: about £ 11. a week are paid to caſual Poor; their number could not be aſcertained: beſides theſe, 39 Paupers, belonging to other pariſhes, receive a weekly allowance; for which this pariſh is reimburſed. 136 militia-men's families are allowed about £ 24. a week.

The earnings in the work-houſe are trifling: moſt of the women are employed in nurſing the young children: few men, who are able to work, enter the houſe: the earnings, therefore, are, chiefly, from ſuch of the children as work at the cotton-mills: they amount to rather more than £ 60. a year.

The Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, and potatoes.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Water-gruel.	Cold meat, broth, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Bread and gruel.	Puddings, and ſauce, made of water, flour, alegar, and ſugar.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Friday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.

Table

Table of Butcher's Meat and Beer conſumed weekly in the Work-houſe.

1795.	Meat. St.	lb.	Beer. Gallons.	No. of Paupers.
Week ending April 12th	58	12	104	189
19th	47	8	170	190
26th	49	5	33	190
May 3d	66	8	68	187
10th	36	10	75	185
17th	56	6	33	168
	6)315	7	6)483	6)1109
Average -	52	$8\frac{1}{6}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$	$184\frac{5}{6}$
	14		8	
	lb. 736	$0\frac{1}{6}$	pints 644.	paupers $184\frac{5}{6}$

This amounts to 4 lb. of meat, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints of beer, a week, for each Pauper.

About 70 ſtone of ſecond flour, at 2s. 6d. the ſtone, are made into bread weekly; about 11 oz. of brown bread are allowed to each grown perſon for ſupper, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint of beer: 5 pecks of potatoes, at 9d. the peck, are uſed daily, on meat days. About 1 buſhel of oatmeal is uſed weekly. Children, and ſick people, are often indulged with puddings, &c. and flour haſty-puddings. At Thurſday's ſupper, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of cheeſe are allowed to each adult; and a proportionable quantity to children.

In the following table, (which was not collected without conſiderable trouble, from different perſons, and different books,) the fourth column ſpecifies the annual amount of parochial aſſeſſments; the fifth and ſixth columns, the rate on the net rental of houſes and land, by which the aſſeſſments were levied; the ſeventh column denotes the total receipts of the year, whether ariſing from aſſeſſments, reimburſements from other pariſhes, compoſitions for baſtardy, balances in the hands of pariſh officers, &c.: the laſt column ſpecifies the total diſburſements.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Amount of Assessments.	Rate on houses: at net rental.	Rate on land: at net rental.	Total Receipts.	Disbursements.
From 25 March 1773			ending in £. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
to 25 March 1774	460	326	May 1774 1070 16 7	1 4	3 2	1413 18 2½	1293 13 7½
1775	442	249	1042 7 4	1 2	2 8	1386 7 7	1312 5 2
1776	426	326	1082 0 8½	1 4	3 2	1334 3 10½	1248 2 1
1777	502	411	1103 14 5½	1 4	3 2	1436 10 4	1422 10 6
1778	517	275	1425 8 1	1 8	4 2	1686 5 7½	1631 2 3½
1779	431	292	1731 1 1	2 0	5 2	2088 4 6½	2000 13 11
1780	471	407	1756 16 1	2 0	5 2	2141 6 6	2079 5 6½
1781	491	332	2068 19 4	2 4	6 2	3008 18 0	2698 18 0
1782	475	439	1759 14 7½	2 0	5 2	2812 0 9	2717 1 3
1783	523	315	1920 9 7	2 2	5 6	2615 9 9	2578 14 1
1784	—	413	1920 5 11	2 2	5 6	2324 0 3½	2308 1 1
1785	554	334	2074 18 10	2 4	6 0	2383 12 6¼	2479 0 2
1786	589	453	2503 0 4½	2 10	7 6	2930 9 6	2911 15 10¾
1787	595	387	2529 14 3	2 10	7 6	2942 1 2	2834 3 4½
1788	653	514	2270 19 6	2 6	6 6	2764 8 0	2561 13 6
1789	656	471	2476 3 7	2 8	7 0	3396 9 1	3156 16 4½
1790	659	317	2493 12 4	2 8	7 0	3276 0 9	3171 16 10½
1791	746	506	2881 8 0	3 0	8 0	3405 2 9	3414 12 3
1792	749	474	2924 8 0	3 0	8 0	3358 9 11	2901 1 9
1793	839	602	2686 6 11	2 8	7 0	3657 14 3½	2976 6 1
1794	862	502	3683 9 4	3 8	10 0	6044 4 2½	5892 4 7
to 25 March 1795	837	502					

The accounts for 1795 were not made up, nor ſettled; but the aſſeſſments were £600. more than laſt year; and were at the rate of 4s. 4d. in the pound, on houſes; and 12s. on land; excluſive of the Rate for raiſing men for the Navy. Theſe aſſeſſments were profeſſedly made at 4d. in the pound, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real rent, on houſes; and 1s. in the pound, on the real rent of land: however, on minute enquiry, it was found, that, in general, houſes were aſſeſſed at half value; and land, in moſt inſtances, ſomewhat below the real rent: and therefore, in the above ſtatement, the houſes are taken at half, and land at about $\frac{7}{8}$; which is near the truth.

Out of the Poor's Rates are paid the ſalaries of the ſtanding officers, maſter of the work-houſe, and ſurgeon, &c. which amount annually to £165.

Certificates are not willingly granted: about 4 or 5 are allowed in a year. About 14 or 15 removals occur in the ſame time; one or two are conteſted in a year.

Several ſmall donations, amounting to about £80. a year, are annually diſtributed to ſuch Poor, as do not, otherwiſe, receive parochial aſſiſtance.

The

The other pariſhes in Nottingham are burdened with Poor nearly in the ſame proportion with St. Mary's. Some years back, it was in contemplation to erect a houſe of induſtry, which was to have been built and maintained at the joint expence of the different pariſhes in this town; but the very great difference of opinion which then prevailed, and the diſcordancy of intereſts, cauſed this ſcheme to fall to the ground: the project is likely to be brought forward again; but it may be doubted whether it will ſucceed: the town is ſplit into parties; and neither this, nor any other meaſure, that muſt materially affect the inhabitants, will be allowed to be carried into execution, without undergoing a very rigorous inveſtigation.

No ſatisfactory reaſon could be aſcertained for the late rapid riſe of the Rates: the principal ſtocking-manufacturers ſay, that the war has not very materially affected them, as their chief exportation is to America: it is true, that the population of Nottingham has increaſed conſiderably, of late years, but not in proportion to the Rates. Their riſe is, here, generally attributed to the high price of proviſions, the ſcarcity of common labour, and the great number of ſoldiers' and militia-men's wives and families, who have, of late years, become burthenſome to their pariſhes. *May*, 1795.

OVERINGHAM.

THIS pariſh, which contains about 800 acres, is ſituated on the river Trent, half way between Nottingham and Newark: it contains 240 inhabitants, who, (excepting 40 ſtocking-weavers, of whom 3 are women,) are all agriculturiſts; and are chiefly of the Eſtabliſhed Church. 24 houſes pay the window-tax; and 19 are exempted.

The proviſions conſumed here, are, chiefly, milk, butter, cheeſe, tea, butcher's meat, &c.: the labouring claſſes uſe much tea, milk, butter, and bread. Prices are moſtly regulated by the neighbouring markets: milk, when new, is ſold, here, for ½d. a pint; and a quart, for ¼d. when old.

The wages of labourers are, in harveſt, generally 2s. a day, and victuals; and, at other times of the year, 1s. a day, and victuals: ſtocking-

weavers earn about 12s. a week. There are 2 ale-houſes in the pariſh; and one Friendly Society, which conſiſts of 95 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 40s. an acre; the average is about 25s. the acre. This pariſh chiefly belongs to one proprietor; and is moſtly tithe-free. The land-tax amounts, annually, to £43. 4s.

The Poor are allowed a maintenance at home: the following is a liſt of the preſent weekly penſioners, viz.

	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
A baſtard child receives - - -	1	6
A labourer's widow, aged 70 years; beſides her houſe-rent, and 1 ton of coals yearly, has - - -	1	6
An old blind man, (who is married to a young woman, by whom he has 5 children,) beſides houſe-rent, has -	4	0
A young woman, a lunatic - - -	3	0
A woman, and 3 children, deſerted by the father, has, for ſome weeks paſt, received - - -	6	0

Excluſive of the above regular weekly allowances, ſeveral other diſcretional payments are made, occaſionally, to the moſt neceſſitous.

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor in the Pariſh of OVERINGHAM.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.		Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1774	10	8				
1775	10	3				
1776	10	7				
1777	9	5				
1778	7	6				
1779	7	5				
1780	9	6	May 1780 to			
1781	6	7	May 1781 -	22	18	0½
1782	7	3	—	27	5	8
1783	2	1	—	26	7	3½
1784	8	6	—	31	1	1
1785	4	8	—	36	6	3
1786	4	5	—	31	18	8½
1787	Regiſter imperfect this year.		—	23	8	5

Years.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.		Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1788	8	—	—	17	8	8
1789	9	8	—	30	0	3
1790	10	8	—	22	5	0
1791	8	3	—	28	17	3½
1792	10	7	—	35	17	7½
1793	13	5	—	29	8	3½
1794	9	9	—	32	14	6
to May 1795	—	—	—	36	1	0

The ſum of £36. is collected in this pariſh, at about 9¼d. in the pound, on the net rent. About one removal happens in a year; a conteſt occurs about once in 4 years.

In a neighbouring farming pariſh, containing about 1000 acres of land, the Poor Rates at preſent are 7d. in the pound; they have no work-houſe: and in another farming pariſh, half a mile from Overingham, a donation of £10. a year, to the uſe of the Poor, has prevented any Poor's Rates being collected for the laſt 50 years, excepting in the two laſt years, when they were very trifling: the pariſh contains about 800 acres, and 13 families. In many of the pariſhes between Overingham and Newark, which are all in a farming country, the Poor's Rates are, at this time, not more than from 6d. to 9d. in the pound. *May*, 1795.

WORKSOP.

THERE is a ſmall work-houſe in this pariſh. The number of Poor at preſent in the houſe is 18. Very little work is done within; but the out-poor of the pariſh, who are in want of work, are ſupplied with flax for ſpinning; and are paid 1d. for every 300 yards of thread ſpun: a pound of flax is, uſually, ſpun into 6 leas, each of 300 yards. A good ſpinner will ſpin a pound into 8 leas. With the above pay, few can earn above 4d. a day. The woman, who attends the work-houſe, is allowed

5 guineas a year, and her bed and board. An inſpector has a ſalary of 20 guineas a year. The diet in the houſe is as follows:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper, every day in the week.
Sunday,	Milk-porridge.	Boiled beef, ſuet puddings, and greens, and a ſlice of bread.	Milk-porridge, and ¼ pint of beer to each perſon.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, light ſuet dumplins, and treacle ſauce.	No beer is allowed at dinner.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Meat with the broth, cabbage, and bread.	When the women waſh, they are allowed bread and cheeſe, and ¼ pint of beer, each, for ſupper.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	There is no garden belonging to the houſe.

Poor's Rates, from the Pariſh Book, which commences in 1722.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.
1722	88	13	8	1746	111	14	10
1723	113	19	2¾	1747	116	12	10
1724	113	6	3½	1748	178	1	6
1725	105	4	11	1749	113	10	9¾
1726	109	15	5	1750	135	2	5¾
1727	115	19	0½	1751	117	14	3½
1728	107	9	8¾	1752	106	13	1
1729	117	1	1¼	1753	115	6	9½
1730	117	10	5¾	1754	113	1	0¼
1731	121	1	8½	1755	107	2	5¼
1732	108	8	8¼	1756	143	10	1
1733	102	14	10½	1757	167	15	10¼
1734	112	2	5¾	1758	139	19	0¼
1735	149	13	5¾	1759	137	1	2
1736	77	18	11¾	1760	122	11	7
1737	75	9	3¾	1761	128	13	5½
1738	65	17	5	1762	159	5	9½
1739	73	0	6¼	1763	196	18	6¼
1740	69	8	8	1764	209	0	9
1741	114	9	6¾	1765	252	12	10
1742	122	13	0	1766	288	19	6½
1743	124	13	8	1767 & part of 1768	302	14	6¼
1744	133	16	5¼				
1745	86	1	8¾	1769	241	10	5

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.			
1770	310	14	2½	1783	443	5	5¾			
1771	349	0	2	1784	391	16	5			
1772	342	4	0	1785	347	5	1			
1773	340	7	7½	1786	316	11	6			
1774	361	5	11½	1787	317	7	7			
1775	411	10	6	1788	165	18	10			
1776	335	15	5	1789	283	13	5½			
1777	342	5	2½	1790	317	2	4½			
1778	478	18	0	1791	317	2	4½	951	7	1½
1779	—	—	—	1792	317	2	4½			
1780	—	—	—	1793	318	8	9½			
1781	501	0	2½	1794	318	8	9½	636	17	7
1782	499	10	10							

Worksop pays £421. to the land-tax.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	
1654	54	59	1780	82	60	
1655	66	35	1781	77	51	
1656	48	37	1782	79	61	
1657	57	58	1783	80	43	
1688	46	31	1784	65	49	
1689	59	67	1785	64	52	
1690	48	31	1786	63	40	
1691	51	49	1787	72	55	
1692	43	35	1788	72	47	
1693	54	47	1789	97	61	
1694	37	35	1790	88	48	
1775	82	35	1791	82	43	
1776	79	45	1792	111		Not yet entered in the clerk's copy of the register, from whence the births and burials were taken.
1777	87	46	1793	87		
1778	85	70	1794	98		
1779	91	48				

There are several Catholics in Worksop. They have the use of a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

July, 1795.

OX-

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.

THIS borough conſiſts almoſt entirely of houſes: the ſmall portion of land, that is not built on, is laid out in gardens: the inhabitants are tradeſmen, and manufacturers, principally, of worſted, and hair-ſhagg, or pluſh. Here are one of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, one Preſbyterian, one Methodiſt, and one Quaker's meeting-houſe. The number of houſes paying window-tax is 228; the number exempted is ſuppoſed to be much the ſame. The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Weavers, in full buſineſs, earn from 8s. to 30s.; and ſome even 40s. a week: common labourers have 8s. or 9s. a week, during the whole year: children and women in the manufactories earn about 3s. a week. There are 42 inns and ale-houſes in this town: and four Friendly Societies, conſiſting, each, of about 100 members; the rules of three have been confirmed by the magiſtrates. The land-tax is £200.; and is about 1s. 1d. in the pound. The Poor are partly maintained in a work-houſe, in which there are at preſent 39, viz. 6 from 1 to 7 years of age; 6 from 7 to 8 years; 11 from 8 to 15 years; 4 from 15 to 30 years; and 12 from 30 to 74 years of age. Of theſe, one is blind; one inſane; and four are lame. The Poor in the houſe are chiefly employed in ſpinning, and twiſting for the manufacturers of the town. Their earnings amount to about £40. a year. No account of the annual mortality in the houſe could be obtained.

Table of the Diet uſed in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and broth.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Bread and cheeſe.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.	Ditto.
Friday,	As Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.

The

The Poor here, in general, appear to be in a very miſerable ſtate. The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, viz. He is a widower, between 50 and 60 years of age; has one daughter 21 years old, another 13 years, and a ſon 7 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
He works as a common labourer, in carting, digging, &c. and, generally, with the ſame maſter; his earnings are 8s. a week for 48 weeks; and, in one of the ſummer months, 9s. a week; annually - - -	21	0	0
The eldeſt daughter is ſubject to fits; and is otherwiſe very ſickly: ſhe cannot earn any thing, but takes care of her father's houſe. The youngeſt daughter is at a charity-ſchool, where ſhe is provided with cloaths, but her father finds victuals. The boy earns nothing. The pariſh allows the father 2s. a week, for his children - -	5	4	0
Total income -	£26	4	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uſes 4½ half-peck loaves in a week, or 234 annually, which ſell at preſent for 22d. each, £21. 9s.; but taking the average price of laſt year, 1s. 2d.; they coſt annually - - - -	13	13	0
Tea and ſugar, about - - - -	2	10	0
Butter and lard - - - -	1	10	0
Beer and milk - - - -	1	0	0
Bacon, and other meat; about - - -	1	10	0
Soap, candles, &c. about - - -	0	15	0
Houſe-rent - - - -	3	0	0
Coals - - - -	2	10	0
Shoes and ſhirts - - - -	3	0	0
Other cloaths, &c. - - - -	2	0	0
Total expences -	£31	8	0

In this account the expences exceed the income by £5. 4s.; on enquiry, it was found, that the man was in debt between £3. and £4.; and that his neighbours were very kind to him, and often ſupplied him with old cloaths, &c. Perhaps, too, as he could only give a certain account of his annual income, and the quantity of bread uſed in his family, he may have calculated his other expences too high. He has a garden of 160 ſquare yards, on which he grows about three or four buſhels of potatoes; he only bought two gallons more laſt year.

The following is an account of the earnings and expences of another labourer, who lives in Banbury. He is about 50 years of age; has a wife, and ſix children at home, viz. a girl 15; a boy 13; a girl 11; a girl 9; another girl 7; and a boy 4 years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The father ſays, he earns on an average 8s. a week, throughout the year	20	16	0
Eldeſt girl ſpins, and earns about 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Eldeſt boy goes to plough, and earns about 3s. a week	7	16	0
The ſecond girl is lame: the three youngeſt earn nothing	0	0	0
Total earnings	£32	10	0
The man receives 1s. a week, from the pariſh, to ſupport his lame daughter	2	12	0
Total income	£35	2	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uſes 9 half-peck loaves in a week, at 1s. 2d. annually	27	6	0
Houſe-rent	2	12	0
Fuel, about 1s. a week	2	12	0
Carried over	£32	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	32	10	0
The man could give but little account of his other articles of expence; but in order to balance his income, it will appear, that he muſt procure cloathing for his family, as well as every other neceſſary article of food, for the trifling ſum of	2	12	0
Total expences -	£35	2	0

The labourers in this part of the country complain, heavily, that the farmers, inſtead of ſelling their milk to the poor, give it to their pigs. Of the difficulty of ſubſiſting with their preſent earnings, on a bread diet, the above ſtatements afford a convincing proof. The family, which receives about 13s. 6d. a week, in earnings and parochial aid, has uſually conſumed 9 half-peck loaves in a week, which, at 1s. 10d. each, the preſent price, would coſt 16s. or 2s. 6d. a week, more than their receipts. They muſt, therefore, reduce their conſumption of the moſt neceſſary, and, indeed, almoſt their only, article of ſubſiſtence. It is much to be lamented, that, in a country where wages are not high enough to enable the poor to ſupply themſelves with wheaten bread, ſtrong beer, and butcher's meat, they have not the means of eking out their ſcanty portions by culinary contrivances. No doubt, a labourer, whoſe income was only £20. a year, would, in general, act wiſely in ſubſtituting haſty-pudding, barley bread, boiled milk, and potatoes, for bread and beer; but, in moſt parts of this county, he is debarred, not more by prejudice, than by local difficulties, from uſing a diet that requires cooking at home. The extreme dearneſs of fuel, in Oxfordſhire, compels him to purchaſe his dinner at the baker's; and, from his unavoidable conſumption of bread, he has little left for cloaths, in a country where warm cloathing is moſt eſſentially wanted.

Some ſlight attempts to prevent the removal of corn, which have lately been made at Banbury, are certainly aſcribable to the pinching wants of the people: the arrival of the military prevented more ſerious conſequences taking place.

Table of Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1680	57	17	11	57	11	10		
1740	278	13	5¼	258	0	9		
1760	340	11	0	365	11	6		
1781	705	18	0	827	3	6¾		
May, 1782	762	19	6	788	16	10	13	6
1783	769	5	11½	970	8	6¼	13	6
1784	809	5	2	845	14	9½		
1785	823	5	0	977	4	3½		
1786	935	2	6	995	7	4½		
1787	885	4	4	1091	0	4¼		
1788	782	10	0	890	7	11¼		
1789	839	0	6¼	946	16	7		
1790	866	1	10½	824	2	10½		
1791	970	9	7½	1226	8	0		
1792	1052	12	0	1271	10	10¾		
1793	880	12	9	1046	17	11		
1794	1025	13	6	1128	5	9		
1795	1151	12	0	1304	9	8½	19	0

N. B. The Rate in the the pound (which is marked in thoſe years of which the accounts could be obtained,) is on the nominal rental, and is ſaid to be at ⅓ of the rack rent. One houſe, however, is rated at near half the real rental.

The books for the years from 1775 to 1781, could not be found. The ſums under the title "Poor's Rates," are the net aſſeſſments; and are ſeparated from the total receipts, which include compoſitions for baſtardy, &c. and £26. an annual donation of the Earl of Guilford.

In the above diſburſements are included the following annual payments, viz. 16 guineas to watchmen; £17. 10s. to the gaoler; houſe-rent, £2. 2s.; governor of the work-houſe, 20 guineas; conſtables, in time of peace, for removing ſoldiers' families, &c. receive, yearly, about 20s. or 30s.; and in time of war, £40. or £50. The manufactures of this town are chiefly exported to Ruſſia. The trade has been very dull for ſome years, but has lately revived: ſome conſiderable orders have been received, and trade is a little briſk again, though ſtill the weavers have not full employment. *July*, 1795.

D E D-

DEDDINGTON.

THIS pariſh contains, by eſtimation, 4000 acres. The number of houſes that pay the window-tax is 102; the number exempted near 300. The inhabitants, (who, with the exception of a ſmall congregation of Preſbyterians, are of the Eſtabliſhed Church,) are moſtly employed in agriculture. There are ten inns, or ale-houſes, in the pariſh: the number, a few years ago, was 21. Farms are from £15. to £315 a year; but are, chiefly, about £100. a year. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, and beans. There are about 45 acres of common in the pariſh. The tithes are farmed at £750. a year, and taken in kind.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 5d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 9d. 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Common labourers earn 7s. a week in winter; 8s. in ſpring; and 12s. in hay and corn harveſt: women are paid 6d. the day, for weeding corn; 8d. for hay making; and 1s. in corn harveſt, without victuals.

There are two Friendly Societies in this pariſh. The number of members in each, amounts to 120. They pay 8d. into the box, monthly; allow 6s. a week, to ſick members, during the firſt twelve months; and 3s. a week, after that period. Both Societies have taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament.

The Poor are farmed, in the pariſh work-houſe, for £1000. year. The pariſh, however, defrays all expences ariſing from baſtardy, ſmall-pox, broken bones, diſlocations, and law concerns. The number of perſons in the houſe, at preſent, is 18. Out-penſioners receive about £7. a week; beſides which, the rounds-men,[1] (or labourers who cannot get employment,) are often chargeable, and ſupported by the pariſh. In winter, their number is ſometimes 40, or 50; the pariſh employs them in the ſtone-quarries in the neighbourhood. No regular bill of fare is obſerved in the work-houſe. The Poor were not all farmed till the preſent year; but were chiefly ſupported by weekly penſions. In general, however, about 20 perſons have been maintained in the work-houſe, under a contractor, who was allowed 2s. 6d. a head for their weekly maintenance.

[1] See pp. 29, & 548.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates[1].

Years.	Baptisms. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Marriages.	Total Income, including receipts for bastardy, &c.	Expenditure on Poor.	Rate in the pound, nearly on the full rental.
1680	—	—	—	18	21	39	10			
1685	—	—	—	18	29	47	3			
1690	22	26	48	14	10	24	2			
1691	22	26	48	9	14	23	4			
1692	24	24	48	17	17	34	6			
1693	20	20	40	10	18	28	0			
1694	13	16	29	22	18	40	4			
1695	32	28	60	14	21	35	6			
1696	25	9	34	9	25	34	14			
1697	26	23	49	17	12	29	6			
1698	19	23	42	22	16	38	5			
1699	23	15	38	8	15	23	1			
1700	25	18	43	25	19	44	4			
1720	22	20	42	12	14	26	8			
1740	17	28	45	20	21	41	10			
1760	28	26	54	18	8	26	11			
1775	22	27	49	7	16	23	10		£. s. d.	
1776	12	28	40	19	18	37	10	- - -	463 3 9	
1777	21	28	49	18	22	40	6		From the Returns made to Parliament.	
1778	27	18	45	15	17	32	12			
1779	22	23	45	11	13	24	13			
1780	26	19	45	10	31	41	12			
1781	24	35	59	20	23	43	10			
1782	24	32	56	7	15	22	6	£. s. d.		
1783	24	27	51	15	16	31	12	637 11 2		
1784	24	16	40	14	17	31	14	796 1 9	Money raised by assessment, from the Returns to Parliament.	
1785	25	29	54	30	39	69	8	952 8 11		
1786	26	25	51	17	21	38	11	989 17 5	1126 3 8	
1787	31	25	56	22	22	44	11	997 16 9	985 18 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
1788	33	25	58	20	12	32	7	1015 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1100 13 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
1789	24	22	46	10	10	20	11	2605 8 5	2622 19 6^{1}	
1790	28	15	43	24	13	37	12			
1791	35	24	59	8	15	23	8	1181 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1202 17 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
1792	—	—	—	19	15	34	4	1315 9 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1314 7 2	
1793	28	18	46	14	17	31	5	1251 3 $6\frac{1}{4}$	1181 1 8	
1794	13	15	28	16	24	40	11	1487 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1463 7 $5\frac{3}{4}$	6 0
May 1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1548 19 $8\frac{1}{4}$	1343 16 $7\frac{1}{2}$	6 6

No accounts could be procured, of either receipts or expenditure, farther back than the year ending in 1786; but it is said, that, for some years previous to that period, the Rates were as high as they were in that

[1] The Rate and Expenditure, of 1789 and 1790, are inserted together in the books.

year; and that account is corroborated by the Returns made to Parliament, of the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Aſſeſſments in 1783, 1784, and 1785. An old farmer adds, that he has heard his father ſay, that, 55 years ago, he paid £ 3. 12s. Poor's Rates for a farm, which now pays £ 26.; and that, in 1740, the year after the great froſt, 9 gallons of wheat, at one time, coſt 11s.; but fell, in a few months, to 3s.

In the country between Oxford and Deddington, the Rates are from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound, in ſeveral pariſhes, which are almoſt entirely agricultural. The high Rates, in this pariſh, are aſcribed to the common-field, of which the land principally conſiſts; whereas the neighbouring pariſhes have been incloſed many years, and many ſmall farms in them have been conſolidated; ſo that many ſmall farmers, with little capitals, have been obliged, either to turn labourers, or to procure ſmall farms in Deddington, or other pariſhes, that poſſeſs common-field. Beſides this, the neighbouring pariſhes are, many of them, poſſeſſed by a few individuals, who are cautious in permitting new comers to obtain a ſettlement.

The general opinion, here, is, that canals are a great injury to the Poor, by enabling farmers to ſend their corn abroad: ſuch erroneous ideas do not merit a refutation; but the farmers are very apprehenſive that they will produce ſerious conſequences. A boat laden with flour was lately ſeized by the populace; but was reſtored, on the miller's promiſing to ſell it at a reduced price.

According to the preſent price of bread, a family here, which conſiſts of a man, his wife, and three children, (the eldeſt of which is 4 years of age,) will expend, in that article alone, from laſt Michaelmas to Michaelmas next, £ 16. 18s. The whole earnings of the man, provided he continues in health during the year, and can obtain conſtant work, will not exceed £ 22. 15s.; and as his wife and children earn nothing, there will only remain £ 5. 17s. to provide him and them with lodging, fuel, cloaths, and every other neceſſary of life; and his deficiencies muſt be made up by the pariſh.

July, 1795.

OXFORD.

ELEVEN parishes of the city of Oxford were incorporated in 1771, for the maintenance of their Poor, who are principally relieved in the general work-house[1]. The average number of Paupers in the house, during the last seven years, has been 160, in summer; and 200, in winter: The present number is 167, consisting chiefly of children, women, and old men. Their earnings are about £300. a year, and arise from a sacking manufactory, and from sweeping the streets; for which the Corporation of Guardians is paid £100. a year. The work-house is under the superintendance of acting Guardians, who are chosen annually. This system of government appears to be a very bad one: many persons, who are chosen guardians, are too much engaged with their own private concerns, to attend to the affairs of the work-house: others, who enter into their office, with a zealous desire to promote the interest of the parishes, by a regular attendance at the work-house, have scarcely acquired the knowledge that is necessary for parochial administrators, when the term of their office expires; and they are succeeded by guardians, who entirely overturn the system of their predecessors. Thus, alterations are continually made in the table of diet, &c. The immediate management of the Poor in the house is confided to old people, who appear to be by no means competent to the task. Several persons have remarked, that children, who have been educated in the work-house, seldom turn out well.

The house is built on a good plan, in an airy situation; but is exceedingly dirty.

The following is the usual weekly fare; but no regular table of diet is observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage and bread, or broth.	Butcher's meat, and roots, or vegetables.	Potatoes, with lard.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Broth, or milk-pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese, or pease-soup.	Ditto.

[1] The Work-house is built on the scite of Henry the First's palace.

At meat dinners, men receive 6 oz. of meat; women, 5 oz.; and boys, 4 oz. without bone; and the ſame quantity of bread.

The following particulars are copied, verbatim, from the general ſtatement of the laſt year's accounts of the Guardians. I inſert the whole of it, as it moſt evidently proves, that inſtitutions of this nature, without unremitting attention being paid by thoſe who are entruſted with their management, are continually liable to degenerate into idleneſs and diſorder.

"RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleven Rates on the united pariſhes - -	2547	6	4
On account of the manufactory - - -	716	11	1
Sundries on account of the maintenance of the Poor	160	19	8
For labour and manure - - - -	156	16	7
On account of the militia families - -	234	18	5½
Borrowed, by order of the Guardians, to purchaſe hemp	200	0	0
Total receipts -	£ 4016	12	1½

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance paid to the laſt Treaſurer - - -	58	5	1¾
Relief of the out-poor - - - -	350	17	9
Meat, including pigs and feeding - -	292	17	4½
Flour and wheat - - - -	326	3	6
Malt and hops - - - - -	176	14	0
Grocery, cheeſe, oatmeal, and milk - -	338	13	10
Wood and coal - - - - -	95	0	2
Sundries in the houſe - - - -	78	13	0¼
Clothing, excluſive of £ 80. houſe-manufacture -	80	7	3½
Furniture, repairs, and taxes - - -	220	7	8½
Salaries - - - - -	123	0	4
On account of the manufactory - - -	624	11	5
Labour, including horſes, &c. - - -	117	0	10
Militia families and ſubſtitutes - - -	485	13	3
Intereſt and annuities - - - -	334	14	0
Removals and paſſes - - - -	10	5	0
Deficiencies and taxes, ſtamps, printing and ſtationary	46	11	5
Money borrowed to purchaſe hemp, with intereſt -	203	18	0
Total payments -	£ 3963	14	0½
Balance - -	£ 52	18	1

State of the Affairs of the Houſe at Midſummer 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands - - -	52	18	1
Stock of manufactory in the houſe - -	497	1	0½
Ditto of cloathing - - -	52	8	8
Ditto of grocery, meat, &c. - - -	64	2	4¾
Debts due to the houſe for manufacture - -	155	10	4
Ditto for labour and manure - - -	164	14	6
Ditto for militia payments - - -	286	0	0
	£ 1272	15	0¼
Deduct debts due from the houſe -	410	0	10
Balance in favour of the houſe -	£ 862	14	2¼

*** As the balance in favour of the houſe, at the commencement of the year, was £ 520. 4s. 5d. it appears that the houſe is advantaged this year in the ſum of £ 342. 9s. 9¼d.; which is a much greater ſum than the amount of the additional tax impoſed in the year, notwithſtanding the expences incurred by the alterations and repairs.

"The Guardians having now made up their year's accompts, think it incumbent on them, at the ſame time they ſubmit them to the inſpection of their reſpective pariſhes, to ſubjoin the following ſtatement of facts, as well for the ſatisfaction of the public at large, as for the particular information of thoſe gentlemen who may ſucceed them in office. And in the firſt place they muſt obſerve, that it was no ſmall mortification to them, on taking a minute ſurvey of the houſe, to find it in many reſpects the very reverſe of what they conceived a houſe of induſtry ought to be. The boundary walls were inſufficient to confine the Paupers; the garden, yard, and offices lay open, and in common with each other; the windows and doors of the houſe without proper bars or faſtenings; no regular wards appropriated to the ſick, aged, or infirm; nor nurſeries for the children; the ſexes ſtrangely intermixed in their eating and ſitting rooms, and alſo in their ſhops and exerciſe grounds: nor any ſeparation between their wards and ſleeping rooms. They found too, a conſiderable manufacture carried on without a ſuperintendant; the ſweeping of the ſtreets without plan or ſyſtem; the maſter's and matron's apartments ſituated in one cor-

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ner of one of the wings of the building, at a diſtance from, and out of the ſight and hearing of every part of the houſe, where their attention was more particularly demanded. The houſe in general dirty, unſweet, and in a miſerable ſtate of repair; without a ſingle rule or order eſtabliſhed for the regulation and government of it's numerous family, who were, in general, idle, riotous, and diſorderly.

They, therefore, found it neceſſary to appoint a committee to take theſe matters into conſideration, and on whoſe report, and under whoſe direction, a ſet of general rules and orders have been eſtabliſhed, for the better government of the houſe.

The maſter's and matron's apartments have been brought into the center of the building, in view of the entrances in front, and at the ſame time commanding the yard and offices backward. The ſexes have been ſeparated, as far as the circumſtances of the houſe, and the nature of their employment, will at preſent admit of; a ſet of wards have been appropriated for the ſick, infirm, and aged; and a nurſery and nurſes provided for the children. A regular plan has been laid down for the ſweepers, and an active and intelligent ſuperintendant of the manufactory appointed, at a very ſmall additional expence; and the whole houſe has been white-waſhed, painted, and thoroughly repaired. An interior wall has juſt now been finiſhed, which will be an additional ſecurity to the houſe, and at the ſame time detach the Paupers from the garden, bridewell, ſtable, peſt-houſe, and other out-offices; the want of which had occaſioned much injury to the property of the houſe.

Theſe alterations, improvements, and repairs, have been neceſſarily attended with a conſiderable expence; but which will be amply repaid by the increaſed regularity, decency, and good order of the Paupers, as well as by the additional ſecurity and ſupport of the houſe: and it is with much pleaſure the Guardians already obſerve a very material alteration for the better in theſe particulars.

The other expences they have reaſon to complain of, have ariſen from the heavy payments made to the families of the militia, and the ſtated weekly payments to the out-poor. The former of theſe, the circumſtances of the nation render unavoidable. The latter, which had ariſen to the immoderate ſum of between £6. and £7. per week, and which the

Guardians found themſelves unable to reduce, or regulate to their ſatisfaction, has been neceſſarily diſcontinued altogether, unleſs in caſes of occaſional diſtreſs, which is ſtrictly conformable to their Act of Parliament.

A very conſiderable expence had been incurred by a loſs or waſte in the articles of bread and beer; but which has been diſcovered, and for the preſent put a ſtop to; but no ſatisfactory account has yet been given to the Guardians, as to the perſons to whom this loſs or waſte ſhould be imputed, or by what means either the bread or the beer was ſo deſtroyed.

An attempt likewiſe has been made to promote and encourage virtue and induſtry amongſt the Paupers, and to diſcourage idleneſs and every ſpecies of vice, by holding out rewards and premiums to the one, and making the others objects of ſhame and correction. In ſhort, the Guardians may with truth aſſert, that they have laboured with zeal and aſſiduity to make the houſe, what a houſe of induſtry ought to be—a comfortable aſylum for the aged and infirm, a place of uſeful employment for thoſe who are able to work, and a houſe of correction for the idle and profligate."

In the city of Oxford, 1200 houſes pay the window-tax: the number exempted is eſtimated at about 600. The number of ale-houſes is 200; and of Friendly Societies 7, conſiſting, on an average, of 101 members each. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates. The land-tax, in Oxford, varies from 5s. to 6s. in the pound.

The prices of proviſions are: beef, 5½d. the lb.; mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; bread, 1s. 8d. the half-peck loaf; butter, 10½d. the lb.; milk, 1d. the pint; eggs, 6 for 4d.

Common labourers are paid from 15d. to 18d. the day, in winter; in hay-harveſt, from 18d. to 20d. the day; in corn-harveſt, 10s. the week; women, corn-weeders, 8d. the day, without victuals.

In St. Clement's, which is not an incorporated pariſh, the Poor are generally maintained by an allowance at home: laſt year, they were ſent into the general work-houſe, for which the pariſh paid 2s. 6d. a head, for the weekly maintenance of each perſon. The old method is adopted this year. The land-tax is about 2s. 5d. in the pound. There are 6 ale-houſes in the pariſh. The inhabitants are chiefly ſmall tradeſmen and ſhop-keepers.

Table

Table of Poor's Rates, and Parochial Diſburſements, in the Pariſh of ST. CLEMENT.

Years.	Amount of Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Diſburſements. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound. s.	d.
1761 - - -	82	11	4	88	19	11		
1762 - - -	125	9	9	125	4	0		
1775 - - -	174	2	8	182	15	2	4	8
1776 - - -	124	2	4	125	6	6½	3	4
1777 - - -	144	8	0	140	12	1	4	0
1778 - - -	134	13	10	144	11	10	3	8
1789 - - -	125	6	0	118	3	6¼	3	4
1790 - - -	125	6	4	116	17	1	3	4
1791 - - -	128	9	0	148	10	11	3	4
1792 - - -	140	4	4	138	16	6	3	8
1793 - - -	129	5	0	115	4	5	3	4
1794 - - -	172	17	4	179	12	0	4	4
1765 Year ending in May	185	13	8	184	9	10	4	8

July, 1795.

RUTLAND.

EMPINGHAM.

THE lordſhip of Empingham is four miles in length; and in breadth, on an average, two miles and a half. With all it's angles, it is near ſeven miles in circumference. The town, which is near ſeven furlongs in length, conſiſts of 122 houſes, in which are 705 inhabitants, viz. 208 males, and 217 females, above 14 years of age; and 147 males, and 133 females, under 14 years. The people are chiefly farmers, and agri-

cultural labourers; and ſome few mechanics, viz. ſmiths, ſhoemakers, tailors, ſtone-maſons, and carpenters: there are three ſmall grocers' ſhops in Empingham. There is no eſtabliſhed manufactory; but two linen-weavers work for hire. The general employ of the induſtrious Poor throughout the county, is knitting ſtockings, and ſpinning linen and jerſey: in the latter way, moſt of the wives and children of labourers at Empingham are employed, and earn from 3d. to 8d. a-day, according to their ages and abilities. The jerſey ſo ſpun is woven into tammies, by poor weavers in the ſouth of Rutland, and in Leiceſterſhire, and Northamptonſhire.

Except three perſons, the whole pariſh profeſs the eſtabliſhed religion of the Church of England: of the three Diſſenters, two are Baptiſts, and one a Methodiſt. The Rector and Vicar, in lieu of tithe, receive a corn-rent, which is regulated by a late Act of Parliament[1].

There

[1] See 34 G. III. c. 30, (Private Acts,) entitled, "An Act for dividing, allotting, and incloſing certain open and common fields, &c. within the manor, &c. of Empingham, in the county of Rutland."

As the clauſes which regulate the mode of aſcertaining, and of paying the corn-rent, are very clearly drawn up, I ſubjoin them for the information of perſons who may be deſirous of introducing a ſimilar commutation into other pariſhes.

"AND be it further enacted, That in lieu of, and full recompence and ſatisfaction for all tithes, both great and ſmall, and compoſitions in lieu of tithes, ariſing within the ſaid pariſh of Empingham, and due and payable to the ſaid Sir Gilbert Heathcote, as leſſee of the ſaid Prebendary, and to the Vicar of the ſaid vicarage for the time being reſpectively, ſuch ſeveral annual rents or ſums of money as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall adjudge to be together equal in value to one-fifth part of all ſuch of the arable or tillage lands, and one-ninth part of all ſuch other lands and grounds, within the ſaid pariſh of Empingham, as are ſubject and liable to the payment of ſuch tithes, or compoſitions in lieu of tithes as aforeſaid, ſhall be for ever, ſeverally and reſpectively, iſſuing and payable to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary, and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, proportioned, and according to the value of their reſpective rights and intereſts in and to the aforeſaid great and ſmall tithes, and compoſitions in lieu of tithes, forth and out of the ſaid ſeveral lands and grounds ſo liable to the payment of tithes, or compoſitions in lieu of tithes as aforeſaid, or ſuch part or parts thereof, reſpectively, as the ſaid commiſſioners, in and by their ſaid award, ſhall direct and appoint in that behalf; which ſaid ſeveral annual rents, or ſums of money, payable to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, ſhall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Prebendal Houſe, in Empingham aforeſaid; and which ſaid ſeveral annual rents, or ſums of money, payable to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, ſhall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Vicarial Houſe, in Empingham aforeſaid, ſeverally and reſpectively, by two equal half-yearly payments, on ſuch days and times as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, in and by their award, direct and appoint: ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the variation of a corn-rent, which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required to aſcertain, from or by means of the London Gazette, or by ſuch other ways and means as they ſhall think moſt equitable and proper, by the average price of a Winchester buſhel of good marketable wheat in the county of Rutland, during the term of twenty-one years, next preceding the twenty-fourth day of June, in the preſent year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four: And the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall,

in

There are two well regulated ale-houſes in the townſhip; and one Friendly Society, conſiſting of 90 members: it is the only one that has been

in and by their ſaid award, ſet forth ſuch average price, and what quantity of wheat, at that price, the ſaid ſum, ſo to be aſcertained, would purchaſe; the total number of acres upon which it ſhall be charged, and the average quantity, and correſpondent ſum per acre, diſtinctly charged and made payable to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, reſpectively, from and out of each ſeparate allotment and parcel of old encloſure ſo liable to the payment of tithes, or compoſitions in lieu of tithes, as aforeſaid; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the leſſee and leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, and alſo to and for any one or more of the owners or proprietors of lands charged with the payment of ſuch annual rents or ſums, which lands ſhall be aſſeſſed in the Parochial Rates at the yearly ſum of two hundred pounds or upwards, and to and for every of them reſpectively, at his and their own proper coſts and expence reſpectively, to apply to the Juſtices, at their firſt quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, to be held in and for the county of Rutland, in the week ſucceeding the cloſe of the feaſt of Eaſter next after the expiration of twenty-one years, after the execution of the ſaid award, (having given notice in the London Gazette, and alſo in ſome news-papers uſually circulated in the county of Rutland, ſo long as any ſuch ſhall be publiſhed, on the firſt day of publication in the month of January next preceding; and, in caſe there ſhall be no London Gazette or other news-paper publiſhed or circulated, then by ſuch other ways or means as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall deem proper and ſufficient,) to have two perſons, (not being intereſted in the premiſes,) named by the ſaid Juſtices then and there aſſembled, to be, together with a third perſon to be choſen by ſuch two perſons, (and which ſaid third perſon, the ſaid two perſons are hereby required to chooſe,) arbitrators, or referees, for enquiring into, and aſcertaining, by the means aforeſaid, the average price of a Wincheſter buſhel of good marketable wheat, within the county of Rutland, for the ten years then laſt paſt; which ſaid three arbitrators or referees, or any two of them, ſhall, by their reports, to be made and delivered into the hands of the Juſtices at the court of quarter ſeſſions, to be held in the firſt week after the tranſlation of St. Thomas the martyr, then next enſuing, ſet forth ſuch average price; and in caſe it ſhall appear, by ſuch report, that the average price of a Wincheſter buſhel of ſuch wheat is more or leſs than the average price ſet forth in the ſaid award, by the value of three-pence or upwards, then, and in that caſe, the ſaid yearly rents, or ſums ſo aſcertained, ſhall be increaſed or diminiſhed in proportion, and the exact amount of the yearly rents or ſums, to which the ſame ſhall be ſo increaſed or diminiſhed, ſhall be declared by the order of the ſaid court, and the ſame ſhall, from the half-yearly day of payment preceding ſuch order, remain in and continue iſſuing and payable out of the ſaid ſeveral allotments and old encloſures, charged by the ſaid award therewith, until the end of ten years next enſuing, when the ſame may, by ſuch application, and in ſuch manner as is herein before mentioned, be again varied, and ſo from time to time at the end of every ten years for ever; which ſaid yearly rents or ſums ſo to be aſcertained as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the land-tax and pariſh rates, in like manner as the tithes or compoſitions they are in lieu of, and compenſation for, would have been liable to, if this act had not been made. Provided always, that in caſe the lands out of which the ſaid yearly rents or ſums ſhall be iſſuing and payable, ſhall at any time hereafter, by ſale or otherwiſe, be divided, and become the property of different perſons, the property of each ſuch perſon ſhall be ſubject and liable, and be charged and chargeable with no more of the ſaid yearly rents or ſums ſo to be aſcertained as aforeſaid, than according to the number of acres which ſuch property contains, and the average ſum per acre with which the ſame reſpectively ſhall, by the award of the ſaid commiſſioners, be made ſubject and liable to; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And, in order to prevent any difficulty to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, by the diviſion of any eſtate by ſale or otherwiſe,

been eſtabliſhed here, and has had its rules confirmed at the quarter-ſeſſions. This Society was eſtabliſhed in 1791; and the great benefits which reſult from it, both to the morals, and the comforts of its members, afford the cleareſt conviction of the utility of ſimilar inſtitutions. The rules are much the ſame as thoſe in other Friendly Societies; but beſides the regulations reſpecting the ſubſcriptions and allowances, the following additional reſolutions, unanimouſly agreed upon at the general annual meeting held on the 3d of June 1794, are now entered in the rules of the Society.

otherwiſe, and to facilitate the future regulating the ſaid yearly rents or ſums, be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby required to make, or cauſe to be made, two complete ſchedules or deſcriptions of each and every allotment and parcel of ancient encloſure charged with the ſaid yearly rents or ſums reſpectively, and of the name of the owner thereof, the exact meaſure in acres, roods, and perches, the yearly rents or ſums of money iſſuing out of each reſpectively, and the quantity of wheat which is to govern each of the ſaid future yearly rents or ſums of money payable to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, and the rate by the acre by which the ſaid yearly rents or ſums of money ſhall be charged as aforeſaid, and ſuch other requiſites as ſhall be judged proper or neceſſary by the ſaid commiſſioners to render every matter reſpecting the ſaid yearly rents or ſums of money clear and plain in future; which ſaid ſchedules or deſcriptions ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid commiſſioners, and one of them depoſited in the epiſcopal regiſtry at Lincoln, and the other annexed to the award of the ſaid commiſſioners hereinafter directed to be made. And be it further enacted, That the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, ſhall and may have and exerciſe ſuch and the ſame powers and remedies for recovering the ſaid yearly rents or ſums reſpectively, (ſubject to ſuch variations, reſtrictions, and diviſions as aforeſaid,) when and as often as the ſame, or any part thereof, ſhall be in arrear, as by law are given and provided for the recovery of rent ſervice or other rent in arrear; and that the power of recovering the arrears of the ſaid yearly rents or ſums reſpectively, ſhall remain extended to the whole lands and eſtate originally charged therewith, until a diviſion of the ſaid lands and eſtate, and apportionment of the ſaid yearly rents or ſums, ſhall be made known to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary or his ſucceſſors, and the ſaid Vicar or his ſucceſſors, reſpectively, by a written notice thereof from the parties; and after ſuch notice, their power of diſtreſs and recovery of the ſaid yearly rents or ſums, ſo apportioned and being in arrear reſpectively, ſhall be upon each and every diviſion ſo made, in the like manner as they are in and by this act directed upon the whole of ſuch lands and eſtate ſo divided as aforeſaid; and that upon the death, ceſſion, or reſignation of the preſent and every future Vicar of Empingham aforeſaid, he, his executors, or adminiſtrators, ſhall be entitled to, and receive ſo much and ſuch part of the ſaid yearly rents or ſums as ſhall be in proportion to the number of days elapſed from the then laſt preceding day of payment, to the day of his death, ceſſion, or reſignation.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral annual rents or ſums ſo to be iſſuing and payable to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors as aforeſaid, ſhall for ever, after the commencement thereof, be in lieu of all, and all manner of great and ſmall tithes, compoſitions, or other payments whatſoever, to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid Prebendary and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Vicar and his ſucceſſors, or any of them reſpectively, from and out of, or in reſpect of, all and every the meſſuages, homeſteads, gardens, orchards, cloſes, ancient encloſures, commons, common fields, meadows, common paſtures, common grounds, woods, ſpinneys, and waſte grounds, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever, in Empingham aforeſaid, (moduſes, Eaſter offerings, ſurplice fees, and mortuaries only excepted,) and from thenceforth all ſuch great and ſmall tithes, compoſitions, and other payments ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be for ever extinguiſhed."

"That

"That every perſon hereafter to be admitted into this Society, ſhall declare that he will pay allegiance to the King, and duty to the laws of his country.

"That no perſon, whoſe ſentiments ſhall be found, and proved, to be unfriendly to the preſent conſtitution of this country, ſhall be admitted a member of this Society, whoſe duty and boaſt it is to fear God, and to honour the King; but that every ſuch perſon ſhall be excluded the Society, and deprived of all farther benefit from it, from the time of excluſion."

At the ſame time £1. 13s. 1½d. was collected among the members, who are in general poor, for the ſervice of the Duke of York's army on the continent.

There are, of old encloſure and wood land, about 700 acres; the remainder of the lordſhip, comprehending about 3300 acres, was encloſed this year; total about 4000 acres. There are eighteen large farms, of which none are leſs 100, nor more than 300 acres. The remainder of the land is let in ſmall quantities to cottagers, who are thus enabled to keep a cow, or to fatten a pig. The articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, peaſe, beans, and turnips; and ſince the encloſure, clover ſeeds after turnips. The average value, or rent of cultivated land, is 12s. an acre. The whole rental of land and houſes amounts to £3622. 14s. The produce of the land-tax could not be aſcertained. There is a cow-paſture, but no waſte land in the lordſhip.

The prices of proviſions are: beſt beef and mutton, from 5d. to 5½d. the lb.; coarſe ditto, from 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 5d.; wheat, fluctuating from £4. 10s. to £5. the quarter; barley, from £2. to £2. 4s.

In the laſt harveſt, wheat lands were reaped, and the wheat ſheafed, at 6s. and 7s. the acre; barley and oats mown at 2s. and 2s. 6d. the acre; and graſs at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the acre. In the above caſes, labourers found their own meat and drink. The price of daily labour in harveſt is, in general, very indeterminate. At other ſeaſons, 14d. and 16d. a day have been uſually paid for common labour; but at the preſent, rather more is allowed on account of the high price of proviſions. Labourers employed in threſhing, are paid, for wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. the quarter; for barley, 2s; and for oats, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the quarter.

The Poor are chiefly farmed in a Houſe of Protection[1], (as it is called,) for £90. a year. The houſe was built on an extenſive plan, by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. in 1793, and furniſhed by the pariſhioners. The pariſh ſupply two ſuits of cloaths, and changes of linen, to each Pauper on entering the houſe; and the maſter is bound to keep them, and, (if any leave the houſe,) to ſend them out equally well apparelled. Boys are, occaſionally, let out to farmers: when put out apprentices, the fee is paid by the pariſh.

In caſe of death, the Maſter defrays all funeral expences; however, ſince the erection of the houſe, of eleven Paupers, then received, and of three, who have ſince entered it, not one has died.

The whole houſe is under the regulation of a Committee, who viſit weekly, in turns, and to whom the Maſter, or the Poor, are to appeal for redreſs, when requiſite.

It will be ſeen by the table of diet, that the Poor have good eating. The infirm and ſickly are not required to work: the healthy are made to exert themſelves. Males are let out at a price proportioned to their abilities: females do the work of the houſe, and ſpin, and knit. The profits, ariſing from their work, are paid to the maſter.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Women—tea, and bread and butter: men—milk or broth.	Beef or mutton, with vegetables.	Milk, or broth.
Monday,	Same as Sunday.	Broth, and cold meat, ſtewed with plenty of vegetables.	Milk.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, ſtewed with plenty of vegetables.	Broth.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Wedneſday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Apple pudding; or oatmeal and milk—that is, milk boiled, and thickened with oatmeal.	Milk, or water-gruel.

[1] The poor-houſe at Empingham is called the *Houſe of Protection*, both to obviate prejudice againſt the name of *Poor* or *Work-houſe*, and becauſe it is *a protection to the aged, ſick, and infirm.*

2 *Table*

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates.

	Baptisms.			Burials.						
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Marr.	Poor's Rates.	Expences for the Poor.	Rate in the Pound.
1680	5	6	11	14	11	25	12	No account.	No account.	
1685	3	9	12	4	8	12	25			
1690	6	6	12	3	6	9	6			
1691	11	7	18	7	7	14	6			
1692	6	10	16	4	2	6	5			
1693	7	7	14	6	3	9	12			
1694	7	12	19	3	3	6	7			
1695	6	8	14	9	10	19	6			
1696	6	5	11	6	5	11	10			
1697	15	15	30	4	8	12	13			
1698	10	9	19	4	7	11	2			
1699	9	10	19	7	6	13	3			
1700	7	11	18	5	12	17	1			
1720	5	6	11	12	14	26	10			
1740	10	9	19	7	4	11	2	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1760	10	15	25	7	17	24	7	57 13 7	49 16 8	1 3
1775	8	7	15	3	5	8	3	85 9 $2\frac{3}{4}$	70 0 5	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1776	8	12	20	4	8	12	4	73 2 1	72 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 5
1777	10	12	22	3	7	10	4	121 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$	82 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
1778	7	10	17	9	5	14	5	98 4 9	82 12 4	1 8
1779	13	8	21	6	9	15	4	149 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$	104 6 5	3 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1780	15	18	33	11	10	21	11	123 12 3	102 0 3	2 6
1781	10	12	22	7	10	17	8	113 12 8	106 3 8	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
1782	11	9	20	7	7	14	7	113 12 8	105 0 7	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
1783	14	9	23	11	11	22	3	124 4 4	133 15 3	2 6
1784	14	15	29	6	5	11	5	128 17 8	119 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
1785	11	13	24	7	11	18	1	127 4 5	119 1 11	2 6
1786	6	13	19	3	8	11	5	148 5 $11\frac{3}{4}$	127 14 2	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$
1787	10	9	19	5	9	14	6	160 16 1	152 3 8	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$
1788	18	4	22	8	7	15	7	199 0 5	190 14 8	4 2
1789	16	11	27	9	4	13	10	160 16 1	148 3 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$
1790	8	10	18	5	3	8	3	146 18 $1\frac{1}{2}$	139 9 6	3 1
1791	14	16	30	4	6	10	5	138 19 2	142 12 4	2 11
1792	9	9	18	5	3	8	2	125 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	129 4 $0\frac{1}{2}$	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$
1793	15	8	23	8	4	12	6	178 13 4	174 4 3	3 9
1794	15	9	24	8	4	12	5	232 16 $10\frac{1}{2}$	282 5 $9\frac{1}{4}$	5 0
1795	8	20	28	7	6	13	9	The accounts for 1795 not complete.		

The expences of a labourer's family are, in general, equal to the earnings. Bread made of wheaten and barley flour, mixed, is the principal food. During the laſt ſummer, beef and mutton were ſold, at a reduced price, throughout the county, to prevent the too great conſumption of bread. The meat was generally made into broth, of which the Poor are becoming more fond than they formerly were: they begin alſo to uſe vegetables very generally, and it is thought that their prejudices in favour of any particular diet are wearing away very faſt.

Five labourers in Empingham have received premiums from the Society of Induſtry, for bringing up four children, or more, (the youngeſt of which was 14 years of age,) without having ſolicited relief from their pariſh.

Of the inſtitution of this Society, the following account is chiefly tranſcribed from the View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, drawn up by Mr. John Crutchley, for the conſideration of the Board of Agriculture:

"At the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county, held on the 14th of July 1785, his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace then aſſembled, having taken into their conſideration the increaſe of the Poor Rates, the want of regard to the employments of the Poor in general, and of the infant Poor in particular; reſolved, that the following rates and orders (purſuant to the ſtatutes made and provided for the relief and maintenance of the Poor) ſhould be obſerved within the ſeveral pariſhes of the ſaid county.

1, That the overſeers of the Poor, of each pariſh, do immediately provide ſuch raw materials, as wool, woollen yarn, hemp, and flax, as alſo wheels, and other implements for the employment of the Poor of every denomination, as ſhall be neceſſary to enable them to do ſuch work as they are capable of performing, either by ſpinning, knitting, or any other employment which the overſeer may direct; and that the overſeers do make complaint, before a juſtice of the peace, of thoſe who refuſe to work, or who wilfully ſpoil the raw materials given them; and that the overſeers ſhall, in the ſeveral reſpects above mentioned, act according to the direction of the neareſt juſtice.

2, That no perſon be allowed any relief, till they have done ſuch work as they are capable of.

3, That from and after the 1ſt day of January then next, no perſon be allowed

allowed any relief, on account of any child above [1] ſix years of age, who ſhall not be able to knit.

4, That no perſon be allowed any relief, on account of any child above nine years of age, who ſhall not be able to ſpin, either linen, or woollen.

5, That the overſeers of the Poor of each pariſh, ſhall meet, at the leaſt, once every month, in the church of their reſpective pariſhes, upon the Sunday, after divine ſervice; there to conſider of the beſt courſe and order to be taken and made in the employment of the Poor."

That the magiſtrates might have the advice and aſſiſtance of the county at large, in endeavouring to check the progreſs of the evils above mentioned, a meeting of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the county of Rutland, was requeſted to be holden at Oakham, in September 1785. At which meeting, it was reſolved, to adopt a plan which a few years before had been propoſed, and with great ſucceſs carried into execution, by the Rev. Mr. Bowyer, in the ſouthern diſtrict in the parts of Lindſey, and the county of Lincoln; and the following propoſals were agreed upon, and ordered to be made public in the county of Rutland:

1, That every pariſh be requeſted to ſubſcribe a ſum, amounting to the proportion of one per cent. upon the Poor Rates of the laſt year, and to authoriſe (at a veſtry to be immediately called for that purpoſe) the overſeer of the Poor, to pay the ſaid ſubſcription into the hands of the neareſt chief conſtable, before the 10th day of November.

2, That individuals be ſolicited to ſubſcribe the ſum of five ſhillings each, annually; larger ſums to be received as benefactions.

3, That a meeting be holden at Oakham, on the 14th day of November next, to chooſe a committee for the management of the buſineſs.

4, That premiums, conſiſting of cloathing, be given from the ſaid ſubſcription, to ſuch children of certain ages and deſcription, as in a given time ſhall have produced the greateſt quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the beſt quality.

5, That when any young perſon ſhall go out to apprenticeſhip, or to ſervice[2], or ſhall be married with the approbation of the committee,

[1] Since the eſtabliſhment of this Society, many children of five, and ſome of four years old, have obtained premiums.

[2] The ſum of £21. 10s. has been given, by the committee, to 13 young perſons in ſervice.

ſuch perſons ſhall receive not leſs than £5. nor exceeding £10. if he or ſhe ſhall have received three of the annual premiums given by the committee; not leſs than £2. nor exceeding £3. if he or ſhe ſhall have received two of the annual premiums; and not leſs than 30s. nor exceeding £2. if he or ſhe ſhall have received one premium.

6, That premiums, at the direction of the committee, be given to thoſe day labourers [1] who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of 14 years, without relief from the pariſh.

7, That, as the moſt effectual means of preventing families becoming chargeable, it be ſtrongly recommended to the pariſh officers, to furniſh (gratis) wheels to thoſe perſons who wiſh to employ themſelves, although they ſhould not be chargeable to the pariſh; and to order the teachers, in the work-houſes, to allow them free admiſſion into the ſpinning room, and to teach them (gratis,) and that the profits ariſing from the work of ſuch children be for the benefit of their parents.

And at a general meeting of the county on the 14th day of November 1785, a committee was appointed, conſiſting of 23 perſons, who undertook the management of the buſineſs for one year.

The committee, having at their next meeting, on the 10th day of December, aſcertained the number of ſubſcribing pariſhes to be 46, proceeded to divide them into five claſſes, having regard to neighbourhood, and to the amount of the pariſh rates; and each member of the committee undertook to [2] ſuperintend one or more pariſhes.

It appearing to the committee, at their meeting on the 7th day of February 1786, that the ſum of [3] £208. 19s. 4½d. had been received by

[1] The ſum of £76. 13s. has been given to 27 day-labourers.

[2] Thoſe who undertake to ſuperintend the pariſhes, are called truſtees; and it is the buſineſs of a truſtee to acquaint the children of the pariſh, which he ſuperintends, with the rules and orders of the committee; to take care that the work, required to be done, be punctually performed; to collect the ſubſcriptions and benefactions; and prevent any impoſition that may be attempted to be made upon the Society: ſo that the ſucceſs of this undertaking depends very much upon the attention of the truſtees.

	£.	s.	d.
[3] Benefactions - - - - - -	112	4	3
Annual ſubſcriptions of 5s. - - - - -	67	17	3
Pariſh ſubſcriptions of 1 per cent. of the Poor's Rates	28	17	10½
	£208	19	4½

their

their treaſurer, they reſolved that [1] £22. 19s. ſhould be allowed for that year, to each of the five claſſes, to purchaſe cloathing for thoſe children who ſhould be found to be the moſt induſtrious.

On the 27th day of May 1786, the committee proceeded to the diſtribution of the premiums: the number of [2] candidates amounted to 236.

Money allowed by the Committee, in each Year, for purchaſing Cloathing.

		£.	s.	d.
In 1786	—	108	9	0
1787	—	104	6	0
1788	—	104	6	0
1789	—	83	5	0
1790	—	83	5	0
1791	—	86	5	0
1792	—	88	10	0
1793	—	92	5	0

The Number of Candidates in the different Years, from the Inſtitution of the Society.

1786	Spinners of Jerſey	211	
	Linen	3	
	Knitters	22	
			236
1787	Jerſey	302	
	Linen	9	
	Knitters	37	
			348
1788	Jerſey	257	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	60	
			332

[1] This ſum was divided into 25 premiums, making, in the 5 claſſes, 125 premiums.

[2] A certain quantity of work is required to be done, in two months, before any child can be admitted a candidate; and a perſon, well acquainted with ſpinning and knitting, is appointed to ſee each candidate ſpin or knit one hour; which hour's work is produced to the committee, on the day the premiums are diſpoſed of.

1789

1789	Spinners of Jerſey	203	
	Linen	8	
	Knitters	29	
			240
1790	Jerſey	232	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	40	
			287
1791	Jerſey	263	
	Linen	19	
	Knitters	57	
			339
1792	Jerſey	279	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	69	
			363
1793	Jerſey	261	
	Linen	21	
	Knitters	89	
			371

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed upon at a meeting of the committee of induſtry for the county, held at the White Horſe inn, in Empingham, on the 9th of February 1795.

1, That Thomas Exton, of Empingham, labourer, be allowed £ 1. 1s. for having brought up two more children to the age of 14 years, without relief from the pariſh.—John Scot, of Empingham, labourer, £ 1. 11s. 6d. for three more children.—William Sapcote, of Empingham, labourer, £ 2. 2s. for four children.—Elizabeth Scotney, of Ryal, £ 1. 10s., ſhe having obtained the firſt premium in the fourth claſs, in the year 1790, and having continued in the ſame ſervice one year.

2, That the ſum of £ 106. be allowed to purchaſe premiums for cloathing, for the five claſſes into which the aſſociated pariſhes are divided.

3, That the beſt ſpinner of jerſey be entitled to a premium of the value of £ 1. 10s.; that the ſecond beſt ſpinner be entitled to a premium of £ 1. 5s.;

£ 1. 5s.: that the candidates for theſe premiums do not exceed the age of fourteen years, on the firſt day of April 1795. That the beſt ſpinner of the year be entitled to a further premium of 20s.; and that ſhe be called the Queen of the Spinners.

4, That four premiums, of the value of 16s. each, be given to the four beſt ſpinners of jerſey, not exceeding the age of thirteen years.

5, That four premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the four beſt ſpinners of jerſey, not exceeding eleven years.

6, That four premiums, of the value 8s. each, be given to the four beſt ſpinners of jerſey, not exceeding nine years.

7, That four premiums, of the value of 7s. each, be given to the four beſt ſpinners of jerſey, not exceeding ſeven years.

8, That ſix premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the ſix beſt ſpinners of jerſey, not exceeding ſix years.

9, That two premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the two beſt ſpinners of jerſey, of different ages, who have not gained higher premiums, provided they have performed the work required for their reſpective ages.

10, That one premium, of the value of 20s. be given to the beſt ſpinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of fourteen years.

11, That one premium, of the value of 15s. be given to the beſt ſpinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of twelve years.

12, That one premium, of the value of 10s. be given to the beſt ſpinner of hemp or flax, nor exceeding the age of ten years.

13, That three premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the three beſt knitters, not exceeding the age of eight years.

14, That five premiums, of the value of 8s. each, be given to the five beſt knitters, not exceeding the age of ſeven years.

15, That five premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the five beſt knitters, not exceeding the age of ſix years.

16, That all the premiums will be open, not only to the pariſh paupers, but to the children of thoſe perſons who ſubſiſt by their manual labour, or whoſe parents do not rent more than £ 10. per annum, or poſſeſs more than £ 6. per annum, of their own.

17, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the firſt ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 32 dozen of hanks,

from Monday the 16th day of March next enſuing, to Saturday the 9th day of May following, incluſively.

18, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the ſecond ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 26 dozen of hanks within the ſame time.

19, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the third ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 22 dozen within the ſame time.

20, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the fourth ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 18 dozen within the ſame time.

21, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the fifth ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 14 dozen within the ſame time.

22, That no ſpinner of jerſey be admitted a candidate for the ſixth ſet of premiums, who ſhall have ſpun leſs than 10 dozen within the ſame time.

23, That the ſeveral candidates for the ſpinning premiums be directed to carry, every Saturday during the time above-mentioned, the work of that week, to be inſpected by the perſons approved of by the truſtee of the pariſh in which they live, that the jerſey of each ſpinſter may be ticketed: and no perſon will be allowed to be a candidate for any of the aforeſaid premiums, who ſhall refuſe to ſubmit their work to be ſo examined.

24, That the ſeveral truſtees be deſired to ſend to the chairman, according to the form given below, on or before Saturday the 23d day of May, the names of the candidates for the different premiums in the pariſhes under their direction; with their ages, and the quantity of work performed by each: and the pariſhes whoſe accounts are not ſent to the chairman on or before that day, to be excluded the chance of premiums for this year.

25, That no ſpinner of hemp or flax will be admitted a candidate for the firſt premium, who ſhall not have ſpun as much of the ſaid materials, from Monday the 16th day of March, to Saturday the 9th day of May, incluſive, as ſhall have coſt, or been worth, the ſum of 14s.; nor will any ſpinner be admitted a candidate for the ſecond premium,

who ſhall not have ſpun as much of the ſaid materials as ſhall have coſt, or been worth, the ſum of 11s.; nor will any ſpinner be admitted a candidate for the third premium, who ſhall not have ſpun as much of the ſaid materials as ſhall have coſt, or been worth, the ſum of 8s.: and the ſpinners are to have their work inſpected, and trials of their ſkill and diſpatch made in like manner as the ſpinners of jerſey.

26, That every perſon that is admitted a candidate for a knitting premium, muſt have their work inſpected, and trials of their ſkill and diſpatch made in the ſame manner as the ſpinners.

27, That the ages of the ſeveral candidates be certified under the hand of their miniſter, according to the form here given.

28, That ſome perſon or perſons of ſkill be appointed to go, after the 23d day of May, to the ſeveral candidates, who ſhall have delivered in their names, and ſubmitted to the conditions required as aforeſaid, to ſee each of them ſpin for the ſpace of one hour preciſely, and to take an exact account of the number of hanks or ſkeins, lees, and rounds, the jerſey ſpun by each of them within the ſaid hour ſhall reel to; the weight of hemp or flax ſpun in the ſaid hour; and the weight of worſted knitted within the ſaid hour: which account, properly ticketed, ſhall be laid before the committee.

29, That Thomas Coleman be appointed inſpector for the ſpinning of jerſey; and that the ſaid Thomas Coleman be directed, previouſly to his attending the committee for the purpoſe of determining the premiums, carefully to examine the work of the ſeveral candidates.

30, That the premiums ordered to be given, at the diſcretion of the committee, to thoſe day-labourers who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of fourteen years, without relief from the pariſh, be limited to thoſe perſons whoſe youngeſt child, under whom the premium is claimed, ſhall have attained the age of fourteen years ſince the 9th day of June 1794.

31, That any perſon diſcovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or falſe pretences, ſhall, upon proving ſuch fraud to the ſatisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium ſo attempted to be gained, if the ſucceſs of ſuch fraud ſhall be prevented by ſuch diſcovery: and if the fraud be fully proved, but too late for

prevention, the diſcoverer ſhall, nevertheleſs, be handſomely rewarded; and the perſon or perſons guilty of ſuch fraud ſhall be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragement given by this Society.

32, That the committee do adjourn to Saturday the 6th day of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the George Inn, in Oakham; and the early attendance of the members is requeſted, as the chair will be taken and buſineſs proceeded upon immediately.

33, That theſe reſolutions be printed.

34, That the ſeveral truſtees be requeſted to obſerve, that the form of the certificates for the ages of the candidates, and the work performed by each, be attended to.

Names of Spinners of Jerſey.	When baptiſed.	Age.	1ſt Week. d.	h	2d Week. d.	h	3d Week. d.	h	4th Week. d.	h	5th Week. d.	h	6th Week. d.	h	7th Week. d.	h	8th Week. d.	h	Total. d.	h.
Adcock, Sarah	Mar. 15, 1776	13	4	2	4	0	4	6	4	8	4	1	4	10	4	6	4	0	35	0
Clarke, Anne	Mar. 20, 1777	11	3	6	3	8	3	10	3	6	3		3	7	3	5	3	6	28	10
Winterton, Hannah	Sept. 8, 1779	9	3	4	2	11	3	0	2	10	3	6	2	6	3	0	4	0	25	1
Stevens, Mary	June 10, 1781	7	2	4	2	0	2	6	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	4	2	6	17	10
Spinners of Hemp or Flax.																				
Johnſon, Mary	Sept. 20, 1775	13	Hemp or flax, coſt - - 14s.																	
Smith, Jane	Oct. 10, 1775	9	Hemp or flax, coſt - - 11s.																	
			Hemp or flax, coſt - - 8s.																	
Knitters.																				
Danſon, Thomas	Jan. 5, 1782	7	Knitted 2 pair of men's hoſe; 1 pair of boys' do.																	
Jones, William	Dec. 14, 1782	6	Knitted 2 pair of women's hoſe.																	
Oſborn, Mary	Mar. 17, 1783	7	Knitted 1 pair of women's hoſe; 1 pair of boys' do.																	

A true Copy of the Regiſter of the Pariſh of Teigh (or as it may be) taken May the 8th (or as it may be) by me, A. B. miniſter.

THOMAS FOSTER, Chairman.

It appears from the following ſtatement of the Rates for the whole county for 13 years, that they had been ſomewhat reduced in the year 1793, from what they were in 1785, the period of the inſtitution of the Society of Induſtry; but I think that 8 years are not a period ſufficiently long to enable the public to decide whether the benefits hitherto received, and hereafter to be expected, from the Society of Induſtry, are neceſſarily interwoven with it's principles, or are chiefly aſcribable to the laudable zeal and enthuſiaſm of the gentlemen who firſt planned, and now ſupport, the inſtitution.

Table of Poor's Rates[1].

Years.		£.	s.	d.	
1776	—	2664	6	6	Expences for the Poor. See Returns to Par-
1780	—	2886	19	0	Poor's Rates. [liament.
1783	—	3775	5	10	Ditto, from Returns to Parliament.
1784	—	4040	11	2	
1785	—	3750	9	9	
1786	—	3415	16	0	Poor's Rates.
1787	—	3008	15	0	Ditto.
1788	—	3075	14	0	Ditto.
1789	—	3567	0	0	Ditto.
1790	—	3171	19	0	Ditto.
1791	—	3537	3	0	Ditto.
1792	—	3274	19	0	Ditto.
1793	—	3443	6	0	Ditto.

The Poor's Rates, in this county, are ſaid to be higheſt in the un-encloſed pariſhes. *December*, 1795.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.

THIS pariſh, according to an old ſurvey, contains about 1322 acres of open field, and near 200 acres of old encloſure. Here are 70 houſes, inhabited by 310 perſons; of whom, 149 are males, and 161 females, who, (except 2 linen-weavers, who work for hire, and whoſe wives and children ſpin jerſey, &c.) are chiefly farmers, and agricultural labourers. They all profeſs the eſtabliſhed religion, except a few, who are Arminian Methodiſts. 23 houſes pay the window-tax; 47 are exempted.

Meat, on an average, is about 5d. the lb.; wheat, £4. 10s. the quarter; barley, £2. the quarter: all other articles of proviſion are at high prices.

Labourers, in winter, are chiefly employed in threſhing grain by the quarter, by which they earn 8s. or 9s. a week.

There are only 2 ale-houſes in this pariſh. A Friendly Society has lately

[1] General View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, 25. I do not vouch for the correctneſs of all this Table. The Rates in 1785, are ſtated, in the View, &c. at £3537. 5s.; and in the Returns made to Parliament, at £3750. 9s. 9d.

been

been eſtabliſhed; and the members intend to have their rules confirmed at the next quarter ſeſſions.

The land-tax is levied on a rental of about £700. per annum, excluſive of the tithe-rent.

The tithes are rented of the Rector, by the tenants or owners of each eſtate.

In this pariſh, there are 8 farms, of a middling ſize, and a few cottages: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, beans, white peaſe, &c. The land is fallowed once in 3 years; after which, turnips are ſown. There is a common paſture, containing about 107 acres, for which rent is paid to the proprietor.

Moſt of the Paupers belonging to this pariſh are maintained in a houſe of induſtry, under the inſpection of a perſon, who is paid by the pariſh. The overſeers ſend in the proviſions, as they are wanted; but the inhabitants find the expences run ſo high, that they intend to adopt the ſyſtem of farming the Poor, as ſoon as they can meet with a proper contractor. No particular rules are obſerved reſpecting their diet.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor, in the Pariſh of NORTH LUFFENHAM.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.				Aſſeſſments.	Net Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
Years.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mar.			
1766	2	1	3	4	2	6	—			
1767	4	8	12	2	3	5	—			
1768	3	1	4	4	1	5	—			
1769	9	5	14	3	0	3	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1770	5	7	12	2	3	5	3	31 8 6	29 13 2	0 8
1771	3	8	10	5	3	8	2	33 8 6	29 4 8	0 9
1772	7	5	12	4	3	7	0	42 2 0	36 11 0	0 10¼
1773	4	7	11	3	2	5	3	51 9 7	46 17 11	1 2
1774	5	6	11	1	2	3	3	66 11 8	60 1 1	1 6
1775	5	5	10	2	2	4	4	83 7 9	68 5 6	1 7½
1776	2	5	7	5	6	11	0	54 9 9	50 4 2	1 2
1777	4	5	9	0	5	5	1	62 19 9	57 18 3	1 3½
1778	0	4	4	2	4	6	1	55 2 0	50 17 5	1 2
1779	4	8	12	1	4	5	5	61 13 6	52 16 5	1 3½
1780	4	3	7	6	7	13	2	75 0 6	69 4 0	1 7
1781	8	5	13	0	1	1	1	102 8 0	89 13 8	2 2
1782	3	1	4	7	3	10	0	70 10 3	66 19 9	1 5
1783	7	4	11	3	3	6	2	77 1 3	70 19 9	1 8½
1784	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	80 2 0	74 14 6	1 9
1785	8	2	10	6	4	10	1	61 4 7	58 10 7	1 1
1786	7	10	17	3	2	5	2	77 0 0	70 13 1	1 7
1787	10	4	14	2	5	7	1	55 13 7	49 19 9	1 2
1788	6	5	11	5	2	7	2	84 8 8	73 11 0	1 8
1789	6	3	9	6	2	8	1	75 1 0	56 3 0	1 4½
1790	0	6	6	6	2	8	2	93 3 7	81 18 10	1 10½
1791	9	5	14	1	1	2	0	125 13 6	109 7 11	2 6
1792	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	106 8 7	105 18 11	2 0
1793	4	5	9	4	7	11	4	107 5 0	90 11 10	2 0½
1794	6	2	8	4	12	16	6	94 11 10	81 14 7	1 11
1795	4	8	12	3	2	5	2	— — —	— — —	— —

A fever prevailed in the pariſh in 1794.

December, 1795.

SHROPSHIRE.

BISHOPS CASTLE.

THE pariſh of Biſhops Caſtle is divided into two parts, viz. the borough, or townſhip, of Biſhops Caſtle, which contains 1100 inhabitants; and the hamlet, which contains 250: they conſiſt of farmers, ſhop-keepers, inn-keepers, common mechanics, and labourers; and all profeſs the religion of the Church of England. 128 houſes in the borough, and about 28 in the hamlet, pay the window-tax; it is ſuppoſed that 30 or 40 in the former, and near 15 in the latter, are exempted. The prices of proviſions are: beef and mutton, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d. and 10d.; butter, 10d.; potatoes, 2s. 6d. for 10 gallons; wheat, 13s. for ditto; barley, 5s; oats, 3s. 6d.; milk, 1½d. the quart: coals are 25s. the ton. Labourers earn 7s. a week, in winter; and from 8s. to 9s. in ſummer; without board. About eight years ago, there were 29 ale-houſes in the pariſh: there are now only 16: the magiſtrates keep down their number as much as they can. Of three Friendly Societies, one conſiſts of 100 members; one of 70 members; and the third of 50 members: they have all had their rules confirmed at the quarter ſeſſions. The rent of land varies from 12s. to £ 4. an acre; the average value is about 26s. Farms let from £ 100. to £ 350. a year; but are principally about £ 100. a year: every common grain and root is cultivated. Tithes are chiefly taken in kind. The land-tax is collected at 1s. in the pound on the net rent, in the borough; and in the hamlet, at about 11d. on the net rental. There are about 50 acres of common or waſte land in the pariſh. The Poor of the borough have generally been, and are now, farmed in a work-houſe; the preſent contractor has £ 105. a year; for which he agrees to feed and cloath them; and to defray all other expences, except what may ariſe from appeals: in conſideration

conſideration of the high price of proviſions, the pariſh gave him an additional gratuity of £5. the laſt half-year. 14 Paupers, (conſiſting chiefly of old, infirm, or inſane,) are at preſent in the houſe. Thoſe, who can work, are employed in ſpinning lint, or in other common work, according to their ages and abilities. The contractor has now, upon his liſt, 11 or 12 out-penſioners, who receive from 6d. to 1s. a week, each; and a baſtard, who coſts 1s. 6d. a week: he alſo pays ſeveral houſe-rents. His rule is, not to allow more than 1s. a week to each family of out-penſioners; and if that ſum does not ſatisfy them, he requires them to come into the houſe. It is not ſuppoſed that he can ſupport them at a cheaper rate in the houſe; but a reluctance to enter it, often induces a poor family to acquieſce in a very ſmall out-allowance.

It is generally believed, that if the Poor were not farmed, the Rates would be much higher than they at preſent are.

Table of the Diet in the Work-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth; or milk, and water-gruel.	Hot meat and vegetables.	Same as breakfaſt.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat and vegetables.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No bread is allowed at dinner; ſometimes potatoes and milk are ſerved for ſupper: the matron always gives each perſon a little bread and cheeſe after breakfaſt.

The houſe is kept pretty clean; of 10 beds, ſix are ſtuffed with feathers, and four with chaff: both beds and bed-cloaths are very old.

A committee of 12 gentlemen viſit the work-houſe very regularly.

A Table

Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor in the Borough.

Years.	Baptisms. Males and Femals.	Burials. Males and Females.	Mar.	Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Net Expenditure for the Poor. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the £. s.	d.
1680	36	23	7	1764	160	13	2	161	5	3		
1685	21	45	4	1765	124	13	6	98	12	3		
1690	32	17	2	1766	104	17	0	103	16	9		
1691	23	15	3	1767	124	19	11	106	0	8	1	2
1692	23	21	3	1768	112	1	1	115	5	2	1	0
1693	21	23	4	1769	105	18	5	114	1	10	1	2
1694	25	20	4	1770	108	2	6	117	3	1	1	2
1695	22	15	1	1771	107	0	0	113	4	3	1	2
1696	27	17	2	1772	109	3	2	113	6	9	1	2
1697	26	20	3	1773	115	8	10	110	8	2	1	2
1698	24	20	3	1774	117	11	8	112	1	11	1	2
1699	21	21	6	1775	115	7	0	108	9	6	1	2
1700	28	24	4	1776	114	12	7	124	4	0	1	2
1720	37	20	4	1777	118	9	7	119	0	5	1	2
1740	39	16	6	1778	120	10	0	117	2	3	1	2
1760	41	18	7	1779	121	0	0	117	3	8	1	2
1775	—	30	—	1780	122	5	10	118	3	5	1	2
The Regiſters are imperfect in 1775, and the ſeven following years.				1781	130	8	6	116	16	1	1	2
				1782	113	0	0	135	2	11	1	0
1783	33	15	4	1783	112	5	7	143	8	5	1	0
1784	39	26	2	1784	138	14	1	171	14	1	1	2
1785	35	11	6	1785	186	8	0	187	12	8	-	-
1786	38	28	7	1786	141	12	0	144	10	7	1	3
1787	42	24	8	1787	159	1	0	152	1	2	1	4½
1788	41	26	6	1788	136	6	6	131	9	0	1	2
1789	41	20	7	1789	136	11	11	162	17	10	1	2
1790	40	22	11	1790	159	2	9	152	19	4	1	4
1791	46	17	6	1791	158	18	6	163	3	4	1	3
1792	36	21	6	1792	171	6	0	170	10	5	1	4
1793	32	18	5	1793	168	0	0	166	15	11	1	4
1794	35	28	7	1794	169	0	0	173	15	6	1	4
1795	—	—	—	1795	161	7	0	148	1	2	1	2

Theſe aſſeſſments are as nearly on the full rental as can be aſcertained. The land, within the borough, is eſtimated at little more than 200 acres. About £10. or £15. a year, are paid out of the Rates, to conſtables, for removing vagrants, &c. and £10. a year are paid for the rent of the work-houſe.

Table of Rates and Diſburſemeuts in the Out-Hamlet, or Out-Liberties of the Borough of BISHOPS CASTLE.

Years.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1769	77	13	9	77	9	4
1770	68	2	11	73	18	9
1771	75	13	0	70	12	1
1772	73	17	0	74	8	9
1773	76	1	0	66	9	7
1774	51	6	8	70	18	11
1775	No account.			81	2	3
1776	93	2	3	84	10	9
1777	66	8	4	69	15	2
1778	79	9	0	85	7	6
1779	85	15	0	86	9	1
1780	86	17	0	75	12	0
1781	85	12	4	87	2	6
1782	66	12	5	70	14	11
1783	107	12	6	113	6	2
1784	104	0	0	104	3	10
1785	108	7	8	112	14	0
1786	94	14	0	106	3	10
1787	94	16	0	107	3	4
1788	90	2	0	83	17	6
1789	96	13	0	97	12	1
1790	96	15	0	99	3	9
1791	122	7	9	146	15	5
1792	146	2	6	147	5	11
1793	123	5	0	120	12	6
1794	110	18	5	117	15	9
1795	126	4	8	128	10	9

The rate in 1795 was 1s. 2d. in the pound.

The aſſeſſments in the hamlet are ſaid to be at full rental.

The Poor, in the hamlet, are relieved at their own houſes: 20 regular penſioners receive 31s. a week; ſome have caſual relief; and ſeveral have their houſe-rents paid by the hamlet. *November*, 1795.

ELLESMERE.

THE Poor of Elleſmere, and of four other pariſhes, lately incorporated by Act of Parliament, are chiefly maintained in a Houſe of Induſtry, which was opened for their reception on the 6th of January laſt. £8000. the ſum which the incorporated pariſhes were empowered to borrow, have been already expended in buildings, and furniture; and it is thought that a freſh application muſt be made to Parliament for power to borrow £2000. more, in order to complete the neceſſary detached offices. The diſtribution of the rooms, the bye-laws relative to the external concerns, and the regulations for the internal government of the houſe, the table of diet, &c. are very ſimilar to thoſe adopted in the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry. The number of inmates, at preſent, is 198; of whom, 50 are women, 34 men, and the reſt children. Every article of wearing apparel is manufactured in the houſe: flannels alſo are made for ſale; and a hop-bag manufacture has lately been ſet on foot. The houſe ſtands in an open, healthy ſituation, on the banks of an extenſive piece of water, near the town of Elleſmere: the dormitories are extremely clean and neat, and every appearance within doors evinces the unremitting aſſiduity of the governor to the duties of his ſituation. An inſtance of feeling attention to misfortune, (which is not often to be met with in Houſes of Induſtry,) is here manifeſted, in appropriating particular apartments for the reception of perſons who have borne a fair character, and have been undeſervedly precipitated, from eaſy circumſtances, into that ſituation, which obliges them to ſolicit parochial aid. All the family, however, dine together. Notwithſtanding the promiſed advantages of this inſtitution, it is ſaid that the incorporated pariſhes are, in general, now heartily ſorry that they ever engaged in the erection of an Houſe of Induſtry.

The following were the annual average diſburſements of the five incorporated pariſhes, for 12 years previous to the year 1790:

	£.	s.	d.
Elleſmere - - -	882	1	9
Middle - - -	127	15	2
Baſchurch - - -	269	8	1
Hadnal - - -	59	0	0
Hordley - - -	83	8	3
Total -	£1421	13	3

The following is a ſtatement of the Expenditure and Receipts on account of the Houſe, from July 26, 1791—to September 29, 1795:

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To money borrowed - -	8150	0	0
To caſh received from the united pariſhes - - -	1320	6	8
To rent of premiſes - -	80	15	6
Balance in hand - - -	1549	7	2
	£11100	9	4

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By Act of Parliament - -	430	13	3½
Seal and preſs - - -	9	19	6
Purchaſe of land - - -	570	0	0
Conſecration of burial-ground by Biſhop - - -	37	6	8
Annuities, intereſt - -	612	3	9
Furniture, fixtures, ſtock, &c. -	1012	13	9
Stamps and taxes - -	11	8	0
Inſurance from fire - -	18	3	0
Buildings - - -	5075	13	6
Cloathing Poor - -	226	14	0
Maintenance of Poor, ſalaries, gratuities, &c. - -	1537	6	10½
Bills unpaid on various accounts	1558	7	0
	£11100	9	4

It is ſaid, that the aſſeſſments are 4s. 6d. in the pound, on one third of the rack rent. The expences for the Poor, this year, will, it is expected, amount to £3500. The corporation do not allow out-pay to any perſon under 70 years of age; and to perſons above that age, only 1s. a week. At preſent, 30 families receive £1. 10s. a week, on this account; children at nurſe coſt £3. a week; and militia-men's families about 18s. a week.

A ſmall farm of 45 acres is attached to the houſe: four cows are kept there.

The prices of proviſions, in Elleſmere, at preſent, are: beef, from 3½d. to 4d. the lb.; mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, 5d.; butter, 1s.; potatoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for 38 quarts or 90lb.: wheat,

12s. to 14s. ditto; barley, 6s. 5d. ditto; oats, 3s. to 4s. ditto; milk, 1d. the quart; very little is ſold.

Common labourers receive from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. the day, in winter; and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. the day, in ſummer, without victuals, except a ſmall allowance of beer: harveſt-men are paid 1s. 6d. a day, with diet. Day wages are ſuppoſed to have riſen 2d. or 3d. this year. The malting and tanning buſineſs are carried on to a conſiderable extent here; but wages in both theſe branches of employment are low, and do not exceed 7s. or 8s. a week, without board.

The average rent of land in the neighbourhood is £1. 10s. an acre: tithes are partly taken in kind, and partly compounded for. Small farms are going very faſt out of uſe in this country: as they drop in, they are let to the large farmer: a practice which, both in this county and in Herefordſhire, is very much complained of, and to which the dearneſs of proviſion is, (I think, erroneouſly,) aſcribed.

There are 15 ale-houſes in Elleſmere.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, conſiſting of a man, 42 years of age; his wife, 40 years of age; and two daughters, one 11, and the other 13 years of age. The man works in a malt-houſe, and in hedging, ditching, and threſhing, &c.: his wages vary with his different employments; and he ſuppoſes, that, from loſs of time, from bad weather, want of work, &c. he does not earn above 6s. a week, on an average, through the year.

	£.	s.	d.
He, therefore, receives annually - - - -	15	8	0
His wife was formerly a laundry maid; and earns, by waſhing, 3s. a week: a ſum that not one woman in 20, here, ever earns; annually - - - - -	7	16	0
The children earn nothing - - - -	0	0	0
	£23	4	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The bread uſed by this family is made of wheat and rye, and, at the preſent price, coſts 4s. a week; annually -	10	8	0
Carried over -	£10	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	10	8	0
No cheeſe is uſed: 1 lb. of butter, at 1s. is conſumed every week; annually - - - -	2	12	0
Potatoes coſt 5d. a week; annually - - -	1	1	8
Milk coſts 2d. a week; annually - - -	0	8	8
Small beer, ditto - - - -	0	8	8
Of tea and ſugar, the weekly expence is 7d.; annually -	1	10	4
Candles and ſoap are eſtimated at 8d. a week; annually -	1	14	8
Shoes coſt about £1. 10s. a year; ſhirts and ſhifts, about £1.; other cloaths, about £1. 5s. - -	3	15	0
The children's education coſts yearly - -	0	10	0
Houſe-rent - - - - -	4	4	0
Fuel is eſtimated at - - - -	3	3	0
	£29	16	0

This ſtatement, like moſt others that I have been able to procure, exhibits a conſiderable deficiency. It ſhould, however, be remarked, that every article has been charged at the preſent price; and that the man ſometimes works for an employer, who allows him his board. It is owing to this circumſtance, that the weekly conſumption of bread, in this family, has been only eſtimated at 4s.

November, 1795.

SHREWSBURY.

THE Poor of the ſix united pariſhes in Shrewſbury are maintained in a Houſe of Induſtry, which was opened for their reception in the year 1784, and is under the management of a board of directors, appointed according to the proviſions of the Act of Parliament by which the pariſhes were incorporated [1]. The important points to be regarded in an inſtitution of

[1] See 24 G. 3. Seſſ. 2. cap. 15. The act provides, That the inhabitants of the pariſhes, being rated and aſſeſſed, and poſſeſſed of an eſtate or annuity of thirty pounds, or being rated at fifteen pounds per annum, be incorporated as Guardians of the Poor; that thoſe guardians ſhall

of this nature; namely, the granting occaſional relief to thoſe whom it is unneceſſary to admit into the houſe; the withholding of it from thoſe, who, upon a careful inveſtigation, may be found not to want it; the providing ſuitable employment for thoſe, who are either averſe to labour, or unable to procure it; and the educating of the infant poor, in habits of induſtry and virtue; have been attended to, and provided for, with ſo much caution and foreſight, in the bye-laws which the directors were empowered to enact, that, it is preſumed, a recital both of their rules reſpecting the external concerns, and their regulations for the internal government, of the houſe, may afford much ſolid information to pariſhes that may be deſirous of forming a ſimilar eſtabliſhment.

Bye-laws, &c. relative to the General and External Concerns of the Houſe of Induſtry.

1, That the acting officer of each of the united pariſhes, or, in caſe of ſickneſs, or abſence on neceſſary buſineſs, another officer in his place and ſtead, attend each weekly court[1], before the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

ſhall elect twelve directors; and that, every year, four directors ſhall go out, and four more be elected in their place; that the directors ſhall annually elect eight guardians, out of whom the directors ſhall chooſe four, to fill up the place of thoſe who quit the direction. The directors are empowered to purchaſe or erect the neceſſary buildings; to borrow any ſum not exceeding £10,000.; and to aſſign the eſtates they purchaſe, and the Poor's Rates, as a ſecurity for the ſame; to aſcertain the neceſſary annual aſſeſſment for paying the intereſt of the money borrowed, for diſcharging any part of the debt, and for maintaining the Poor; to iſſue their warrants to the church-wardens and overſeers, requiring them to pay the ſame into the hands of their Treaſurer, in ſuch proportions, and at ſuch times, as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The proportion to be paid by each pariſh, as their quota, is directed to be fixed and aſcertained according to the average expenditure of each pariſh for 12 years prior to the paſſing of the Act. The pariſh officers are required to aſſiſt the directors, and carry their reſolutions into execution, under a penalty for each default. The directors are empowered to make bye-laws, &c. for effecting the purpoſes of the Act; to take up vagrants, and other idle and diſorderly Poor, and employ them in the houſe; where they are to be ſubject to ſuch corporal, or other puniſhment, for miſconduct, as the directors ſhall judge neceſſary; or to hire out any of the Poor, for the benefit of the houſe. The Act alſo provides for a weekly board of the directors, in order to receive the applications of the out-poor, and tranſact the buſineſs of the houſe.

[1] The weekly Court is held by three, or more, of the twelve Directors.

2, That

2, That they make themſelves acquainted with the ſituations, circumſtances, and characters of perſons applying for relief, and report the ſame to the directors.

3, That they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any pauper whatſoever, but by order of the weekly court, except in caſes of ſudden emergency, and then only with the conſent of three directors.

4, That they do not order, or engage to defray the expence of, any coffin, or other funeral charges, without the written conſent of three directors.

5, That they give notice, to the weekly court, of all perſons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reſide within their reſpective pariſhes, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their laſt legal places of ſettlement, within forty days of their ſo coming to reſide therein, agreeably to the directions of the Act.

6, That they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to obtain the earlieſt information of all ſingle women in a ſtate of pregnancy, reſident within their reſpective pariſhes, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.

7, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occaſional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the ſame once a fortnight to the directors at their weekly courts, in order to their being examined and allowed.

8, That they inſert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, ſtate of health, and reſidence of the Poor relieved by order of the directors.

9, That they deliver all certificates, paſſes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers reſpecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the ſame, in order to their being filed by the ſteward.

10, That the ſteward give them copies of ſuch orders and directions as they are reſpectively required to carry into execution.

11, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurſe excepted,) unleſs in caſes of lunacy, ſickneſs, or where their admiſſion into the houſe ſhall be judged improper by the weekly court.

12, That children ſhall not be taken into the houſe before they are two years old, nor continued at nurſe (except in very particular caſes) after the age of four.

13, That

13, That where families are too large to maintain themſelves by their own labour, the mode of relief ſhall be by taking one or more of their children into the houſe, at the diſcretion of the directors.

14, That no Pauper whatſoever be admitted into the houſe without an order of the weekly court, or, in caſes of emergency, a written order ſigned by three directors.

15, That no cloathing whatſoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in caſe of ſickneſs, when the weekly court, or, if immediately neceſſary, the committee for the diſtribution of cloathing, may exerciſe a diſcretionary power.

16, That, to prevent improper expence or impoſition, no ſum be allowed towards any funeral, where the Pauper is not buried entirely at the charge of the united pariſhes, and in the accuſtomed manner.

17, That Paupers admitted into the houſe for temporary relief only, ſhall not be deprived of their houſhold goods or other property.

18, That an apothecary be annually appointed, who ſhall, by himſelf, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and adminiſter proper medicines to ſuch ſick Poor, both within and out of the houſe, as may be put under his care by the directors; and that he ſhall make a weekly report, to the court, of their names and caſes, in a book provided for that purpoſe.

19, That the latter part of the 31ſt rule for the internal government of the houſe be advertiſed twice every year, the firſt week in January, and the firſt week in July, in the Shrewſbury Chronicle; as alſo a caution to the keepers of lodging-houſes, not to take in and harbour ſingle pregnant women, who do not belong to the united pariſhes; and offering to any perſon giving information where ſuch women are harboured and concealed.

Bye-Laws, &c. relative to the Internal Government of the Houſe of Induſtry.

1, That the ſteward and matron reſide within the houſe; that they be not on any occaſion abſent at the ſame time; and that neither of them be out later than ten o'clock at night, without leave from three or more of the directors.

2, That, in caſe the ſteward or matron ſhall abſent him or herſelf, con-

trary to the meaning of the above rule, the door-keeper is required to report the ſame to the weekly court the following Monday, on pain on being diſcharged from his place.

3, That the ſteward and matron ſhall have a ſeparate table to themſelves.

4, That the ſteward and matron ſee that all the ſervants, and perſons employed in the houſe, perform their duty in their reſpective departments; and that theſe bye-laws, rules, and ordinances, be carried into full effect.

5, That the ſteward and matron ſhall allot the quantity of proviſions for each day's conſumption, agreeable to the following bill of fare; ſhall ſee them weighed, and take care that the cook, with proper aſſiſtance, dreſs and diſtribute the ſame.

Bill of Fare.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden ſtuff.	Broth.
Monday,	Milk-porridge.	Haſty-pudding, with butter and treacle ſauce.	Maſhed potatoes.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden ſtuff.	Peaſe ſoup.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Broth.
Thurſday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden ſtuff.	Broth.
Friday,	Milk-porridge.	Yeaſt dumplins.	Maſhed potatoes.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden ſtuff.	Broth.

6, That the ſteward ſhall examine the goodneſs and price of proviſions; ſhall ſuperintend the weighing, and compare the quantities thereof, and of all other goods whatſoever, with the tradeſmen's bills of parcels.

7, That the ſteward and matron ſhall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utenſils and furniture thereof, be kept ſweet, clean, and decent; that the dining-hall, tables and ſeats, be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the ſeveral wards or dormitories, every morning before, or immediately after breakfaſt, when the windows thereof ſhall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and that the ſtricteſt cleanlineſs and decency be obſerved in every part of the houſe.

8, That the ſteward take care that Grace be ſaid before and after meat; read, or cauſe to be read, prayers every morning before breakfaſt, and

every

every evening before ſupper; that every perſon in the houſe, not neceſſarily engaged elſewhere, be required to attend; and that a liſt of abſentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly court.

9, That the ſteward and matron take care that every perſon in the houſe, nurſes excepted, do go to bed, and the fires and candles be extinguiſhed, at nine o'clock from the firſt of May to the firſt of September, and at eight from the firſt of September to the firſt of May.

10, That, to avoid infectious diſtempers, the ſteward ſhall not place any perſon in the wards, without being firſt carefully examined and waſhed, and, if thought neceſſary, new cloathed; and in this caſe the ſteward ſhall cauſe the old cloaths to be well cleaned; and, if there be a probability that ſuch perſon will be diſcharged from the houſe, his or her old cloaths ſhall be kept, in order to be re-delivered at the time of diſmiſſion, in exchange for the cloaths found by the houſe.

11, That the ſteward ſhall regularly and diſtinctly keep the following accounts, for the conſtant inſpection of the directors, viz.

A book of aſſignments.

A general order-book.

Minutes of the proceedings at the weekly courts.

A Ledger, No. 1. containing accounts with the debtors and creditors of the houſe.

A book of receipts and diſburſements.

Ditto, abſtracted under various heads.

A weekly abſtract of the caſh account.

A ſtate of the year's account to the 15th of July in each year.

A liſt of the in-poor, with their ages, time of admittance and diſcharge, &c. and occaſional remarks.

A Ledger, No. 2, containing accounts reſpecting the manufactory.

A men's cloathing book, with an alphabetical liſt of the perſons to whom cloaths are diſtributed, columns for the various articles, the time when given, and the value thereof.

A women's ditto.

An account of each piece of flannel or other goods manufactured, the number of yards, prime coſt, and value, &c. &c.

12, That the ſteward ſhall deliver in to each weekly court, a liſt of all the Poor received into, or diſcharged from the houſe, the preceding week.

 13, That

13, That no bill above the ſum of £5. be diſcharged 'till it hath been laid before the weekly court, and an order made by the directors for the payment thereof.

14, That the matron do diſtribute ſuch milk, pearl-barley, rice, or other neceſſaries, to the young children, and the ſick, as the phyſicians or apothecary ſhall direct in a book of diet, to be lodged in the hands of the matron for that purpoſe.

15, That the wards or dormitories be ſupplied with clean ſheets, once a month, or oftener, if neceſſary; and the Poor, with clean linen, once a week.

16, That the matron deliver to the laundreſs an inventory of the articles to be waſhed, by which inventory the ſame ſhall be compared when returned from the waſhing; and if any loſs or deficiency ſhall happen, ſhe report the ſame to the next weekly court.

17, That the matron ſhall take care that ſuch girls, as are of proper age, be, by rotation, employed and inſtructed, as much as may be, in cookery, houſewifery, waſhing, ſcouring, and ſuch other work as may beſt qualify them for ſervice.

18, That the matron recommend proper nurſes to the weekly court, by which they are to be appointed.

19, That the nurſes cauſe all the children under their care to have their hands and faces waſhed, and their hair combed every morning, by the hour appointed for beginning to work.

20, That the nurſes give immediate information of the death of any perſon under their care to the ſteward, who ſhall cauſe the corpſe to be conveyed in due time to the place appointed for that purpoſe, and ſhall provide a coffin and jerſey for the funeral; that they alſo deliver to the ſteward all the cloaths, money, or goods, belonging to the perſon deceaſed, an inventory whereof he ſhall lay before the next weekly court.

21, That the Poor ſhall breakfaſt, dine, and ſup together in the dining-hall, except ſuch only as are by age or infirmities rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care muſt be taken in ſeparate apartments.

22, That the Poor be called up by ring of bell, and ſet to ſuch work as their ſeveral abilities will permit, from ſix o'clock in the morning to

ſix in the evening, from the firſt of March to the middle of October; and from ſeven in the morning till ſuch hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the firſt of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfaſt, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheleſs they ſhall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from three o'clock; Good-Friday; Chriſtmas-day, and the two following days; and Monday and Tueſday in the Eaſter and Whitſun-weeks, and on Shrewſbury Show-day.

23, That, in order to excite the Poor to induſtry, they ſhall be rewarded, every Saturday, with a gratuity of one ſixth part of the value of their week's work, except in caſes of miſconduct.

24, That a ſtanding committee of three or more directors be appointed for the management of the manufactory, who ſhall report their proceedings to the weekly court every fortnight; and that, without the orders of two members of that committee, no goods, manufactured or unmanufactured, be bought or ſold.

25, That a ſtanding committee of three directors be likewiſe appointed for the purpoſe of diſtributing ſuch wearing apparel as any two of them may judge neceſſary to be given to the Poor.

26, That the linen, wearing apparel, and bed-cloaths, be mended under the direction of the matron, by ſuch of the Poor as are capable of ſo doing.

27, That the houſe barber ſhall ſhave the men-poor, at leaſt every week, and cut the children's hair as often as neceſſary.

28, That no perſon be admitted to ſee any of the Poor within the houſe, but by leave of the ſteward, or, in his abſence, of the matron. Nor any of the Poor be allowed to go out, without permiſſion of the ſteward, who ſhall limit the time of their return. The ſteward to lay before the weekly court, a liſt of thoſe who have had leave of abſence during the preceding week.

29, That the porter ſhall carefully keep the doors and gates, and ſhall not ſuffer any perſon to paſs in or out without proper permiſſion, nor allow ſtrong or ſpirituous liquors to be brought in, unleſs preſcribed by the phyſicians or apothecary; and that he lock the doors and gates, and deliver up the keys to the ſteward, or, in his abſence, to the matron, immediately after the hour of going to bed.

30, That

30, That one or more ſchoolmaſters and miſtreſſes be appointed, who ſhall keep the children in good order, and inſtruct them in reading and other uſeful branches; ſuch as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the houſe, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and ſuch as are ſo employed, at thoſe hours when they can be beſt ſpared from their work.

31, That if any officer, nurſe, or ſervant of the houſe, receive any fee or gratuity from any tradeſmen, or from the poor, or their friends, they ſhall be immediately diſcharged from their employments; and if any tradeſman ſhall be known to beſtow any fee or gratuity on any officer or ſervant of the houſe, he ſhall be deemed incapable of ſerving the ſaid houſe in future.

32, That an inventory and appraiſement of all the fixtures, furniture, working implements, and goods manufactured and unmanufactured, be laid before the weekly court upon the laſt Monday in July, in each year, by the ſteward; in which ſhall be particularly ſpecified ſuch new furniture or implements as have been purchaſed within the year: and that a clear ſtate of the year's account be then made out by him.

33, That as the perſonal comfort of the Poor, the inſtruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the economical management of the houſe, depend much upon a conſtant and vigilant inſpection into it's interior concerns, there ſhall be always two or more directors appointed by the weekly court, as a viſiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be ſucceeded by others in rotation; but that no new director may, from want of experience, be at a loſs how to execute the office of viſitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be aſſociated with the remaining viſitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week enſuing.

34, That the viſiting committee, daily, or as often as poſſible, attend the houſe; ſee that the Poor, particularly the ſick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurſes; that all infectious perſons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the ſchoolmaſters and miſtreſſes do their duty; that the working Poor be diligent in their reſpective employments; that the houſe

be

be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories kept open in the day time, and the doors of thoſe rooms be locked:—that they compare the flour ſent in with the ſamples; examine the bread, beer, and other proviſions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter, in a book kept for that purpoſe, whatever obſervations ſtrike them as material.

35, That the chaplain of the houſe read prayers and preach a ſermon to the Poor every Sunday afternoon, adminiſter the Sacrament the firſt Sunday in January, and the firſt Sunday in July, in each year, catechize the children once a month, viſit ſuch of the ſick as ſhall deſire it, and perform the other duties of his function.

36, That, for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the houſe, if any perſon ſhall profanely curſe or ſwear, or appear to be in liquor, he ſhall be immediately confined in the ſtocks, by order of the viſiting committee or ſteward, for any time not exceeding four hours; or if any perſons having permiſſion to go out of the houſe, ſhall not return within the time allowed, or ſhall return drunk or diſorderly, or ſhall be otherwiſe refractory or diſobedient to the reaſonable orders of the ſteward or matron; or if they ſhall pretend ſickneſs, or make any falſe excuſe in order to avoid working; or if they ſhall wilfully deſtroy or ſpoil any materials or implements; or if they ſhall be guilty of diſhoneſt practices, breach of truſt, lewd, indecent, immoral or diſorderly behaviour, or of any other miſchief or tranſgreſſion repugnant to the peace and well-being of the houſe; they ſhall be admoniſhed, or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the diſcretion of the viſiting committee or ſteward, and the caſe be reported to the next weekly court, when the offender, upon conviction, ſhall be ſentenced to ſuffer ſuch corporal puniſhment, confinement, taſk-work, diſtinction of dreſs, abatement of diet, or loſs of gratuity, as the directors ſhall judge proper, agreeably to the powers veſted in them by the Act.

37, That theſe bye-laws, rules and ordinances, be read once a year at the general meeting, the ſecond Monday in Auguſt, after the election of new directors.

Rules to be hung up in the Houſe.

The Poor in this houſe are required to obſerve the following Rules:

1, THAT they obey the ſteward and matron in all their reaſonable commands.

2, That they demean themſelves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanlineſs.

3, That they never drink to exceſs.

4, That they be diligent at their work.

5, That they work from ſix o'clock in the morning till ſix at night, in ſummer; and from ſeven in the morning to ſuch hours in the evening as the directors ſhall appoint, in the winter; except on Saturday afternoons, from three o'clock; and on Good-Friday, Chriſtmas-day, and the two days following; and Monday and Tueſday in the Eaſter and Whitſun-weeks, and Shrewſbury Show-day, which are to be regarded as holidays.

6, That they do not pretend ſickneſs, or other excuſes, to avoid their work.

7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the beſt of their abilities; one ſixth part of their earnings to be given them every Saturday, by way of gratuity or reward for their diligence, except in caſes of miſconduct.

8, That they regularly attend divine ſervice on Sundays, and prayers before breakfaſt and ſupper, every day.

9, That they go to breakfaſt, to dinner, and to ſupper, in the dining-hall, when ſummoned by ring of bell.

10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfaſt, and an hour at dinner.

11, That no ſtrong or ſpirituous liquors be allowed in the houſe, except by order of the phyſicians or apothecary.

12, That they do not curſe, nor ſwear, nor lie.

13, That they do not ſteal, ſell their proviſions or cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of truſt.

14, That they never go out during working-hours, nor at any other time, without leave.

15, That when permitted to go out, they do not ſtay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever

Whoever ſhall offend againſt the above rules, will be puniſhed, either by confinement in the ſtocks, or in the dungeon, or elſewhere; or by diſtinction of dreſs, by abatement of diet, loſs of gratuity, or by ſuch corporal or other puniſhment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly court of directors, according to the powers veſted in them by the Act of Parliament.

Rules for the Regulation of the Weekly and Quarterly Courts.

1, That a weekly court be held every Monday, between the hours of ten and two, agreeably to the Act; and at every court, whether weekly, quarterly, or ſpecial, a chairman be elected by the directors preſent, who ſhall preſide over, and regulate the proceedings, and who, in caſe of an equal diviſion, ſhall have a caſting vote.

2, That the orders of the laſt court be firſt read.

3, That if any matter be propoſed by a member, and ſeconded by another, it ſhall be debated, and, if deſired, put to a vote, before any other buſineſs be conſidered.

4, That after the buſineſs of the day is concluded, the minutes of the proceedings be read over.

5, That a table of the days on which the quarterly courts are required by the Act to be held, ſhall be hung up in the court-room.

The Paupers in the houſe are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory, in which they are inſtructed by proper perſons, verſed in ſcribbling, carding, and ſpinning wool. Several weavers are conſtantly employed. Paupers, who have been ſhoemakers, tailors, carpenters, &c. are ſet to work at their different occupations. The boys are inſtructed in the different work-ſhops, in which theſe trades are carried on; the girls are employed in ſpinning, in making gloves, in the laundry, and other labour that is ſuited to their ſex, their ages, and abilities. The decent and orderly are in a great meaſure ſeparated from the profligate and debauched, who are kept in diſtinct working-rooms and dormitories[1]. The family break-

[1] The Treaſurer, Mr. Wood, (who is the author of a very able account of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, from which I have extracted the above bye-laws, and ſeveral other particulars,) very judiciouſly recommends the lodging proſtitutes, and other abandoned females, in a detached building: I am ignorant, whether this deſirable alteration has yet taken place.

faſt, dine, and ſup together, in a hall 120 feet by 20. Prayers are read twice a day by a chaplain, who is allowed a regular ſalary. The apothecary, who attends the houſe, and out-poor, is paid £ 70. a year: at firſt there was an annual contract with him; but this was objected to, as furniſhing him with a ſtrong temptation to ſupply the Poor with bad drugs. Adjoining to the houſe are two ranges of buildings, one of which contains apartments to which the Poor are ſent, upon their admiſſion, to be ſtripped and waſhed; women and men, with infectious diſorders, are likewiſe placed there, in ſeparate rooms, till cured. One room is appropriated to fevers. There is likewiſe an apartment, to which the dead are conveyed, to remain till interment. The other building is the infirmary, in which the ſick and infirm are lodged, in ſeparate wards, according to their ſex, under the care of proper nurſes. In ſurgical caſes, the patients are, generally, ſent to the county infirmary, to which the directors annually ſubſcribe.

There is a grazing farm of 50 acres belonging to the houſe, at which 20 cows are kept. The butter, except what little is uſed by the ſick, is ſold, and produces annually about £ 70. It is very difficult to diſcover from the printed accounts of the houſe, whether this farm is a profitable concern, as the amount and value of the articles furniſhed from it, for the uſe of the houſe, are not ſet down. I obſerve, that in the year ending in July 1794, the receipts for cattle, pigs, and butter, (I ſuppoſe from the farm,) amounted to £ 397. 19s.; and the diſburſements for cattle, pigs, fodder, and farming expences, (excluſive of rent, taxes, and repairs,) to £ 398. 3s. 3½d.

There is an open contract for the flour uſed in the houſe, once a quarter. A baker and brewer are conſtantly employed in the houſe.

Prior to the opening of the houſe, the expences of maintaining the Poor were £ 4605. 3s. 1½d, for one year[1]. The Poor's Rates were immediately reduced

[1] This ſum was paid by the ſix pariſhes in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.
St. Alkmond	529	8	9
St. Chad	2190	4	8
Holy Croſs	374	0	7½
St. Julian	453	4	6½
St. Mary	872	12	9
Meol Brace	185	1	9½
	£ 4605	3	1½

reduced to £2992. 12s. at which ſum they have continued ever ſince. This ſum, together with other receipts, ariſing from the profits of the farm, compoſitions for baſtardy, and the ſale of manufactured goods, has been hitherto ſufficient to defray all the expences of the houſe; but it is expected, that a riſe will ſoon become neceſſary. Their amount, during each of the laſt nine years, may be ſeen in the following table[1]:

	£.	s.	d.
1787 - -	5423	1	1
1788 - -	5296	8	3
1789 - -	5855	1	8
1790 - -	4453	8	2
1791 - -	4804	11	7
1792 - -	5119	18	3½
1793 - -	4769	18	1
1794 - -	4822	15	2
1795 - -	5641	6	3

The Poor's Rate is now 2s. in the pound, on the rack rent.

The following account of receipts and diſburſements for one year, is copied from the only one that the Governors have ever publiſhed. They mean to print one every eight years.

Stated

[1] The following amount of Expences for the Poor, in 1776, and of Aſſeſſments in 1783 and 1784, were extracted from the Returns made to Parliament:

	Net Expences for the Poor in 1776.			Money raiſed by Aſſeſſment in 1783.			Money raiſed by Aſſeſſment in 1784.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
St. Alkmond -	261	8	0	495	5	0	462	13	0
St. Chad -	1245	15	6	1740	16	6	2507	14	10
Holy Croſs -	286	0	0	320	18	0	478	3	9
St. Julian -	338	3	4	Omitted.			525	16	6
St. Mary -	433	18	8	625	0	0	778	19	3
Meol Brace -	75	2	2	201	16	0	177	2	8
Total -	£2640	7	8	£3583	10	6	£4930	10	0

Stated Account of the Debts and Credits of the Houſe of Induſtry, for the ſix united Pariſhes of Shrewſbury, and the Liberties thereof, for one year, ending 20th July 1794.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For cattle, pigs, and butter — —	397	19	0			
Rent of boat — — —	20	0	0			
Sundry articles ſold to hired weavers —	16	1	4			
Support of baſtard children — —	142	17	6			
Rents and other payments, being the property of Poor relieved — — —	58	7	1½			
Two years' annuity of widow Baugh's bequeſt to the Poor — — —	16	5	5			
Work done in the houſe, by ſhoemakers, tailors, &c. — — —	25	9	2½			
Manufactured goods ſold — —	836	19	4			
Tallow ſold — — —	14	0	8			
From an Amicable Society of women on ſecurity — — —	70	0	0			
From the united pariſhes — —	2992	12	0			
Balance due to the Treaſurer — —	232	3	7			
				4822	15	2
Due for goods ſold, £361. 11s. 9d. rent, £4.	£365	11	9			

STOCK IN THE HOUSE.

Butcher's meat, ſmall beer, oatmeal and peaſe	14	10	10	
Salt — — — —	6	5	0	
Soap — — — —	8	4	6	
Pearl and other aſhes for waſhing —	5	4	0	
Candles — — —	0	12	0	
Flour — — — —	40	0	0	
Bran — — — —	1	15	0	
Cheeſe — — — —	72	0	0	
Coals and oven fuel — —	60	0	0	
Wool, yarn, flannels, cloth and oil —	800	7	10	
Hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, &c.	108	11	0	
Cloathing, ſhoes, &c. made up —	106	8	0	
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming ſtock —	287	6	0	
Jerſey, brooms, bruſhes, &c. — —	3	12	0	
			1880	7 11
			£6703	3 1

PAYMENTS,

	£.	s.	d.
To the Treaſurer, a balance due 20th July 1793 — — —	117	4	3
Butcher's meat — — —	525	6	7
Garden-ſtuff — — —	125	4	6
Flour — — — —	798	4	5
Peaſe — — —	14	8	0
Oatmeal — — —	30	17	6
Salt — — — —	35	3	3
Malt, ſugar, hops, &c. for brewing —	253	4	6
Groceries, candles, and lamp oil —	49	13	2
Soap, aſhes, and materials for waſhing —	16	6	5½
Coals, and oven fuel — —	185	6	8
Furniture, brooms, bruſhes, &c. —	41	19	9½
Raw materials for cloathing, leather for ſhoes, breeches, &c. — —	283	11	9
Wool, oil, and ſize — —	370	3	5
Repairs of machines, wheels, and cards	13	14	2½
Stationary, printing and advertiſing —	4	3	2
Inſurance from fire — —	3	16	2
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming expences	398	3	3½
Lewns, taxes, and tithes — —	18	0	4
Repairs and alterations — —	113	17	6
Rent of Kingſland — —	25	0	0
Premiums with children apprentice —	9	0	0
Wages to hired weavers — —	165	8	7
Dyeing, dreſſing, and ſcouring cloaths and flannels — — —	113	13	10
Funerals, and expences attending ſick —	32	16	4
Subſcription to Salop Infirmary —	5	5	0
Nurſes pay, and occaſional relief —	298	1	6
Salary to apothecary — —	70	0	0
Chaplain, matron, ſecretary, and ſteward	105	5	0
Wages to porter, brewer, baker, and barber —	37	14	0
Benevolences to Paupers diſcharged from the houſe, and other rewards — —	10	5	4
Stamps, poſtage, &c. — —	2	13	5
Expences of taking vagrants — —	3	13	6
Gratuities to Poor employed as ſervants, labourers, nurſes, &c. — —	78	2	0
Carried over -	£ 4355	7	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	4355	7	5			
Ditto, to ſhoemakers, tailors, ſeamſtreſſes, &c.	27	2	11			
Ditto, to thoſe employed in the manufactory	149	14	10			
Diſtributed to the Poor in part of widow Baugh's annuity and intereſt of arrears	13	4	0			
Intereſt of money borrowed — — — —	277	6	0			
				4822	15	2
Balance, being the amount of ſtock and book debts — — — — —				1880	7	11
				£ 6703	3	1

Abſtract of the Debts and Credits of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, from 20th July 1784, to 20th July 1794.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To principal debt, being money borrowed — —	6346	10	0
Four months intereſt due thereon to July 20th 1794 —	104	12	0
Due to ſundry perſons in account — —	439	2	5
Ditto to Treaſurer's balance of his year's account as above	232	3	7
Total balance in favour of the houſe — —	2475	16	3
	£ 9598	4	3

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By purchaſe of houſe and premiſes — —	5500	0	0
Solicitor's bill, and expences of Act of Parliament —	391	2	5
Several additional buildings, work-ſhops and improvements — — — — —	770	13	11
Preſent value of furniture, fixtures, &c. — —	720	0	0
Ditto, machines, wheels, cards, looms, &c. — —	336	0	0
Ditto, ſtock in houſe, and book debts — — —	1880	7	11
	£ 9598	4	3

The

The number of Paupers in the houſe at preſent is 389: they conſiſt of perſons of various deſcriptions and ages. As the directors do not grant out-penſions, the number of young and ſtout is, as might be expected, very conſiderable. This circumſtance eaſily explains the greatneſs of the earnings.

The preſent expence of maintaining the Poor in the houſe, in meat and drink alone, is eſtimated at 22d. or 23d. a week, for each perſon. The coſt of cloathing for each Pauper, admitted into the houſe, is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
A man's ſuit, conſiſting of coat, waiſtcoat, leather breeches, ſhoes, 2 ſhirts, and 2 pair of ſtockings, coſts - -	1	16	0
A boy's ditto - - - - -	0	18	0
A woman's dreſs, conſiſting of a bed-gown, 2 petticoats, linſey apron, ſhoes, 2 ſhifts, 2 pair of ſtockings, and a handkerchief, coſts - - - -	1	7	0
A girl's ditto - - - - -	0	18	0

The men's and boys' coats and waiſtcoats are made of woollen cloth, that is manufactured in the houſe, and is eſtimated to coſt 1s. 6d. a yard.

The women's cloaths are manufactured in the houſe, at 1s. 6d. a yard; except the flannel petticoats, which coſt about 10d. a yard.

The following account of the number admitted into the houſe, during the three firſt years of the inſtitution, was obligingly communicated by the governor and the treaſurer.

From January 1784 to October 1787.

Admitted and born in the Houſe.

Born in the houſe - - -	60
Admitted under 2 years of age - -	52
From 2 to 15 years - -	356
From 15 to 30 - -	116
From 30 to 50 - - -	68
From 50 to 70 - -	226
From 70 to 90 - -	69
From 90 to 100 - -	4
	951

Discharged.

Under 2 years, ſent out to nurſe - - - -	42
Bound apprentices - - - - -	61
Sent to ſervice, or to their reſpective pariſhes - - -	78
Diſcharged, to get their own living, and at their own requeſt -	315
Total -	496

Died.

Under 2 years old - -	22
From 2 to 15 - - -	16
15 to 30 - - - -	15
30 to 50 - - - -	18
50 to 70 - - - -	27
70 to 90 - - - -	35
90 to 100 - - - -	4
Total -	137

In the year 1788, conſiderable ſubſcriptions were raiſed for the neceſſitous Poor, by which 920 families, and 328 ſingle perſons, were relieved. Laſt year, 1036 families, and 217 perſons, were relieved in a ſimilar manner. Three liberal ſubſcriptions were likewiſe opened, laſt ſpring, for the ſuccour of the induſtrious Poor, who had ſuffered by an extraordinary inundation of the river; and it appears, from an account publiſhed in March, by the treaſurer, Mr. Wood, that 403 families, and 40 ſingle perſons, compriſing 1603 perſons, had been ſupplied three ſeveral times with coal, and with bread gratis, during the flood, to the amount of £121. 1s.; and that £698. worth of bread had, during the months of January and February, been ſold to the Poor at leſs than half the market price, amounting altogether to 1716 eighteen-penny loaves; 6348 twelve-penny loaves; and 1128 ſixpenny loaves. The whole of the contributions for this purpoſe amounted to £483. 16s. 6d.

Since the above period, the high price of proviſions has produced another very liberal and ſeaſonable contribution for the relief of the Poor: which,

which, (it appears from a printed ſtatement of the committee,) was diſtributed in the following manner:

Parochial committees having made out liſts of the Poor, from perſonal enquiry and inſpection, tickets were iſſued, which entitled them to purchaſe flour weekly, at 2d. the pound, in quantities proportioned to the number each family conſiſted of; and as the object of the ſubſcribers was to induce a moderate and frugal uſe of that prime neceſſary, the relief was extended alſo to other articles. The ſame number of tickets was emitted, allowing them 1d. per pound in the purchaſe of the like proportions of butcher's meat; and premiums were given for bringing early potatoes to the Shrewſbury market.

By dividing the town into three diſtricts, allotting different days for the ſale of flour to each, and adopting other ſalutary precautions, that loſs of time, thoſe tumults, and other inconveniencies, which had formerly been experienced in theſe general ſales, were almoſt entirely prevented.

The number of Poor thus relieved, conſiſted of 1365 families, and 283 ſingle perſons, amounting in the whole to 5503 individuals.

The quantity of corn purchaſed, ground into flour, and thus diſpoſed of, was 1260 buſhels; the average produce of flour from which was 62 pounds per buſhel. 10,991 pounds of flour were ſold to the Poor each week, together with the like quantity of butcher's meat; ſo that the Poor of Shrewſbury, at this critical pericd, were enabled, to purchaſe, weekly, 21,982 pounds weight of the chief neceſſaries of life, at a very reduced and reaſonable price. The premiums allowed for bringing potatoes to market[1], had alſo a moſt happy effect, by increaſing the quantity, and very conſiderably reducing the price of that moſt invaluable root. This relief was continued for ſeven weeks, from the latter end of July, to about the middle of September, when, the markets falling, the balance in hand was reſerved for ſome future occaſion.

[1] Theſe premiums were as follows:

If the potatoes were brought 20 miles,	9d. per ſtrike.
If brought 15 miles,	6d. per ſtrike.
If brought 10 miles,	4½d. per ſtrike.
If brought 5 miles,	3d. per ſtrike.

ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - -	711	4	10	Paid for corn, grinding, and expence			
For flour and bran - -	687	12	7	of sales - - -	1006	3	5
				Butcher's meat-tickets - -	222	12	6
				Premiums for potatoes, stationary and			
				advertising - - -	33	16	3
				Lost by light gold - -	1	0	0
				By bad silver and copper - -	1	2	0
				Balance reserved - -	134	3	3
	£1398	17	5		£1398	17	5

There are 116 inns and ale-houses in the 6 united parishes, and 14 Friendly Societies for men, and 8 for women; the number of members in each is from 70 to 150: they have all, except one, had their rules confirmed at the quarter sessions.

The prices of provisions in Shrewsbury are: beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 5d.; pork, 5½d.; bacon, from 8d. to 9d.; butter, from 11d. to 1s.; new milk, ½d. the pint; skim-milk, ½d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. the bushel, (about 90 lb.); wheat, 12s. the bushel; barley, 6s.; oats, 3s. 8d.: coals are 13s. the ton.

The wages of labourers are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. a day in winter, and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in summer, without diet. In harvest, they receive 1s. 6d. a day, and board; and sometimes 1s. 8d. a day, and board.

The rent of land near the town is from £2. to £4. an acre: at 8 or 10 miles distance, from £1. to £2. an acre. The average is about £1. 5s. or £1. 8s. in large farms. Tithes are compounded for, at 5s. an acre for meadow; and 3s. in the pound, for grazing ground.

There are, in Shrewsbury, one congregation of Quakers, one of Roman Catholics, one of Presbyterians, one of Anabaptists, one of Calvinists, and two of Methodists.

The woollen manufacture, here, is rather on the decline.

15 parishes near Montgomery have lately been incorporated, in order to erect a house of industry, on which £12,000. have already been expended: £5000. more are wanted. The house was opened last March, and contains, at present, about 500 Paupers. Their regulations are very

ſimilar to the Shrewſbury bye-laws; but many perſons think the houſe will not ſucceed, as it is at a great diſtance from any market, and the expence already incurred muſt operate as a very heavy burthen on the united pariſhes.

Another houſe of induſtry, upon a leſs extenſive plan, has lately been opened, about 5 miles from Shrewſbury; but, as yet, no opinion can fairly be formed on the probability of it's ſucceeding.

November, 1795.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROME.

THE extent of this pariſh is eſtimated at 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From an enumeration taken in 1785, it was found to contain 1684 houſes, and 8105 perſons; it is ſuppoſed that the number had increaſed before the preſent war; above 800 men, from this place, have entered his Majeſty's ſervice. Among the inhabitants, are 220 weavers; 146 ſheermen; 141 ſcribblers; 230 labourers; 55 farmers; 47 clothiers; 39 attornies, clergymen, and other gentlemen; and 183 widows. There are, here, 1 Quaker, 1 of Mr. Weſley's, 1 of Lady Huntingdon's, 1 Preſbyterian, and 2 Anabaptiſt congregations. The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 5d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$d. a pound; mutton, ditto; veal, 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 13d. the gallon, or quartern loaf: potatoes, 7d. the peck; coals are 1s. the cwt.; cheeſe, from 5d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$d. the lb. Sheermen earn from 15s. to 20s. a week; ſcribblers, about 12s.; and weavers, about 20s. a week. Women and children are employed in the manufactories, either in picking wool, in burling or dreſſing cloth, and attending the machines, &c. Women have 8d. a day at preſent; children of 7 or 8 years of age, earn 2s. 6d. a week, for attending the machines: common labourers receive from 16d. to 18d. the day; but when

work is done by the piece, which is uſually the caſe here, they can earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. The manufactures of this place are, cloths of the following denominations; ſuperfine, of Spaniſh wool; ſuper, and beſt ſuper, of Engliſh wool; and kerſeymeres. The preſent war has taken off a number of hands; but has not leſſened the demand for cloths, except in the inſtance of kerſeymeres, which were chiefly ſent to France: that branch of manufacture is now almoſt ruined: laſt year, there was a great demand for broad cloths. To the introduction of machines, a few years ago, ſome perſons aſcribe the great increaſe of the Poor's Rates here; by others, it is imputed to the great number of ſoldiers and militia-men's families, who are chargeable at preſent. This town is very ancient, and has been the ſeat of the woollen manufacture for ſeveral centuries; yet, the external appearance of the town does not indicate that wealth which is uſually attendant on commerce: the houſes are very different from the elegant dwellings that are to be found in the Yorkſhire manufacturing towns, or their neighbourhood; the ſtreets are narrow, unpaved, and dirty. In this town there are 36 ale-houſes; which, a gentleman of credibility ſuppoſes, diſpoſe of about 6700 hogſheads of ſtrong beer annually.

Graſs land, near the town, lets for £3. an acre; at a diſtance, from 20s. to 40s. the acre: arable farms let from 14s. to 18s. an acre. Tithes are taken by compoſition.

The Poor are chiefly maintained at home, where it is thought they can be relieved at a leſs expence to the pariſh, than if they were all ſent to the work-houſe. 120 perſons, however, conſiſting, moſtly, of old people and children, are now in the work-houſe. The food uſed in the work-houſe is chiefly bread, cheeſe, and beer, except on Mondays and Thurſdays, when beef, veal, or pork, and vegetables, are allowed for dinners; breakfaſt is generally a compoſition of milk, onions, and broth. About £75. a week are paid to militia-men's families and other out-poor, amounting altogether to about 800 families.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a cooper's family, conſiſting of the father and mother, (who are each about 50 years old,) a daughter, 18; a ſon, 16; another, 13; a girl, 11; and a boy 7 years old.

EARN-

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The father, at his trade of cooper, earns about 2s. a day -	31	4	0
The wife earns nothing: the eldeſt girl dreſſes cloth, and earns 8d. a day - - - -	10	4	0
The oldeſt boy is a cooper, and earns about 9d. a day -	11	14	0
The two youngeſt children work a little in the manufactory, and earn about 1s. 6d. a week - - -	3	18	0
The father employs a journeyman, by whom he gains about 2s. 6d. a week: the journeyman does not board with the maſter - - - -	6	14	0
Total earnings -	£63	14	0

The boy of 13 years of age earns nothing, being chiefly employed in fetching and carrying tubs, &c. to, and from, cuſtomers.

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The cooper ſays, his family expend at preſent 2s. 6d. a day in bread only, which, at the preſent price, would amount annually to - - - - -	45	10	0
Butter, 2 lb. a week, at 11d. a pound; and cheeſe, about 2s. a week - - - -	9	19	4
Butcher's meat, about 3s. a week; tea, 6d. a week; ſugar, 1½ lb. at 10d. a week - - -	12	7	0
8 buſhels of malt, at 7s. the buſhel; hops, 6s. - -	3	2	0
Potatoes, 1½ peck a week, at 7d.: milk, about 4d. a week	3	1	4
Houſe-rent - - - - -	7	7	0
Coals coſt him £2. 4s.: he burns a great quantity of chips of wood, which coſt him nothing - -	2	4	0
Soap and candles, about - - -	2	12	0
Cloathing for the family is eſtimated at - -	14	0	0
Total expences -	£100	2	8

It

It is evident this man muſt have been much miſtaken in his calculations, as he ſays his expences have, hitherto, not exceeded his income. In the article of bread, he ſays, he is pretty accurate, and rather below than above the mark: with regard to the other particulars, he does not pretend to ſpeak with certainty; but his account clearly proves, that there is a great want of economy in his family. Each perſon conſumes about 1½ pound of bread a day. The man lays by nothing; but as he is not in debt, it is probable his earnings are under-rated.

The ſum of £ 237. 2s. 6d. were ſubſcribed, during the late ſevere ſeaſon, for the relief of the Poor, and was applied towards enabling them to purchaſe bread at a reduced price.

	£.	s.	d.
The expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to	1755	3	11
Money raiſed by aſſeſſment in 1783 - -	2466	16	0
Ditto in 1784 - -	2474	0	10
Ditto in 1785 - -	2444	8	10[1]

The following information, reſpecting the laſt three years, was readily communicated by the ſtanding Overſeer.

	Total Aſſeſſments. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rates uncollected. £.	s.	d.	No. of Rates.		£.	s.	d.
Poor's Rates 1793	1971	13	6	1968	3	5½	44	12	9	72	at	27	7	8½ each.
1794	2631	14	0	2936	16	11½	56	16	10	96		do.	do.	do.
1795	3125	14	9	3286	18	4	89	5	1	114		do.	do.	do.

120 Rates have been already granted for this year, and, it is ſuppoſed, will ſerve till next Eaſter. The Rates are collected by a very old aſſeſſment; but it is difficult to aſcertain what they are in the pound on the net rental. A very intelligent perſon conjectures, that each Rate is collected at about ¼d. in the pound on houſes, and ½d. on land, according to the preſent rent.

October, 1795.

[1] From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

MINE-

MINEHEAD.

THIS pariſh is about 3 miles in length, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth: it contains about 1220 inhabitants; all of the eſtabliſhed church, except about a dozen Quakers; and conſiſting of weavers of coarſe cloth, wool-combers, tradeſmen, and agriculturiſts; labourers' wives are moſtly employed in ſpinning worſted and yarn: 110 houſes pay the window-tax; and about 170 are exempted. There are 11 ale-houſes, and one inn, in Minehead. The prices of proviſions are: mutton and beef, 4d. a lb.; pork, 5½d.; and butter, 10d. the pound. Common labourers receive from 6s. to 7s. a week, with two or three pints of ale, or cyder, a day. Here is one Friendly Society, conſiſting of about 90 members: they have had their rules confirmed; and have about £300. in the public funds; no member is admitted unleſs he can earn more than 7s. a week.

The rent of land is from £1. to £3. an acre. Farms are moſtly ſmall; but, of late, farmers in this neighbourhood have been deſirous of extending their farms: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, and turnips, a few peaſe, beans, and potatoes. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but moſtly compounded for. The land-tax is about 1s. 10d. in the pound. There is a large common in this pariſh, on which a great number of ſheep are kept: a few acres have been incloſed at different times; and now produce good crops of various ſorts of grain.

The Poor are maintained in a work-houſe, for which a rent of £6. 5s. is paid by the pariſh, who likewiſe pay one guinea a year for the uſe of a large garden adjoining: a governeſs, appointed by the pariſhioners, has a ſalary of 5 guineas a year; a doctor, who attends the Poor, receives 6 guineas a year.

Table of Diet obſerved in the Poor-houſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Half a pound of bread, and a pint of ſmall-beer, to each perſon.	Beef, or mutton.	Bread, and ſmall-beer.
Monday,	Broth.	Fried greens and potatoes, with bread.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Oatmeal and water boiled, and meat.	Bread and cheeſe.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tueſday.	Bread and cheeſe.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, Expenditure, and Earnings of the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Mar.
1680	41	37	78	29	22	51	11
1685	33	24	57	39	24	63	7
1690	41	26	67	28	21	49	13
1691	36	21	57	40	35	75	6
1692	30	17	47	21	20	41	9
1693	28	28	56	20	24	44	10
1694	18	16	34	22	33	55	3
1695	20	27	47	22	26	48	15
1696	15	35	50	15	10	25	8
1697	20	15	35	25	40	65	11
1698	23	32	55	16	19	35	21
1699	32	26	58	17	20	37	18
1700	32	32	64	20	27	47	16
1720	20	18	38	19	18	37	8
1740	17	24	41	19	20	39	14
1760	19	15	34	12	22	84	18
1775	18	18	36	25	31	56	5
1776	11	11	22	14	18	32	8
1777	9	12	21	16	15	31	5
1778	13	13	26	8	17	25	7
1779	20	18	38	7	16	23	10
1780	15	16	31	7	6	13	13
1781	14	10	24	13	15	28	9
1782	15	13	28	12	15	27	7
1783	12	10	22	13	16	29	8
1784	14	13	27	15	11	26	12
1785	12	15	27	14	10	24	11
1786	8	13	21	6	16	22	12
1787	15	15	30	5	9	14	11
1788	19	15	34	10	11	21	12
1789	13	16	29	9	17	16	3
1790	24	13	37	10	14	24	9
1791	12	16	28	10	16	26	6
1792	17	18	35	11	15	26	5
1793	23	22	45	7	10	17	7
1794	8	9	17	4	6	10	8
1795	7	12	19	8	12	20	4

Burials of the Poor from Work-house.

Years.	Ma.	Fem.	Tot.
1734	1	1	2
1735	1	1	2
1736	2	2	4
1737	4	3	7
1738	2	4	6
1739	2	2	4
——	4	4	8
——	3	6	9
——	1	2	3
——	3	1	4
——	4	1	5
——	2	6	8
——	2	2	4
——	-	-	4
——	-	-	8
——	8	4	12
——	3	4	7
——	3	1	4
——	1	6	7
——	-	-	6
——	2	-	2
——	3	3	6
——	3	-	3
——	6	5	11
——	-	-	8
——	-	-	3
——	-	-	6
——	-	-	3
——	-	-	-

Years.	No. of Rates collected for the Poor. Rates.
1734	2
1735	2
1736	2
1737	1¾
1738	1¾
1739	1¾
——	2½
——	3
——	5
——	4
——	6
——	6
——	5
——	6
——	5
——	5
——	5
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6
——	6

Net sums expended on the Poor. £.	s.	d.
115	12	10
109	10	3
118	9	2
95	8	2
102	16	3
108	9	7
148	8	5
178	6	1
315	0	0
269	0	0
330	0	0
365	0	0
295	18	0
285	0	0
247	0	0
301	0	0
323	0	0
303	0	0
315	0	0
314	0	0
324	0	0
337	0	0
320	0	0
355	10	0
336	17	0
348	14	0
359	6	0
353	4	0

Gained by the Labour of the Poor in the Work-house.

£.	s.	d.
16	17	7
15	19	9
13	4	0
14	3	4
9	10	0
9	11	11
8	16	0
8	8	10
5	7	10
8	2	6
16	7	4
12	18	11
12	15	8
15	0	0
15	14	8
9	1	0
19	19	3
15	7	0
20	12	11
16	5	6
14	10	2

not finished this year.

No Poor's book could be found prior to 1734, at which period, it appears, the parish rented a poor-house at £6. 5s. a year; but no salary is mentioned for the governor before 1738, when he was allowed £10. a year: nothing occurs in the books relative to the labour of the Poor, anterior to 1760. When the Rate was first made, (60 years ago,) it was laid at 4d. in the pound on houses, and 6d. in the pound on land; and then amounted to £63. 3s.; since which time it has decreased, in consequence

ſequence of many houſes falling into decay, and the late two fires, which have altogether reduced it to 53. 1s. It is thought that the Rate cannot be now more than 3d. in the pound on the net rental, as lands are very much improved in this county.

In the pariſh regiſter of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, in Auguſt 1698, after the names of many perſons, there follows a declaration, that they were Paupers: this mode was obſerved till the end of the year; but was afterwards diſcontinued.

There are generally about 30 Paupers in the work-houſe: 20 out-penſioners are partly maintained by their friends, and receive a pariſh allowance of from 6d. to 2s. a week, each: very few receive 2s. which is the higheſt weekly ſum allowed to an out-penſioner. A labourer, who works conſtantly with a farmer, for 6s. a week, is generally allowed wheat for his family, at 1s. a buſhel lower than the market price: and at this time, few farmers charge their labourers more than 6s. or 7s. the buſhel, for which other perſons pay 10s. 6d. or 11s.

Before the year 1760, much live cattle was imported at this place, from Ireland: about that period, the importation was ſtopped, by order of Government; and many cattle, which were imported afterwards, were ſeized, and ſold, according to Act of Parliament, for the uſe of the Poor; but as the amount of the money was very conſiderable, and the number of the Poor, then wanting relief, very trifling, a ſurplus remained, with which an eſtate, in the pariſh of St. Mary Ottery, in the county of Devon, was purchaſed, for the uſe of the Poor: it now produces £ 20. a year, which are annually diſtributed among the moſt neceſſitous, under the name of cow-money.

December, 1795.

WALCOT.

THE Poor of the pariſh of Walcot, in the city of Bath, are partly farmed in a work-houſe, and partly ſupported by the pariſh at home: 101 are, at preſent, in the work-houſe. The contractor receives 2s. 6d. a week, for each perſon; beſides an annual allowance of £ 40. In conſi-

deration of the dearneſs of proviſions, the pariſh has lately given him an addition of 6 guineas a week. He provides every neceſſary wanted in the work-houſe. 294 regular penſioners are, at preſent, paid by the pariſh, and coſt about £ 121. 18s. for four weeks: about 10 or 12 Poor receive caſual relief. Settlements are gained here, principally, by ſervice. There are only two farms in this pariſh, about £ 100. or £ 150. a year each. The rent of land is from 50s. to 60s. an acre. The land-tax is ſaid to be under 1d. in the pound. The miniſter of this pariſh is ſupported by voluntary contributions, which, it is ſaid, amount to about £ 1000. a year. Here is, at leaſt, one congregation of every deſcription of Diſſenters. Several Friendly Societies are in this pariſh, but no information of their numbers could be obtained; moſt of them have had their orders confirmed.

The price of butcher's meat is from 4d. to 5d. the pound.

Labourers' wages are from 14d. to 18d. the day.

Four ſixpenny Rates, on the net rent, were collected laſt year: each Rate amounted to £ 718. 4s. 9d.; but £ 200. of it remained unexpended; the officer ſaid, that the expenditure would be more conſiderable this year: the Rates for 2 or 3 years back, he ſaid, had been nearly the ſame. A conſiderable part of the city of Bath ſtands in this pariſh; in which moſt of the houſes have been built within the laſt 50 years.

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Pariſh of WALCOT.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1691	2	—	—
1694	1	—	—
1695	1	—	—
1696	1	—	—
1697	1	—	—
1720	13	—	—
1740	71	81	—
1760	85	81	—
1775	264	201	—
1776	268	251	—
1777	279	162	—
1778	287	162	—
1779	294	180	122

Years.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1780	267	216	115
1781	281	190	104
1782	328	182	116
1783	295	181	130
1784	314	237	143
1785	326	196	143
1786	304	228	129
1787	348	230	149
1788	371	218	163
1789	411	233	173
1790	446	235	188
1791	522	287	194
1792	549	308	247
1793	572	417	210
1794	601	279	191

According to the Returns made to Parliament in 1786,

The expences for the Poor	in 1776	were	1033 3 9
The money raiſed by aſſeſſment	in 1783	——	1621 19 0
Ditto	in 1784	——	1463 14 1
Ditto	in 1785	——	1661 5 8

October, 1795.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD contains 3 pariſhes, viz. St. Mary's, St. Chad's, and St. Michael's: the firſt has moſt houſes and inhabitants, but no land; the other two have few houſes, but a conſiderable quantity of land.

In 1781 the number of houſes in Litchfield was 722, and of inhabi-

tants, about 3555: it is ſuppoſed, that, ſince that period, the population has conſiderably increaſed.

In the whole city, 408 houſes pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be aſcertained,

The prices of proviſions are: beef and mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 9½d. and 10d. the lb.; milk, ¾ of a quart for 1d.; butter, 11d. the lb.; potatoes, 4s. the buſhel; bread flour, 5s. the ſtone; coals, 6d. the cwt.

The wages of labourers are from 9s. to 12s. a week, according to the ſeaſon: women, for weeding, are paid 8d. a day; for hay-making, 10d. a day, and victuals. Thoſe who ſpin lint, earn from 4d. to 6d. a day.

There are 46 ale-houſes in this city; and 5 Friendly Societies for men, and 2 for women; from 100 to 200 members belong to each Society.

Land, near the city, lets for £3. or £4. an acre: the average is about 30s. an acre. Farms are generally ſmall: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover. Tithes are, moſtly, taken in kind. The total land-tax, for the city, is £420. 19s. 4d. The Poor are maintained at their own houſes: about 23 penſioners, at preſent, receive £2. 17s. 6d. a week; ſix of theſe are baſtards: ſeveral houſe-rents are paid, and caſual reliefs are given to many of the neceſſitous.

The Rates in St. Mary's, are about 3s. in the pound on the nominal rental: in St. Chad's, and St. Michael's, half the rack rents are aſſeſſed. St. Mary's and St. Chad's have each a work-houſe. In St. Mary's work-houſe, there are, at preſent, 41 Paupers: they manufacture a little blanketing, for the uſe of the houſe. The bill of fare, till very lately, included puddings, and bread and cheeſe dinners, about 3 days a week: at preſent, on account of the ſcarcity of bread and flour, the following diet is generally uſed:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and cheeſe.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth, and cold meat.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.

A Table

A Table of Baptiſms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Pariſh of St. Michael, Litchfield.

Years.	Baptisms. Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Burials. Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Marr.	Poor's Rates. £.	s.	d.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound.
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	13	6½	115	10	9	
1775	14	12	26	29	12	41	14	110	9	3	104	7	1	
1776	21	16	37	33	23	56	19	157	9	10	130	9	3	
1777	14	13	27	32	33	65	9	142	13	1	137	9	11½	
1778	19	21	40	19	25	44	8	121	16	10	121	14	1	
1779	14	17	31	30	28	58	13	163	0	1	155	17	1	
1780	7	12	19	31	30	61	13	150	15	0	147	1	2½	
1781	21	18	39	29	23	52	9	156	12	7	142	1	1	
1782	27	13	40	39	45	84	19	191	19	11	191	15	11	
1783	—	—	32	—	—	49	—	129	2	4	114	6	10	
1784	—	—	32	—	—	45	—	181	16	4	182	10	11	
1785	—	—	40	—	—	75	—	169	13	4	169	8	0½	
1786	—	—	38	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1787	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	209	3	1½	186	6	3½	
1788	—	—	26	—	—	39	17	150	14	3	161	9	7	
1789	—	—	29	—	—	38	22	196	13	8	195	19	3	
1790	—	—	26	—	—	46	16	188	3	6	188	2	11	
1791	—	—	29	—	—	35	27	—	—	—	226	16	8½	This is on the nominal rental.
1792	—	—	37	—	—	46	20	225	17	7	209	14	2	
1793	—	—	27	—	—	53	33	—	—	—	187	7	7½	
1794	—	—	32	—	—	57	20	—	—	—	270	17	2	
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	4	8	

s.	d.
1	8

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that a great part of the other pariſhes bury at St. Michael's, and chriſten at their own churches: it is owing to this circumſtance, that the burials greatly exceed the births. 7 or 8 ſmall hamlets likewiſe bury and chriſten here. In the Poor's Rates, the compoſitions for baſtardy are included: the Poor's Rates do not include the hamlets. The lowneſs of the Rates is aſcribed to the pariſh having a conſiderable quantity of land. An attempt was made to examine the pariſh of St. Mary's, in this city, the aſſeſſments of which are all raiſed on houſes; but the books were found to be in ſuch a confuſed ſtate, (ſome years accounts

counts being loſt, and others not ſettled,) that very little information could be collected from them. The following ſtatement, however, of the receipts and diſburſements for a few years, is accurate:

Years.	Receipts. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1757 -	307	3	1½	- 301	13	5
1777 -	304	0	7½	- 309	9	7
1784 -	474	2	7	- —	—	—
1787 -	544	3	9	- 538	17	1½
1792 -	632	4	9	- 626	7	7½
1793 -	459	9	1	- 568	13	8½
1794 -	663	7	7	- 654	12	9
1795 -	504	0	0	- Not ſettled.		

In 1793, and 1795, the net aſſeſſments, £ 504. are ſaid to have been raiſed at 4s. 8d. in the pound; but it ſhould be remarked, that ſome houſes are not rated at ⅔ of their real rent; ſome at more; and ſome even below ¼ of their value: this is the caſe in almoſt every populous pariſh.

In the pariſh of Clifton, which is ſituated between Litchfield and Aſhby de la Zouch, the Rates have, for many years back, been about 8d. in the pound: they are now only 1s. 3d. in the pound. The late riſe is aſcribed to the dearneſs of proviſions, and the conſolidation of ſmall farms. This pariſh belongs to one proprietor. The farms are from £ 20. to £ 1000. a year.

In 2 or 3 ſmall pariſhes in this neighbourhood, which conſiſt of large farms, there are very few Poor: the farmers, in order to prevent the introduction of Poor from other pariſhes, hire their ſervants for 51 weeks only. I conceive, however, that this practice would be conſidered, by a court of juſtice, as fraudulent, and a mere evaſion in the maſter; and that a ſervant thus hired, if he remained the 52d week with his maſter, on a freſh contract, would acquire a ſettlement in the pariſh.

Auguſt, 1795.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE prices of proviſions in Wolverhampton are: beef, mutton, and veal, from 4½d. to 5d. the lb.; bacon, 8½d.; butter, 10½d.; bread flour, 5s. the ſtone; milk, 2d. the quart.

The wages in the different manufactures vary from 9s. to £ 2. a week: men, in full employment, earn, on an average, from 15s. to £ 1. 5s. a week. The manufactures are the heavieſt ſorts of hard-ware; ſuch as axes, ſhovels, &c.; buckles, watch-chains, toys, ſpectacle-caſes, &c.

A few years ago, there were 134 public-houſes in this town; but the number is ſuppoſed to have decreaſed. The population is eſtimated at near 20,000 ſouls: I ſhould, however, think the number was exaggerated.

The Diſſenters, here, conſiſt of Anabaptiſts, Calviniſts, Preſbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodiſts: they are ſuppoſed, altogether, to amount to one-third of the inhabitants.

The average rent of land in the neighbourhood of the town, is about £ 3. an acre: no information could be obtained relative to the land-tax. Tithes are chiefly taken in kind. Wheat is the principal grain cultivated in the pariſh: much land is in paſture. There are neither commons, nor waſte-lands, in the pariſh.

Friendly Societies are in great repute in Wolverhampton. There are, in all, about 34 Clubs, of which only one has taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament. They were apprehenſive that the proviſions of the Act were intended as a prelude to taxation; and that the magiſtrates would be authorized to controul the diſpoſal of their funds: they likewiſe thought, that applications to the quarter ſeſſions would be expenſive; and, being prepoſſeſſed with theſe various ideas, it is not aſtoniſhing that they were not much inclined to apply to the magiſtrates. A few Societies, however, preſented their rules to the Juſtices, for their ſanction; but, upon their being informed that they could not be confirmed unleſs they were made agreeable to the Act of Parliament, theſe ſlight difficulties deterred them from proceeding farther. They ſay: "We cannot ſee that any advantage would accrue from having our rules confirmed; the

expence

expence would be ſo much money thrown away: we will adhere to our old rules, which, by long experience, we have found to be very beneficial." While theſe impreſſions remain, it is not aſtoniſhing that it ſhould be difficult to obtain any information relative to the circumſtances of the Societies: the only reſult of various enquiries has been to learn that 12 of the male clubs contain 637 members; and 6 of the female clubs, 351 members. The following are the principal rules of a Society, conſiſting of 71 tradeſmen, who meet once a fortnight. They are ſimilar to thoſe of ſeveral other Societies in Wolverhampton.

4, That every perſon muſt pay for his entrance 1s. until the money in the box amounts to £ 10.; and then 1s. 6d. till it amounts to £ 20.; 2s. 6d. till it amounts to £ 30.; 3s. till it amounts to £ 40.; 5s. for £ 40., and 1s. more for every £ 10., till it amounts to £ 100.; and 12s. for any greater ſum: every member ſhall be allowed ſix months to pay his entrance money in, but if not paid in that time, ſhall be excluded. Any perſon that means to enter, ſhall be propoſed one club night, and entered the next, or rejected, except all the members are in one voice.

5, That no perſon ſhall have any benefit from this Society until he hath belonged thereto twelve months; then, if he be ſick, lame, or blind, and not able to work at his trade or occupation, ſhall receive the ſum of 7s. per week, ſo long as he ſhall continue ſo. And if any member ſhall die before he hath been entered one year, his widow, or neareſt relation, or whom he belongs to, ſhall receive the ſum of 30s. for a decent burial; but he muſt be a member ſix months before he is entitled to receive it; and that every member ſhall attend the corpſe to the grave, and ſhall return to the houſe in the ſame order, or forfeit 2s. 6d. to the box, unleſs prevented by any emergent occaſion, or being out of town, which ſhall be adjudged by the committee; and that, the third Society night after his burial, every member ſhall pay 1s. to the box; and if any member ſhall refuſe ſo to do, he ſhall be then excluded this Society.

6, That when the money in the box amounts to the ſum of £ 10. any member that ſhall then die after he has been entered one year, his widow or neareſt relation ſhall be entitled to 10s.; when £ 20.—

20s.;

20s.; when £ 30.—30s.; when £ 40.—40s.; when £ 50.—50s.; when £ 60.—£ 5.; or he may leave it by will as he thinks proper. That if any member ſhall die after he has been entered one year, there ſhall be 30s. allowed for a decent burial; when £ 40. in the box, there ſhall be 40s. allowed for a decent burial: and every member ſhall attend the corpſe to the grave, as before-mentioned, and appear decent and clean, or forfeit 2s. 6d. to the box. And if any perſon ſhall enter, after the money in the box amounts to £ 60., and being entered one year, there ſhall be allowed 40s. for a decent burial, but not the benefit of the £ 5. till he has been a member three years, then at his death he may diſpoſe of the £ 5. over and above the 40s. allowed for his burial, which money ſhall be paid as long as there ſhall remain £ 60. in the box. When the money in the box entitles the repreſentative to receive £ 5. they ſhall alſo receive 1s. per man out of the box, which ſhall be returned the third Society night, by the members.

7, That when the money in the box amounts to £ 30. or £ 40., and by ſick or lame members ſhould be reduced ſo low as £ 20. or under, then every member ſhall pay 2d. each Society night over and above his contribution money, which 2d. a piece ſhall be paid ſo long as ſhall be thought needful.

8, That the ſtewards ſhall viſit the ſick, and appoint four members upon the roll to do the ſame, one of them every day, or forfeit 6d. to the box for every default.

9, That if any member of this Society ſhall go out of town to reſide, he ſhall give notice thereof to the ſtewards; and if the next place of his abode be not above ſixty miles, he ſhall have eight weeks time allowed to ſend his contribution money; but if more than ſixty miles, ſhall have fourteen weeks allowed; and if ſick or lame, and not able to work at his trade, ſhall ſend a certificate, (poſt paid,) ſigned by the miniſter, church-wardens, and overſeers of the pariſh where he reſides, or the major part of them, certifying how long he hath been ill, and what is his diſtemper, incloſed in a letter directed to the Father of the Society, and then he ſhall receive the money the ſame as if he was in town. No money ſhall be paid out of the kingdom of England.

10, That there ſhall be allowed, from this Society, £1. 10s. for the burial of a member's wife, after he has been entered one year, but not allowed to have it more than once; and a bachelor ſhall be entitled to the ſame benefit, when he has been a member three years, to bury any relation or friend, or who they think proper; but they ſhall never receive it more than once: if under 61 members, every member ſhall pay according to what it amounts to his ſhare; if 61, or above, then every member ſhall pay 6d. each to the burial, the third meeting night after, or be for ever excluded the ſaid Society: the overplus to the box. Any member claiming 30s. for the funeral of a wife, friend, or relation, if at a diſtance, and not known by the father or ſtewards, ſhall bring a certificate, ſigned by the miniſter, church-wardens, and overſeers of the pariſh where ſuch perſon lived, or the major part of them, certifying the veracity of ſuch death.

14, That there ſhall be a feaſt provided at the Society-houſe on the 11th day of July, and another on the 26th day of December: every member ſhall pay 1s. towards the feaſt, ſeven days before, or forfeit 1s. to the box; every member ſhall alſo pay 1s. for liquor, (if he be in town,) immediately after the cloth is drawn, or forfeit 2s. the next Society night. The old ſtewards and the committee ſhall chooſe two new ones, and whoſoever refuſes to ſtand, being lawfully choſen, ſhall forfeit 2s. to the box. The old ſtewards ſhall give up a juſt account to the new ones. And no member of this Society ſhall either give or ſend any victuals from the feaſt to any perſon whatſoever, except to a ſick member of the ſaid Society. It is farther agreed, that, on the market-day, that the father and ſtewards buy the meat for the feaſt, they ſhall be allowed 2s. for ale, to be ſet down to the ſhot on the feaſt-day; and each of them allowed to invite two members to partake of the ſteaks, at ſix o'clock at night. Every member ſhall take up his articles on the feaſt day, or forfeit 1s. to the box.

15, That, at every election of new ſtewards, a committee ſhall be choſe by the old and new ſtewards, of eight members, ſuch as they ſhall think to be of the beſt abilities and knowledge in the Society's affairs, which, including the father and two ſtewards, will make eleven, and entered as ſuch in the Society's book, and ſhall have full power veſted in them

to ſettle and determine all grievances or differences that ſhall or may happen at any time, by and between any of the members thereof, whoſe determination ſhall be final and concluſive.

16, That if the ſtewards or father do not bring or ſend their keys by ſeven o'clock each Society night, they ſhall forfeit and pay 1s. to the box: and if any member ſhall call either of the ſtewards by any other name than Mr. Steward, during Society hours, he ſhall forfeit and pay 2d. to the box. That one book of accounts may be kept by the father of the Society, and another by the ſtewards, or one of them.

17, That if any member ſhould be abſent from the Society after the ſpace of ſix weeks, being in town, and doth neither come nor ſend his contribution money, ſhall forfeit 2d. to the box, and be allowed one night more, and if not made good the fourth Society night, ſhall be excluded. And whoſoever ſhall propoſe the breaking of this Society, ſhall not only be denied the benefit thereof, but be for ever excluded the ſame.

18, That whoſoever ſhall talk of ſtate affairs, or challenge any one to work at his trade, or be heard, by any two preſent, to curſe or ſwear, or propoſe to lay any wagers, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every one particular crime, 2d. to the box; and if any controverſy ariſe amongſt the Society, the ſame ſhall be determined by the committee thereof.

19, That every member of the ſaid Society ſhall pay, every fortnight, in the manner following, viz. 4d. to the box, and 2d for his ale; and if he forbear a month, then he ſhall pay 8d. to the box, and 4d. his ale; and if he forbear ſix weeks, then he ſhall pay 1s. to the box, and 6d. his ale: and if any perſon offer bad money in the Society-room, he ſhall forfeit 6d. to the box.

24, That, in caſe any member, through age, or any accident, be blind or lame, ſo that he is rendered incapable of working at his trade or occupation, and his caſe be judged incurable, then he ſhall receive 4s. per week, with liberty of doing any thing for his further ſubſiſtence, if he thinks fit; which money ſhall be paid ſo long as he lives.

32, That if any member of this Society ſhall be preſſed into his Majeſty's ſervice, either by ſea or land, he ſhall have an equal ſhare of the money in the box, and be no longer a member; but if he enters himſelf into his Majeſty's or merchant's ſervice, for a ſoldier or ſailor, he ſhall be excluded this Society without any money: or if any member lay violent hands upon himſelf, he ſhall not be buried at the Society's expence, nor ſhall his widow or repreſentative be entitled to any benefit of this Society.

33, That if any member of this Society is allotted a militia-man according to law, a ſubſtitute ſhall be procured, at the Society's expence; but if a member hire himſelf to ſerve in the militia, he ſhall be excluded.

36, That, at any time the committee is ſummoned, they ſhall have three days notice, and be allowed 5s. 6d. for expence, out of the Society night's drink; and any one not attending at the time, ſhall forfeit 6d. And any member that lays information of another, ſo as to cauſe the committee to be ſummoned, and doth not prove it to the ſatisfaction of the committee, ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. and aſk the injured member pardon in public Society.

The following is a ſtatement of the earnings and expences of a ſpectacle-frame maker. He is 40 years of age; has a wife, and 4 children, viz. a boy, 10; a boy, 7; a girl, 2 years old; and another girl, 6 months old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns, on an average, 16s. a week, which, (allowing one week for holidays, ſickneſs, &c.) amount annually to	40	16	0
He at preſent employs 2 boys, by whom he gains 2s. a week; annually - - - - - -	5	4	0
He lets part of his houſe for 1s. 4d. a week; annually -	3	9	4
His wife earns nothing: the eldeſt boy has worked in the ſhop, for ſome months; but not being very expert in the buſineſs, and requiring much attention from his father, his work produces more trouble than profit - -	0	0	0
Total earnings -	£49	9	4

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uſes 7 ſtone of flour in a month, (or about 14 lb. a week,) which, at the laſt year's price, 2s. 3d. (now 5s.) coſt annually - - - - -	10	4	9
12 lb. of meat a week, at 4d. the lb. (now 5d.) annually -	10	8	0
Cheeſe, 2 lb. and butter, 2 lb. a week; annually - -	4	11	0
Milk, about 6d. a week; ſmall beer, ditto; ſtrong beer, about 1s. a week; annually - - - -	5	4	0
Potatoes, about ½ a buſhel a week, and other vegetables; annually about - - - - -	4	0	0
Tea, ſugar, ſoap and candles, &c. are eſtimated annually at	5	0	0
Rent - - - - - -	6	0	0
Taxes, about - - - - -	0	10	0
Shirts, ſhoes, and other cloathing; annually about - -	4	10	0
Total expences - -	£50	7	9
Total earnings - -	49	9	4
Deficiency of earnings -	£0	18	5

The man could give no account of his diſburſements for fuel, for his wife's lying-in, which occurs about once in two years, and other caſual expences. Notwithſtanding the great apparent deficiency, he declares, that he has never received relief from the pariſh; that he is ſometimes obliged to bend to difficulties, but never permits his expenditure to exceed his income: I believe I may add, with truth, that, in times of proſperity, he is equally careful in preventing his income from exceeding his outgoings. The daily meals of this family are: bread and milk for the man and his ſon's breakfaſts, and tea for the wife and young children; bread and cheeſe, or meat and vegetables, for dinner; and generally the ſame, for ſupper.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of WOLVERHAMPTON.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Net Sum raised by Assessment. £.	s.	d.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Rate in the Pound on the net Rental. s.	d.
1603	1186	48	1773 and 1774							
1700	123	131	2647	4	1½	2811	14	10		
1775	383	447	1194	7	8	1290	14	1		
1776	—	—	1407	13	7	1559	8	3		
1777	—	—	1177	11	6½	1287	18	5¾		
1778	—	—	1179	11	1	1315	12	7		
1779	—	—	1452	12	0¼	1617	3	5		
1780	—	—	1712	4	11	1945	19	0		
1781	—	—	1474	0	7	1878	12	2		
1782	—	—	1443	3	7½	1863	7	11		
1783	—	—	1691	8	11½	1920	16	3½		
1784	—	—	1697	18	8	1806	4	0½		
1785	388	524	1918	18	2	2018	18	2		
1786	—	—	1914	6	6½	2017	6	5		
1787	425	452	1862	18	3	2036	3	2		
1788	—	—	Accounts of these years not made out.							
1789	432	464								
1790	—	—							s.	d.
1791	—	—	1535	13	9	2175	18	3	1	3
1792	—	—	1557	6	3¾	1813	15	0	1	3
1793	—	—	Accounts not made out.							
1794	454	477	1564	3	7	2323	12	6	1	3
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8

An

An Account of Money received of the Town of WOLVERHAMPTON, *from Eaſter* 1790, *to Eaſter* 1791, *(being* 55 *weeks,) by the Overſeers of the Poor, and how it was applied.*

OVERSEERS

Drs.

	£.	s.	d.
To caſh from the late overſeers -	324	7	7½
To three grants, amounting to -	1535	13	9
To caſh collected from the old collecting book - - -	106	18	9
To caſh received for the Poor's labour - - - - -	72	16	7
To caſh, weekly pay for baſtardy	40	16	0
To compoſition of ditto - -	89	13	6
To caſh received from Mr. Horton, balance of his accounts 1782	9	12	6
To ditto from different pariſhes, paid to their out-poor - -	23	19	3
To caſh received from Mr. James Shaw, errors in his accounts	171	16	0
£	2375	13	11½

Crs.

	£.	s.	d.
By 55 weeks out-pay to the Poor	665	0	1
Balance of the Birmingham account	24	15	1
Flour - - -	271	1	4
Butcher's meat - - -	159	7	10
Mercery and drapery goods -	107	12	0
Cheeſe - - - -	51	6	0
Malt and hops - - -	65	5	1
Shoes - - - - -	58	2	0
Coals - - -	43	18	10½
Apprentices' fees - - -	36	2	6
Coffins and burials - -	24	5	2
Removals and litigations - -	36	17	7½
Expences of days of appeal -	11	15	11
Store pigs - - - -	13	2	0
Soap, candles, and grocery -	29	19	6
Oatmeal - - -	34	9	0
Governor's monthly bills of ſundry articles conſumed in the houſe	19	5	3
Clothes making - - -	4	6	10
Surgeons and midwives - -	21	5	0
Juſtices' clerks - - -	33	15	9
Conſtables' accounts - -	141	14	11
County Rates - - -	40	6	2
Milk - - - - - -	16	8	0
Salt - - - - -	7	9	6
Expences of the new building	104	18	7
Stationary - - -	7	5	2
Wool and flocks - -	7	14	1
Hats and hoſe - - -	8	16	2
Manure - - -	3	15	0
Potatoes and garden-ſtuff -	8	11	6
Yeaſt - - -	4	19	6
Care of lunatics - - -	6	1	6
Plumbing and glazing - -	2	7	1
Bed-mats, wheelbarrow, cutlery, trenchers, and ſeveral other articles - - - - -	9	15	9
Ringing the market-bell, and care of the clock, four years -	10	8	0
Loſs in light gold and baſe ſilver	1	12	6
Stephen Godſon's ſalary - -	40	0	0
William Bradley's (governor) do.	30	0	0
Hannah Perry's (governeſs) do.	10	0	0
John Robinſon, for ſhaving the the people in the houſe - -	2	2	0
£	2175	18	3
Balance to the next overſeers -	199	15	8½
£	2375	13	11½

An

An Account of Money received of the Town of WOLVERHAMPTON, *from Eaſter* 1791, *to Eaſter* 1792, *(being* 50 *weeks,) by the Overſeers of the Poor, and how it was applied.*

Drs. OVERSEERS *Crs.*

	£.	s.	d.
To balance from the late overſeers	199	15	8½
To three grants, amounting to	1557	6	3¾
To caſh collected from the old collecting book	34	15	10¼
To caſh received for the Poor's labour	52	14	3½
To caſh, weekly pay for baſtardy	26	7	0
To compoſition of ditto	106	11	0
To caſh received from different pariſhes, paid to their out-poor	47	19	0
	£2025	9	2

	£.	s.	d.
By 50 weeks out-pay	640	17	10½
Balance of the Birmingham account	24	5	0
Flour	153	16	0
Butcher's meat	118	19	2
Mercery and drapery goods	70	18	5
Cheeſe	41	15	8½
Malt and hops	57	10	0
Shoes	46	5	9
Coals	30	14	9½
Apprentices' fees	38	6	6
Coffins and burials	25	17	9
Removals and litigations	45	3	8
Store pigs	9	9	0
Grocery, candles, and ſoap	23	1	0
Oatmeal	20	6	5
Governor's monthly bills of ſundry articles conſumed in the houſe	10	10	2
Clothes making	6	3	6
Surgeons and midwives	27	19	0
Juſtices' clerks	16	19	0
Conſtables' accounts	177	15	7
County Rates	65	11	8
Milk	15	2	0
Salt	6	6	6
Wool	2	18	8
Hats and hoſe	5	9	8
Manure	1	12	0
Potatoes and garden-ſtuff	5	7	8
Yeaſt	4	8	7
Care of lunatics	7	16	4
Plumbing and glazing	5	15	10½
Cutlery goods, bed mats, &c.	2	0	10½
Repairs of the building	3	7	9
Cooper's goods, and repairing ditto	5	16	2
Braziery ditto, ditto, ditto	2	11	1½
Expences on appeals	2	13	0
Ditto on auditing the town's accounts	6	6	0
Loſs in light gold and baſe ſilver	1	14	10
Meſſrs. Godſon's ſalary	40	0	0
William Bradley's (governor) ditto	30	0	0
Hannah Perry's (governeſs) ditto	10	0	0
John Robinſon, for ſhaving the people in the houſe	2	2	0
Total diſburſement	£1813	15	0
Balance to the next overſeers	211	14	2
	£2025	9	2

An

An Account of Money received of the Town of WOLVERHAMPTON, *from Eaſter* 1793 *to Eaſter* 1794, *(being* 55 *Weeks,) by the Overſeers of the Poor, and how it was applied.*

OVERSEERS

Drs.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance from laſt year's account	313	3	2
To three grants, amounting to	1564	3	7
To balance of the Birmingham account	35	16	6
To caſh collected from the old collecting book	16	10	2½
To caſh from the treaſurer of the county for militia-families	73	18	6
To caſh from different pariſhes, for militia-families	27	18	0
To caſh for Poor's labour	74	19	3
To weekly pay for baſtardy	27	19	11
To compoſition of ditto	67	5	6
To caſh from different pariſhes, paid their out-poor	35	9	4
	£2237	3	11½
To balance due from the town	86	8	7
	£2323	12	6½

Crs.

	£.	s.	d.
By 55 weeks out-pay	735	9	8
Fifty-five weeks out-pay to militia families	172	10	6
Flour	237	7	3
Butcher's meat	150	2	8
Mercery and drapery goods	68	3	1½
Cheeſe	47	3	6
Malt and hops	76	16	9
Shoes	46	4	4
Coals	45	19	9½
Apprentices' fees	31	14	6
Coffins and burials	23	8	8½
Removals and litigations	36	18	10
Store pigs	6	13	0
Soap, candles, and grocery	33	1	4½
Oatmeal	30	15	10
Governor's monthly bills of ſundry ſmall articles conſumed in the houſe	9	17	3
Cloaths making	2	5	0
Surgeons and midwives	23	14	6
Attorney's bill, (four years,)	58	8	6
Juſtices' clerks	18	9	9
Conſtables' accounts	191	1	0
County rates	81	12	2
Milk	16	18	0
Salt	6	6	6
Wool and flocks	2	17	7
Hats and hoſe	4	15	0
Potatoes and garden-ſtuff	10	13	2
Yeaſt	5	9	6
Repairing the building	7	19	3½
Braziery, cutlery, and bed mats	4	4	11
Stationary goods	8	0	4
Cooper's goods, and repairing do.	4	2	10
Expences on appeals	14	1	11
Ditto auditing the town's accounts	6	6	0
Loſs in light gold and baſe ſilver	1	17	6
Henry Roliſton, ſerving overſeer,	20	0	0
Meſſrs. Godſons, collectors	40	0	0
William Bradley, governor	30	0	0
Hannah Perry, governeſs	10	0	0
Samuel Robinſon, ſhaving the people in the houſe	2	2	0
	£2323	12	6½

The following is the weekly rotation of diet at preſent obſerved in the houſe:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Oatmeal haſty-pudding, and milk.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread, cheeſe, and beer.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Broth, and beer.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Wedneſday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Thurſday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Tueſday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.

On meat-days, the Poor generally endeavour to ſave a little meat, to add to their dinner the ſucceeding day. At broth and beer meals, no bread is allowed. As the victuals are not weighed, the proportion given to each perſon could not be aſcertained.

The following particulars of parochial diſburſements and receipts were copied verbatim from printed accounts, the only ones ever publiſhed. It is much to be deſired, that ſimilar ſtatements, with a liſt of the in and of out-poor, and a table of deaths in the work-houſe, ſhould be publiſhed annually. I think, too, that the *quantity* of flour and other articles purchaſed for the poor-houſe[1], and the *articles manufactured* by the Poor, ſhould be particularized[2]. The number of the out-poor, &c. might be ſtated on the Dr. ſide of the account, without requiring a larger ſheet than what has hitherto been uſed, in the following manner:

Liſt of the In and Out-Poor, and of the Births and Burials in the Work-houſe, between Eaſter 1796 *and Eaſter* 1797.

	No. of Out-Poor.	No. of Militia-men's Families.		No. of Poor in the Work houſe.	In the Work-houſe.	
		Wives.	Children.		Births.	Deaths.
April 1, 1796,	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auguſt 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
October 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
November 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
January 1, 1797,	—	—	—	—	—	—
February 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] See p. 185. [2] See p. 250.

The

The Poor belonging to the pariſh of Wolverhampton are either relieved at home, or maintained in a work-houſe. Of the out-poor, liſts have been publiſhed annually by the overſeers for ſome years back. The following are the earlieſt and lateſt liſts that could be procured. The laſt affords evincing proofs, that the war has added very conſiderably to the number of out-poor.

Sept. 11, 1787.

A Liſt of the Poor who receive Out-Pay.

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
Tup-ſtreet.—	Willington's child	0	6
	Robert Bate and family	1	0
	Nock's child, at Smith's	0	9
	Zachary Bellamy and family	2	0
	Widow Darling, blind	1	6
	Mary Legg, at Cork's	1	0
	Widow Taylor	1	0
	Mary Fowler's child	1	0
	Widow Gardiner, junior, blind	1	0
	Barton's child	0	6
	Widow Jones	1	0
	William Ruſſel	0	6
	Widow Mills, in the Chapel-Yard	1	0
	Johnſon's family, at Wadham's-Hill	3	0
	Granger's family	3	0
	Lancaſter's child	0	9
	Hamphlett's children	1	6
	Edward Wilks	1	0
Horſe-Fair.—	Widow Nock	1	0
	Widow Davis	0	6
	Mary Nightingale	0	6
	Widow Bickerton	1	6
	Widow Wiggin	1	6
	Pitt's child	0	9
	Fletcher's child, with the grandmother	0	9
Old Church-Yard.—	Winifred Nightingale	0	9
	Baker's child	1	0

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
Stafford-ſtreet.—	Widow Sedwick	1	3
	Ann Swann	1	0
	Widow Cadman	0	6
	Widow Reynolds	0	6
	Fox's child	0	9
	Groom's child, at Groom's	0	9
	Pratt's child	1	0
	Widow Perry	1	0
	Ann Manſel	0	6
Berry-ſtreet.—	William Lees, blind	1	6
	Parkes's child	1	0
Prince's-ſtreet.—	Turner's children	1	6
	Widow Unett	0	6
Canal-ſtreet.—	Edward Slater and wife	1	6
	Monday's child	1	0
	Widow Harper	0	6
	Thomas Clarke	0	6
	Kendrick's family	1	0
	Beard's family	1	0
Lichfield-ſtreet.—	Widow Lambert	1	0
	Ann Horton	0	6
Bilſton-ſtreet.—	William Swatman	0	9
	Widow Duce	1	0
	Widow Ridley	0	6
	Widow Bellamy	0	9
	Sarah Martland, almoſt blind	1	0
Walſall-ſtreet.—	Lawrence's family	1	0
	Widow Alport	1	0
	Mary Lees, at Joſeph Dean's	1	0
	Mary Clarke	0	9
	Widow Garbett	1	0
	Widow Hamer	1	0
	Grooby's child.	0	9
	Garbett's children	0	6

Wal-

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
Walſall-ſtreet.—	Widow Dalton	1	0
	Bradford's child	1	0
Dudley-ſtreet.—	Smith's family	1	0
	Widow Davis	0	9
	Mary Clewley	1	0
Bell-ſtreet.—	Lane's family	2	0
Worceſter-ſtreet.—	Widow Morris	1	0
	Elizabeth Green	0	9
	Widow Nightingale	1	0
	Widow Bagley, at William Roberts's	0	6
	William Martlin	1	0
	Elizabeth Palmer's child	1	0
	Cork's family	2	0
	Widow Lowe	0	6
Snow-hill.—	Benton's family	2	0
	James Vernon	1	0
	Elizabeth Ward	1	6
	Widow Hipwood	0	6
Brick-kiln-ſtreet.—	Auguſtus Connor, blind	1	0
	Mary Mitton	0	6
	Sharp's family, at Samuel Jones's	1	6
	Mary Horton	0	9
	Sarah Wood's child	1	6
	Meek's child, at Walford, Hallat's-Row	0	9
Salop-ſtreet.—	Gonderton's child	0	9
	Widow Lees	0	6
	Mary Cockin, at Hazelock's	1	0
	Widow Poolton	0	9
	Thomas Jones	1	0
	Ann Pixley	0	6
Bloſſom's-Fold.—	Richardſon's children, at Atkins's	2	0
St. John's-ſtreet.—	Richard Spittle's family	4	0
	Sarah Aſtley's child	1	0
	Tottey's children	1	0

		Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
St. John's ſtreet.—	Floyd's child, at Floyd's, in Farmer's Yard	1	0
Cribby-Iſland.—	Widow Gardiner, ſenior	1	6
	Gardiner's child	1	0
	Richard Badderley	1	0
	Becket's children	1	6
	Wiley's child	1	0
	Ann Wiley	0	6
	Fletcher's children	1	0
Alms-houſes.—	Widow Williams	0	9
	Sturmy's child	1	0
	Thomas Rawlett	1	0
	Blakemore's family	1	0
	Joſeph Howe	1	6
	Widow Wilkes	0	9
	Daniel Davis's family	1	6
Middle-Row, } *Four-Aſhes.* }	—Turner's children, at Stringer's	1	6
	Ann Clarke	1	0
Town-Well-Fold.—	Mace's child	0	9

OUT-RESIDENTS.

Alice James and three children, at Birmingham		2	3
Peter Price and wife, at ditto		1	0
Ann Fielding, ditto		1	0
Margaret Davis and two children, ditto		1	6
William Walker, ditto		2	0
Widow Thornſworth, ditto		1	0
Jones's children, ditto		1	0
James Smith and children, ditto		2	6
Widow Poiner, ditto		1	0
Thomas Wilkes, ditto		1	0
Gueſt's wife, Darlaſton		0	6
Maria Moor and three children, Ludlow		1	6
Hannah Baylis, Codſal		0	6
Widow Medcroft, Derby		1	0

	Weekly Allowance. s.	d.
Blew's child, Stourbridge	1	0
Widow Bolas, ditto	1	0
Price's child, Bilſton	1	0
Weſtwood's family, ditto	1	6
Firm's child, ditto	0	6
Perry's child, ditto	0	9
Lydia Trueman, Birmingham	1	0
Mary Seabury, ditto	1	0
John Andrews and family, Bilſton	1	0
John Lowe, Monmore-Green	1	0
Bratt's family, ditto	1	0
Thomas Morris's family, ditto	1	0
Robert Paine and family, ditto	0	10
Ann Cottrell, Tettenhall	1	0
Hobſon's child, ditto	0	9
Harvey's children, Brewood	1	6
Sutton's child, Dudley-Wood	0	9
Taft's child, Penn	1	0
Alice Perry's child, ditto	1	0
Collins's family, Fordhouſes	2	0
Whitehouſe's family, London	3	0
Furnace's family, near Penkridge	1	6
Mary Bridgen, Buſhbury	0	9
William Bridgen, Wednesfield	0	9
Widow Titley, Oxley	1	0
Widow Legg, Broſeley	1	0
Francis Simpſon, Walſall	1	0
Paul Nightingale, ditto	1	0
Richards's child, Worfield	1	0
William Dunn's family, Worceſter, ſoldier	2	0

A List of the Poor who receive Out-pay. *September* 29, 1794.

			Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
Alms-houses.	Widow Wilks		70		0	6
	Widow Redley		72		1	0
	Thomas Ward		76		1	0
	John Nabbs's family	ſoldier	2 6 mo.	2 ch.	2	0
	Widow Swatman		80		1	0
	Widow Giles		75		0	6
	Thomas Shinton and wife		71 72		1	0
	John Jordain	lame	55		1	0
	William Taylor's family	ſoldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2	0
	Widow Pellamy		77		1	0
Berry-ſtreet.	Ann Edwards's child		3	1 ch.	1	0
	Thomas Preſton's family	ſoldier	2 2 mo.	2 ch.	1	6
	Benjamin Hoſtick's family	ſoldier	3	1 ch.	0	9
	Rawlet's children		5 3	2 ch.	1	6
	John Allen's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Ann Smith's child		2	1 ch.	0	9
Brick-kiln-ſtreet.	Samuel Moſley	blind	13		1	0
	Thomas Fellows's family	ſoldier	5 4 2	3 ch.	2	0
	Michael Bate's family	ſoldier	1 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Huffer's family		6 3 1	3 ch.	2	6
	J. Albaſten's family	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	Mary Fitcham's child		2	1 ch.	1	0
	John Price		77		1	0
	Joſeph Bate's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Widow Nightingale		82		1	0
	J. Leatherbarrow's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Edward Fellows's family	ſoldier	6	1 ch.	0	9
	Zack. Turley		71		0	9
	James Brittle's family	ſoldier	6 4 1 m.	3 ch.	2	0
	Cath. Jones's child		5		1	0
Bilſton-ſtreet.	Jane Muchell's child		3		1	0
	Ann Hawkins	lame	16		1	0
	Barth. Morgan's family	ſoldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2	0
	John Meriden's family	ſoldier	6	1 ch.	1	0
	Widow Rudge		55		0	9
	Sarah Perry's child		5		1	0
	Ann Smith's child		5		1	0
Canal-ſtreet.	Onions's family		4 2	2 ch.	1	0

			Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
Canal-ſtreet.	John Barton's family	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Benſon's family	ſoldier	4	1 ch.	0	9
	Benjamin Taylor's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Shale's child		2		1	0
	Widow Winkler		66		0	6
	Charles Hume	blind	50		1	0
	Widow Jones		74		1	0
	Widow Iddins		70		1	0
	John Gower's family	ſoldier	6 4	2 ch.	1	0
	Coleburn's child	idiot	8		1	6
	John Huge's family	ſoldier	4 1	2 ch.	1	6
	John Harriſon's family	ſoldier	4 1	2 ch.	1	6
	Wm. Mullender's family	ſoldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	William Webb		73		1	0
Salop-ſtreet.	William Bradley's family		6 4	2 ch.	1	0
	William Aſh's family	ſoldier	3	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Earp		73		0	6
	Paul Bennet		72		1	0
	Thomas Jones		80		1	6
	John Northwood's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	John Lane		77		1	0
	Joſeph Shinton	lame	45		1	0
	Widow Jones		72		0	9
	John Griffiths		70		1	0
	John Creſwell's family	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	John Watter's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Hill's child		4		0	9
	Widow Jones's family		6 3	2 ch.	1	6
	Widow Green's family		3	1 ch.	0	9
	Richard Dovey's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Wm. Momford's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	John Adams's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
Stafford-ſtreet.	Widow Reynolds		68		0	6
	John Walker	lame	50		1	0
	Joſeph Earp's family	ſoldier	4 2 8 mo.	3 ch.	2	0
	Tho. Tunnicliff's family	ſoldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Benjamin Little		76		1	0
Cribby-Iſland.	Ann Green's child		3 mo.		1	0
	J. Perry's fam. (wife ſick)	ſoldier	3 mo.	1 ch.	1	6
	John Baddeley's wife		76		1	0
	Thomas Dyke	lame	26		1	0

			Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
Cribby-Iſland.	Thomas Woodall's family	ſoldier	6 3	2 ch.	1	0
	Wm. Cartwright's family	ſoldier	6 3 1	3 ch.	2	0
Four-Aſhes.	Ann Swan		67		1	0
	Henry Hanſon's family	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Mathews's family	ſoldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Nock		79		1	0
	John Griffith's family	ſoldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2	6
	Ann Smith's child		5		1	0
	Stringer's family		6 2	2 ch.	1	6
Walſall-ſtreet.	Widow Hamer		74		1	0
	R. Wainwright's family	ſoldier	7 4	2 ch.	1	6
	Gardiner's child		6		0	9
	Iſaac Hadley's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	John Horton's family	ſoldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
	Elizabeth Martin's child		4		1	0
	Thomas Birkin's family	ſoldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
Dudley-ſtreet.	William Watts's family	ſoldier	9 6 1	3 ch.	2	0
	Hannah Dalton, Red-cow-yard		63		1	0
	Francis Butler	lame	60		1	0
Piper's-row.	Widow Simpſon		4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Poulton's family		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	2	6
	Sarah Wood's child		1		1	0
	Elias Lamſdale's family	ſoldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
	George Southall's family	ſoldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
Horſe-Fair.	Davis's child		6		0	6
	Jane Beard's child		1		1	0
	William Maus's family		1	1 ch.	1	0
	Widow Bond		62		0	6
Lichfield-ſtreet.	Thomas Baugh's family		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	2	0
	Sarah Cotterell's child		3 mo.		1	0
Wheeler's-fold.	Elizabeth Hurſt's child		5		1	0
	John Hayes's family	ſoldier	6 4 3	3 ch.	2	0
North-ſtreet.	Edward Jones's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	John Price's family	ſoldier	6 4 3 1	4 ch.	3	0
	William Willock's family	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Jackſon's family	ſoldier	4	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Jeavens		76		1	0
	Benjamin Raby's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Coleburn's child		5		0	9
	Slater's child		6		0	9
	A groom's child, Dunſtall-lane		6		1	0

Widow

			Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
North-ſtreet.	Widow Huges		73		0	10
	Robert Bate's family			4 ch.	1	0
	Ann Patrick, at Fowler's				1	0
	Joſeph Butcher		5 3 2	3 ch.	1	0
Church-yard.	Perks's children		5 2	2 ch.	1	6
	John Lane's family	ſoldier	6 1	2 ch.	1	6
	Widow Nightingale		73		0	6
Worceſter-ſtreet.	Ann Wright, widow		80		1	0
	Widow Webb		2	1 ch.	0	9
	Iſaac Perry		74		0	9
	John Roberts's family	ſoldier	6 mo.	ch.	0	9
	William Wood's family		7 4	2 ch.	1	0
	Widow Lowe		77		1	0
Cock-ſtreet.	W. Davis's family, Farmer's-yard,	ſoldier	2 1	2 ch.	1	6
	William Floyd, ditto		80		1	0
	Bouncer's fam. near the Round-about	ſoldier	4 2 1	3 ch.	1	6
	Fitzallen's family, ditto	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
St. John's-ſtreet.	John Thomas		63		0	9
	Cooper's family		9 4	2 ch.	1	0
	John Formſtone's family	ſoldier	5	1 ch.	0	9
	Thomas Clarke's family	ſoldier	2 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	Thomas Atherley's family			4 ch.	1	0
	Thomas Davis's family	ſoldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Mary Handley's child		1 mo.		1	0
Snow-hill.	Joſeph Coley's family	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
Prince's-ſtreet.	John Hodgetts		70		1	0
New-ſtreet.	Ann Challenwood's child		1 mo.		1	0
Bell-ſtreet.	Lea's family		6 4	2 ch.	1	6
	F. Watt's family	ſoldier	2 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
Dudley-road.	Samuel Batham	ſilly	17		1	0
	William Fox's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	F. Whitehouſe's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Widow Smith		81		1	0
Bilſton-road.	Hannah Southall		74		0	6
	Ann Sutton's family		5 3 1	3 ch.	2	0
	Richard Allen's family	ſoldier	3 3 mo.	2 ch.	1	6
	Ann Hill's child		3		1	0
	Widow Baddeley		75		0	10

		Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
Out-pay Reſidents at Birmingham.					
Thomas Beckett's family, Snow-hill	ſoldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Widow Smith, Livery-ſtreet		73		0	9
Daniel Davis's family	ſoldier	6 4 2	3 ch.	2	0
George Bayley's family	ſoldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
Thomas Webb's family, Mill-lane	ſoldier		1 ch.	0	9
Wainwright's family, Pinfold-ſtreet	ſoldier	4 3 3 m.	3 ch.	2	0
Mary Cank, widow, ditto		71		1	0
Mary Clarke's child, Inge-ſtreet		5		0	9
Alice Davis, Snow-hill		61		0	6
Ann Evans, widow, Dale-end		70		1	0
Widow Poiner, Edgbaſton-ſtreet		80		1	0
Mary Pool, widow, Aſton-ſtreet		70		1	0
Pitt's children, Water-ſtreet		5 3	2 ch.	1	6
Catharine Withey, Edgbaſton-ſtreet		58		1	0
Truman's family, London-'prentice-ſtreet		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	3	0
Sarah Brooker		83		1	0
Widow Anſlow, Edgbaſton-ſtreet		66		1	0
Benſon's child, Stafford-ſtreet		5		1	0
Weſtwood's family, Suffolk-ſtreet	ſoldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Price's family, Little Charles-ſtreet	ſoldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Devey's family, Stafford-ſtreet	ſoldier	5 3 1	3 ch.	2	6
Randle Lewis, Navigation-ſtreet		80		1	0
Eſther Grove's family, Steel-houſe-lane		4 2	2 ch.	1	6
John Bickley's family, ditto	ſoldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
Widow Avery, ditto		70		1	0
Out-Reſidents.					
William Biſhop's family, Bewdley,	ſoldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
Thomas Baling, near Shrewſbury	lame	42		1	0
Hannah Baylis, near Bridgnorth		77		1	0
William Foſter's family, Penkridge	ſoldier	5	1 ch.	0	9
Thomas's child, ditto		1		0	6
Widow Uncles, near Worceſter		76		0	6
Aſton's child, Wednesfield		6		1	0
Widow Brindley, Tipton		71		0	6
Widow Mitton, ditto		75		0	6
Widow Aſton, ditto		70		1	0

Widow

		Age.	Fam.	Pay. s.	d.
Widow Charleſworth, Bradley-moor		74		1	0
Ann Williams, Wednesfield		72		1	0
Mary Phillips's child, Willenhall		4		1	0
Spittle's child, Lancaſhire		6		1	0
Joſeph Foxley, Albrighton		77		0	9
Sarah Sadler's child, Wombourn		1		1	0
John Edward's family, Willenhall	ſoldier	5 3 2	3 ch.	2	0
Tonk's child, Coſeley		3		0	6
Sim. Hartill's family, Compton	ſoldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
John Walker's family, Brewood	ſoldier	6 4 2 1	4 ch.	2	0
James Bird's family, Darlaſton	ſoldier	6 5	2 ch.	1	6
Widow Morgan, Bilſton		61		0	6
Allbut's family, Buſhbury		6 4	2 ch.	1	6
Widow Pool's, Goldthornhill		72		0	6
Pool's child, ditto		4		1	0
Mary Barneſley's child, Chapel-aſh		1		1	0
John Whitehouſe and wife, Wyrley		72 73		1	0
William Bigford's family, Coſely	ſoldier	5 3 2 1	4 ch.	3	0
Widow Green, Penn-road		66		1	0
Jane Beeche's child, Compton		4		1	0
John King's family, Dudley	ſoldier	3 1 mo.	2 ch.	1	6
Ann Ford's child, near Stafford		2		1	0
Mary Coffin's child, Shropſhire		3		1	0
Widow Mill's family, Wombourn		4 2	2 ch.	1	6
Catharine Sheet's child, Tettenhall		1		1	0
Bryan's child, Broſely		4		1	0
Francis Simpſon and wife, Walſall		72 70		1	6
Harvey's family, Stretton		5 3	2 ch.	1	6
Thomas Daws and wife, Brewood		76 72		1	6
Johnſon's family, Sedgley				1	0
Sarah Arnold's child, ditto		5		1	0
William Adney and wife, Stourbridge		78 79		2	6
Widow Bowlas, ditto		72		1	0
Billingſley's family, Billbrook		6 3	2 ch.	1	6
Shepherd's child, Cannock		3		1	0
Stokes's child, Burton		5		1	0
William Barne's family, Wedneſbury	ſoldier	5 3 2	3 ch.	2	0
Dyke's child, Kemberton		3		1	0
Follows's family, Biſhop's-caſtle	ſoldier	3	1 ch.	0	9

The work-houſe is an inconvenient building, with ſmall windows, low rooms, and dark ſtair-caſes. It is ſurrounded with a high wall, that gives it the appearance of a priſon, and prevents the free circulation of air. There are 8 or 10 beds in each room: they are chiefly of flocks, and conſequently retentive of ill ſcents, and very productive of vermin. The paſſages are in great want of white-waſhing. No regular account is kept of births and burials; but I am informed that whenever the ſmall-pox, meaſles, or malignant fevers make their appearance in the houſe, the mortality is very great.

Of 131 perſons, (the number of Poor at preſent in the houſe,) about 60 are children, and the reſt ſoldiers' wives with families, and others, either infirm, old, or inſane. Thoſe, who are able to work, are employed in making hop-ſacks in a work-ſhop, which is provided by the pariſh, under a manufacturer, who pays 1s. 2d. a head, for every pauper above 8 years old, that can work; for which he is entitled to their earnings, which generally amount to about £80. a year.

In the year ending in 1793, the average number of Poor in the houſe was 69: the expence of their food was 2s. 4½d. a week, each perſon. In the year ending in 1794, the average number was 101: and the expence of diet 2s. 3d. a week, each perſon. *Auguſt*, 1795.

SUFFOLK.

BULCAMP.

THE Poor of 46 incorporated pariſhes in the hundred of Blything, are maintained in a houſe of induſtry, which is ſituated on an eminence in the pariſh of Bulcamp. The expence of erection was £12,000.: the houſe was opened, for the reception of the Poor, in October 1766. The whole annual ſum, to be paid by the pariſhes, (which was fixed at the average of

7 years

7 years expenditure, previous to their incorporation,) was £3084. 12s. 8d.; in 1780, half the debt was paid off, and the rates reduced one eighth, or to £2699. 1s. 1d.: in June 1791, the whole debt was diſcharged. The Rates have been continued at the reduced ſum of £2699. 1s. 1d. In 1793, the corporation found it neceſſary to apply to Parliament for farther powers, relative to the binding out poor children apprentices, which coſt £350. 15s.

The work done in this houſe is chiefly ſpinning for the Norwich manufacture: cloaths and bedding, &c. for the houſe, are alſo made at home. The following were the laſt week's earnings: an account of the annual earnings could not be procured; but it appears, that they have been about £8. a week, or £400. a year, for ſeveral weeks paſt.

	£.	s.	d.
Worſted ſpinners	4	3	1¾
Tow ſpinners	1	12	1
Semſtreſſes	0	7	3
Tailors	0	9	0
Knitters	0	8	0
Weavers	0	7	0
Shoemakers	0	16	0
Total earnings for one week	£8	2	5¾

Number of Paupers in the houſe in June, in each of the following Years; (the average number in the year muſt, probably, be more;) and Table of Mortality[1].

Years.	Number of Perſons.	Deaths.
1782	297	87
1783	298	69
1784	265	76
1785	295	82
1786	143	70

[1] In the year 1781, a putrid fever carried off one third of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Bliburgh: 130 perſons died in the houſe.

The number of Paupers admitted between Oct. 13, 1766, and Aug. 8, 1793, was 5207
The number of deaths within the ſame period - - - - 1381

RUGGLES, Hiſt. of the Poor, ii. 266.

Years.

Years.		Number of Perſons.		Deaths.
1787	-	256	-	67
1788	-	290	-	52
1789	-	207	-	37
1790	-	192	-	18
1791	-	235	-	34
1792	-	243	-	9
1793	-	260	-	23
1794	-	270	-	37
Average of 13 years			-	$50\frac{11}{13}$

The number at preſent in the houſe is 40 men, 60 women, and 255 children: total, 355.

The houſe is very roomy and convenient. The beds are chiefly of feathers: the dormitories and other rooms are kept very clean. More work is done now than formerly; but, owing to the lowneſs of wages, the receipts have decreaſed.

The number of deaths is very great; and, I preſume, rather ariſes from the number of old perſons admitted into the houſe, than from any inattention towards the ſick. In houſes of this deſcription, much more depends on the conduct of the governor, than the weekly committees, or the ableſt code of regulations the corporation can deviſe. A governor and matron, who know how to blend firmneſs with humanity, are invaluable ſervants, and cannot be too liberally rewarded.

The aſſeſſments, in the incorporated pariſhes, vary from 10d. to 3s. in the pound.

The following are the moſt material of the regulations drawn up in 1767, for the government of the Poor in the houſe:

1, That the governor do admit no poor perſon into this houſe, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall produce a certificate in writing, under the hands of the churchwardens and overſeers of ſome pariſh within the hundred where ſuch perſon claimeth a ſettlement, certifying that ſuch perſon hath a legal ſettlement within that pariſh, and that they are not able to maintain and ſupport themſelves; and if the officers of any pariſh are doubtful concerning the legal ſettlement of ſuch poor perſon, they are to certify their doubts to the next weekly committee, and, if

thought neceſſary by them, the ſaid churchwardens and overſeers are immediately to carry ſuch poor perſon before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, acting within the ſaid hundred, to be examined, and paſſed to the place of ſettlement, if it be found to be elſewhere.

2, That the governor ſhall in no caſe place any perſons in the wards till they be carefully examined, waſhed, and cleaned, and new cloathed, if it be neceſſary: and in that caſe he is to cauſe the old cloaths to be well cleaned; and if ſuch poor perſons be likely to be diſcharged from the houſe, their old cloaths are to be kept until they be diſcharged, and then delivered to them to wear, in exchange for the cloaths found by the houſe.

3, That the governor and matron do keep peace and good order in the houſe, and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abuſive or rude language, without puniſhment.

4, They are to keep all the able Poor to ſuch work or employment as they are fit for, and call them to it by ring of bell at the hours following; from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, from ſix in the morning to ſeven in the evening; from Michaelmas to Lady-Day, from ſeven in the morning to ſix in the evening; and they are to allow them half an hour for breakfaſt, and an hour and a half for dinner and play in the ſummer-time, and an hour for thoſe purpoſes in the winter; to oblige the children to play abroad, if the weather will permit, and to allow them a ſufficient time for learning to read.

5, That they make ready the proviſions in a clean and wholſome manner, and ſee that breakfaſt be ready by nine o'clock, dinner at one, and ſupper againſt the workers leave work.

13, The governor ſhall, on the Monday in every week, give an account of all proviſions received and expended in the week preceding, to the committee; and likewiſe of all work done at the houſe; and make his complaint to them of all the perſons miſbehaving under him, and their ſeveral offences: and, at all times, in the committee-room, a book ſhall lie open, with pen and ink near it, that in caſe any guardian, or other perſon viſiting the houſe occaſionally, ſhall perceive any thing amiſs, or can ſuggeſt any new propoſal for the better conducting this undertaking, he may write his thoughts or obſervations therein, that the weekly committee may conſider the ſame, and report it to the next quarterly meeting, if they think proper.

14, The governor is to keep a book, in which he is to enter the admiſſion of every poor perſon admitted into this houſe, expreſſing their names, age, place to which they belong, by whom ſent and certified, and the day when admitted, with blank columns to be filled up with the time and manner of their being diſcharged.

15, That the matron do deliver out the ſoap and candle, and ſee all the linen waſhed and got up, that the beds may be ſheeted once a month; and that no linen be hung to dry in any of the lodging wards.

16, That the nurſes take care to make and mend all the linen and cloaths; and when any perſon dies, to deliver his or her cloaths, clean and neat, to the governor, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and alſo every thing elſe they died poſſeſſed of, belonging to the corporation, for the uſe of the houſe; and he is to deliver an inventory thereof to the next weekly board.

18, That no penſion be allowed out of the houſe, unleſs in caſes of extreme neceſſity, and ſo certified under the hand of the pariſhioners at a pariſh-meeting to be called for that purpoſe, and allowed of by the weekly committee.

19, That there be a ſchool in the houſe, where all children above three years of age ſhall be kept till they ſhall be five years old, and then ſet to ſpinning, and ſuch other proper and beneficial work as they are able to perform.

21, That ſuch girls as are of a proper age be employed and inſtructed (as far as the matron and ſervants belonging to the houſe are capable of teaching them) in cookery, houſewifery, waſhing, ſcouring, and all other work, to qualify them for ſervice.

22, That the governor provide wormwood from time to time, to fumigate the rooms, which is alſo to be uſed in waſhing linen, and in the beds; and the matron is to care that the nurſes lay it in all the bed-ſheets.

23, That an exact account be kept, in a book, of all houſhold goods, cloaths and linen, belonging to the work-houſe, &c.

24, That neither the governor nor governeſs buy or ſell, or ſuffer any diſtilled liquors to come into the houſe.

25, That the following bill of fare be punctually obſerved by the maſter and miſtreſs, until any alterations be made by the general court:

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.	Boiled beef, dumplin, and roots.	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.
Monday,	Meat-broth.	Peaſe-pottage, with beef-broth and dumplin.	Ditto.
Tueſday,	Milk-broth.	Boiled beef, dumplin and roots.	Ditto.
Wedneſday,	Meat-broth.	Rice-milk, or milk-broth.	Ditto.
Thurſday,	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.	Boiled beef, dumplin and roots.	Ditto.
Friday,	Meat-broth.	Baked ſuet pudding.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Bread and cheeſe, or butter.	Hot cakes.	Ditto.

26, That the tradeſmen employed in ſerving the houſe of induſtry do always ſend notice of the weight and prices of their goods, which are to

to be filed by the governor, as ſoon as he has made proper entries of the ſaid goods in the books of the houſe; and if they deliver bad goods, immediate notice to be given of it to the acting directors and guardians.

28, That for the encouragement of thoſe who ſhall diſcharge the buſineſs they are appointed to do, with care and diligence, rewards ſhall be given them from time to time, as the board ſhall judge of their merit.

30, That the governor and matron do not, upon any pretence whatſoever, ſuffer any poor perſon belonging to the houſe to drink tea therein, except on Sundays, and that to be at their own expence.

31, That the governor do, every Monday morning, lay before the weekly committee, an account of all materials ſent in for the employment of the Poor, and the work done by them; and ſhall every quarter make out, and lay before the directors and guardians, at their quarterly meeting, a general account of the quantity and price of ſuch materials, and of the work manufactured, with the neat profit of the ſame; and that no ſuch work be diſpoſed of without an order from the weekly board.

36, If any perſon ſhall purloin, ſell, or pawn any of the goods or proviſions belonging to the houſe, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be carried before a magiſtrate, to be dealt with according to law.

37, That the governor keep a juſt account of all the proviſions received into the houſe, and duly weigh and keep an account thereof, and how many perſons are provided for.

38, That no director or directors, acting guardian or guardians, or other perſon or perſons, ſhall, at any time, without the aſſent and concurrence of the weekly committee for the time being, give any orders or directions relative to the employment, maintenance, relief, or management of the Poor, which are or ſhall be within the Poor's houſe, or to any other matter or thing concerning the ſaid corporation.

This diſtrict extends 12 miles by 8, and contains 46 pariſhes; no account of the population could be obtained. The inhabitants are, univerſally, agriculturiſts; and are chiefly of the eſtabliſhed church.

The prices of proviſions and labour are the ſame as in Loes and Wilford hundreds[1]: wages for ſpinning worſted are now little more than half what they were before the war.

In this hundred there are ſeveral Friendly Societies: their number could not be obtained; but it is ſaid that they have, moſtly, complied with the late Act of Parliament.

[1] See p. 692.

The average rent of land is about 16s. an acre. Farms here let from £50. to £200. a year: the chief articles of cultivation are turnips, barley, wheat, clover, peaſe, and beans. Tithes are generally taken by a compoſition of 4s 6d. an acre. In this hundred, there are ſeveral ſmall tracts of waſte or common lands; but they bear a ſmall proportion to the land in cultivation.

At Oulton houſe of induſtry, near Leoſtoff, there are 150 Paupers. It has been built about 25 years: the original debt was £6000. Owing to the bad management of the firſt governors, the receipts much exceeded the diſburſements; and, in 1781, the quota fixed on the incorporated pariſhes was advanced ten per cent. However, £2000. of the debt have been paid off: the rates, at preſent, are about 16d. in the pound on the rack rental.

Spinning woollen yarn, and making nets, are the principal manufactures carried on in the houſe. The out-payments are very heavy.

July, 1795.

MELTON.

THE hundreds of Loes and Wilford were incorporated in 1765: their houſe of induſtry, which ſtands in the pariſh of Melton, was finiſhed and inhabited in 1768. Their original debt was £9200. none of which has ever been diſcharged; it has ſince been increaſed to near £11,000.

The quotas paid by the incorporated pariſhes amounted, in 1765, to £2069. 10s. 1d. a year; at which ſum they continued till 1791, when, in conſequence of an application to Parliament, they were raiſed to £2759. 6s. 1d.; and it is ſaid, that the corporation, notwithſtanding their increaſed income, find their expences ſo heavy, that they muſt again have recourſe to the aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature.

The books of former governors have been kept in ſo careleſs and confuſed a manner, that the average number in the houſe, each year, and the whole number admitted each year, could not be aſcertained. The preſent governor, however, has been able to make out the average number of Poor in the houſe, for a few years.

In

In 1781 there were	-	-	170
1782	-	-	220
1783	-	-	226
1793	-	-	212
1794	-	-	230
At preſent, there are		-	289, principally children.

The principal work, done in the houſe, is ſpinning of wool, or worſted: a few men are employed, out of doors, on a farm of about 30 acres; three acres of hemp are cultivated for the uſe of the houſe: ſix cows and two horſes are kept on the farm. The boys are employed as tailors, ſhoemakers, and in other handicrafts.

The earnings of the 4 laſt years, (excluſive of work done for the houſe,) were as follows:

			£.	s.	d.			
1792	By wool-ſpinning	- -	91	5	0			
	Out-labour	- -	10	0	0			
						101	5	0
From June 1794, to June 1795,	wool-ſpinning		64	2	9			
	Out-labour	- -	48	11	2			
						112	13	0

An account of the earnings of the other years could not be obtained.

Table of Diet uſed in the Houſe of Induſtry at MELTON.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk gruel.	Beef, 5 oz.—dumplins, 14 oz.—and 6 oz. of vegetables for each perſon.	8 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheeſe to each perſon.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	12 oz. of ſeed-cakes to each.	Ditto, ditto.
Tueſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto, ditto.
Wedneſday,	As Monday.	Dumplins and ſweet ſauce.	Ditto, ditto.
Thurſday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto, ditto.
Friday,	As Monday.	Suet puddings, 14 oz. each.	Ditto, ditto.
Saturday,	As Sunday.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto, ditto.

Beer is allowed at every meal, when neither broth nor gruel are uſed. Children receive as much victuals as they can eat.

The aſſeſſments, in the different incorporated pariſhes, vary from 1s. to 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The preſent governor of this houſe has made ſeveral very nice calculations,

on

on the expence of diet for any number of Poor: the following is the weekly quantity, which, he finds, is required, for 280 perſons; of flour, 140 ſtone; beef, 25 ditto; cheeſe, 9 ditto; butter, 3 ſtone 7 lb.; ſalt, 3 ſtone; oat-meal, 3 pecks; beer, 6 barrels; ſoap, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ſtone; candles, 10 lb.; coals for one year, 90 chaldron; groceries, £1. a week; draperies, yearly, £320.; leather for one year, 880 lb.

Table of Mortality in the Houſe of Induſtry at MELTON.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1768	10	1781	35
1769	69	1782	67
1770	22	1783	42
1771	31	1784	55
1772	28	1785	29
1773	39	1786	41
1774	45	1787	9
1775	28	1788	19
1776	16	1789	18
1777	15	1790	25
1778	23	1791	21
1779	14	1792	15[1]
1780	52		
	13) 392		12) 376
Aver. of 13 years	$30\frac{2}{13}$	Average of 12 years	$31\frac{1}{3}$

The earnings in this houſe are chiefly by children; yet although more work is done now than formerly, the amount of earnings are leſs; as ſome work that produced 10d. previous to the war, is now paid only 6d. The preſent governor procures as much work from the neighbouring farmers as he can, becauſe by that means his earnings are increaſed. He ſays, no diſorders prevail much in the houſe, that are not common in the neighbourhood; and that the great number of deaths is occaſioned by old people being brought thither in their laſt ſickneſs: ſeveral of the paupers are

[1] The governor could not give any accurate account of the years 1793 and 1794, but ſuppoſes the number of deaths was about 30 each year.

now

now infected with the ſmall-pox; they are lodged, during their illneſs, in a ſort of hoſpital, which is ſituated 3 or 400 yards from the houſe. The greateſt neatneſs prevails in the hall, and dormitories: the beds are of feathers; and are each provided with 2 ſheets, 2 blankets, and a coverlet: they are placed at a proper diſtance from each other: ſome apartments, however, contain 16 or 18 beds: half the number would be better. The married people have ſeparate rooms. The boys and girls are divided into claſſes of about 20 or 30; and are employed, under the ſuperintendance of a ſchool-maſter or miſtreſs, in ſeparate work-rooms. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated on a dry ſoil.

	£.	
The governor, (who is alſo committee clerk,) and his wife have	50	a year.
The ſurgeon, who reſides in the houſe - -	70	ditto.
Out-doctor - - - -	15	ditto.
Chaplain - - - -	35	ditto.
	£170	

The preſent very high price of proviſions, and the lowneſs of wages given in the woollen manufacture, ſufficiently account for the late riſe of the Rates: but the reaſons generally aſſigned for this houſe never having paid off any of it's original debts, are the bad management of former governors, and the inattention of former committees.

I have ſubjoined a few of the Rules for the government of Poor in theſe hundreds, as they differ, in ſeveral reſpects, from thoſe already noticed under accounts of ſimilar eſtabliſhments.

2, That, in all caſes, (excepting thoſe of urgent neceſſity,) the following Table of Allowances be obſerved:—

A ſingle man, or ſingle woman, ill; 1s. per week reſpectively.

A man and his wife, both ill; 2s. per week.

A man and his wife, with one or more children, (the man being ill); 2s. per week, with an addition of 6d. per head for children under 10 years of age, if neceſſary.

A man and his wife with more than two children, (the woman being ill); 1s. per week.

A ſingle woman with a baſtard child; not an object of relief.

A widow woman in health, having only one child; not an object of relief.

A man

A man in health, having only three children; not generally to be conſidered as an object of relief.

That no allowance ſhall be made for a midwife exceeding five ſhillings, and that no ſuch allowance be granted, except in extraordinary caſes, ſuch as a man having more than two children, or not being in health.

5, That when any pariſh officer is called upon to apply for relief for the burial of any pauper, he ſhall take an account of the effects (if any) of the deceaſed, and ſtate the circumſtances of the caſe to ſuch director or acting guardian as reſides in or neareſt to the pariſh where ſuch pauper died, that ſuch director or acting guardian may order, under his hand, ſuch ſum as he ſhall think neceſſary for the funeral of ſuch pauper, and direct the pariſh officer to deliver ſuch order, to the next weekly committee, provided that no more than twenty ſhillings be (in any caſe) allowed. And to prevent improper and unneceſſary expences to the family or friends of the deceaſed, as well as impoſition upon the corporation, it is directed that no ſum be allowed towards any funeral, where the whole expences of it ſhall exceed twenty ſhillings.

8, That all paupers who now are, or ſhall hereafter be, received into the houſe, as well as thoſe receiving quarterly allowances, be badged with the letters P
L W.

OVERSEERS.

1, That as it is the duty of every overſeer of the Poor to be well acquainted with the ſituation, circumſtances, and characters of all perſons who apply to them for relief, ſo is it when they apply for relief for for any pauper, to report the ſame in writing, to the weekly committee.

3, That, when any pauper, by accident, or ſudden illneſs, wants any pecuniary relief between one weekly committee and another, no overſeer ſhall grant ſuch relief, without firſt applying to, and having an order in writing from, a director, ſpecifying the ſum to be allowed, ſuch allowance being in conformity to the general rules before laid down; which order the overſeer is expected to produce to the next weekly committee, and then report in writing the caſe of the pauper.—That this order, as far as it reſpects relief to be given, cannot extend to orders made by Juſtices of the Peace, but that all orders of Juſtices of the Peace be brought to the next weekly committee.

4, That overſeers of the Poor, when they remove any pauper or paupers to the Houſe of Induſtry, are expected to make ſtrict inquiry, whether ſuch pauper or paupers have any annual or weekly allowance, (not

ariſing from any Friendly Society,) and report the ſame in writing to the next weekly committee, that proper ſteps may be taken to have ſuch allowance paid to the corporation, in aid of the maintenance of ſuch pauper or paupers.

5, That overſeers of the poor, when they bring any children (who are paupers) to the houſe of induſtry, they are expected to obtain a certificate of the age of ſuch children, and bring or ſend the ſame as ſoon as they conveniently can, to the governor of the houſe of induſtry.

6, That all paupers ſent, by orders of removal, to any pariſh within the incorporated hundreds, ſhall be as ſoon as poſſible conveyed to the houſe of induſtry, but if ſuch paupers cannot be removed the ſame day, that ſix-pence a day only be allowed for each pauper, unleſs ſuch paupers be ill, in which caſe, application ſhall be made to the neareſt director for ſuch further relief, or directions, as may be thought neceſſary.

7, That, in the removal of paupers, 20 miles ſhall be conſidered as a day's journey;—two-pence be allowed for a ſingle horſe;—three-pence for a double horſe, or a cart with one horſe, and ſo in proportion per mile, all expences included: But if the diſtance exceeds 20 miles, or the overſeer be obliged to be out all night, in ſuch caſe two ſhillings ſhall be allowed for himſelf,—one ſhilling for his horſe,—and ſix-pence for each pauper.

11, That overſeers be required to give notice that no allowance will be granted to any perſon who keeps a dog, unleſs ſuch perſon be a ſhepherd, or a warrener.

GOVERNOR AND CLERK.

1, That the governor be directed to deliver in at every weekly committee a ſtate of the paupers in the houſe, the quantities of proviſions in hand, received, left, and expended, together with the amount of the work done in the preceding week, according to a plan in a book ruled for that purpoſe, which, if approved, is to be ſigned and allowed by ſuch weekly committee.

2, That the governor ſhall enter into a book, an exact account of all proviſions, and fuel, ſent into the houſe, examine their goodneſs, weight, and quantity, and make his report thereof to the weekly committee.

3, That the governor ſhall enter into a book, an exact account of all houſhold goods, cloaths, linen, ſhoes, and other things ſent into the houſe, examine their goodneſs, weight, quantity, and quality, and

make his report thereof to the weekly committee. That he ſhall alſo deliver in a general inventory of the houſhold goods and furniture, &c. of and belonging to the houſe, &c. annually, at the Michaelmas quarterly meeting.

4, That the governor ſhall receive no proviſion, coals, wood, or goods of any kind, without a bill of the ſame, to be delivered with them, ſigned by the reſpective tradeſmen and merchants; and that he ſhall keep the ſame upon a file.

5, That ſtamped weights and ſcales, and meaſures, be provided for the governor.

6, That the governor ſhall keep a general regiſter of all paupers that now are, or hereafter may be admitted into the houſe, after the manner laid down in a book ruled for that purpoſe; and that he ſhall report to every weekly committee, or at any time when required, ſuch as are well, and fit to be diſcharged.

7, That he ſhall alſo keep a proper regiſter of all apprentices.

10, That the governor ſhall ſee the proviſions cut out, and properly delivered to the matron, that there be no waſte; that no bread be cut under one day old; and that no more fires be kept in the houſe than are abſolutely neceſſary.

MATRON.

1, That the matron ſhall employ proper nurſes from among the Poor, to attend the ſick, and alſo the infant children;—that ſhe ſhall diligently inſpect their conduct and behaviour with reſpect to the Poor under their care;—that ſhe ſhall ſee that all the beds, furniture, wards, rooms, and ſick wards, and every part of the houſe, are ſwept daily and kept clean, and that all the rooms be waſhed once a week in winter and twice in ſummer,—the bed cloaths turned down, the windows opened, and the doors locked 'till ten o'clock every morning.

2, That ſhe takes care that the women and girls waſh and comb themſelves every morning and evening; and that the children have their hair cut cloſe, and their heads kept clean.

3, That ſhe delivers out the ſoap, ſtarch, and blue, by weight, for waſhing the linen; and give an account, the firſt Monday in every month, to the weekly committee, of the quantity uſed.

4, That ſhe ſees that the waſherwomen and laundreſſes employed do their buſineſs well, and enter into a book an account of the linen delivered, and the like account when it is clean and got up; and that every poor perſon have a clean ſhirt or ſhift once a week:—that the beds have clean ſheets once a month; and that no linen be dried in any of the wards, but as much abroad as may be.

5, That

That the matron diſtributes to the nurſes, for the ſick poor, and the young children, ſuch a quantity of milk, pearl barley, rice, and other neceſſaries, as the ſurgeon ſhall adviſe, and that the common diet be ſtopped until they are well.

6, That ſhe attends all meals with the governor, and ſee that the proviſions are fairly and duly delivered.

7, That the matron ſhall receive from the governor, cloth neceſſary for ſhirts, ſhifts, and ſheets, and ſhall cut them out, taking care that they are well made, no waſte committed, and, when finiſhed, be placed in the ſtore-room, and an account thereof given once a month to the weekly committee.

8, That the old linen ſhall be repaired and mended every week.

9, That ſhe keeps an account of the number of women and girls employed as ſempſtreſſes, or in other work for the uſe of the houſe, and of what they earn by ſuch work, and report the ſame once a month to the weekly committee.

CERTIFICATES.

1, That no certificate be granted, unleſs the perſon applying for ſuch certificate ſhall produce an examination taken before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ſhewing that he belongs to one of the pariſhes within the incorporated hundreds.

2, That no certificate ſhall be granted to labourers or huſbandmen out of the hundreds, except to perſons belonging to the pariſh of *Kenton*, and in ſuch caſe not to exceed the diſtance of 3 miles.

3, That no certificate ſhall be granted to any tradeſman, artificer, or manufacturer, exceeding the diſtance of 20 miles from the pariſh to which he belongs.

4, That no certificate ſhall be granted to any perſon into any corporation town.

APPRENTICES.

In apportioning Apprentices, the following Table and Rules are agreed upon, as moſt agreeable to the Rules of Law, and the Principles of Equity.

	£.		No.	*Order of Apprenticing.*					
Every perſon occupying per ann.	300	who ſhould have	6	1ſt	3d	6th	10th	15th	21ſt
And every perſon occupying	250	Ditto	5	2d	5th	9th	14th	20th	
Ditto - - - -	200	Ditto	4	4th	8th	13th	19th		
Ditto - - - -	150	Ditto	3	7th	12th	18th			
Ditto - - - -	100	Ditto	2	11th	17th				
Ditto - - - -	50	Ditto	1	16th					

That every perſon occupying under £50. and above *ten*, or any ſum between £50. and £100. ſhall have one each, beginning with the higheſt.

That every tradeſman (if judged capable) ſhall take one each, a male or female being appointed, as beſt ſuited to the trade.

That in all caſes where more than one child is to be apprenticed to any pariſh, the eldeſt child ſhall be firſt appointed, and ſo on to the youngeſt.

That care be taken (if poſſible) that two girls be not apprenticed to the ſame perſon, immediately following each other.

That no child ſhall be apprenticed, who has not had the ſmall-pox.

The extent of the hundreds of Loes and Wilford is about 14 miles by 5½: the inhabitants are agriculturiſts, and are chiefly of the eſtabliſhed church. The prices of proviſions are: beef, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; mutton, 6d.; veal, 5d.; lamb, 5½d. and 6d.; pickled pork, 8d. to 9d. the lb.; butter, 10d. to 1s. for 20 oz.; milk, 1½ pint for 1d.; wheat, £4. the quarter; barley, from 36s. to 40s. ditto. Common labourers are paid from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. the day, with beer; women weeding corn, hoeing, &c. 8d. to 1s. a day; women and children who are employed in ſetting wheat, ſpinning wool, &c. earn from 3d. to 6d. a day. The average rent of land in this diſtrict is eſtimated at 16s. an acre. Farms are from £50. to £200. a year. All the common ſorts of grain are cultivated. Tithes are principally taken by compoſition, which varies from 4s. to 6s. an acre. The farmer generally makes an agreement with the miniſter for 3, 7, or 14 years, and ſometimes for the life of the clergyman. There is not much waſte land in theſe diſtricts.

At Tatingſtone, 6 miles from Ipſwich, there is a Houſe of Induſtry, which was incorporated in 1765: one-fourth of their original debt has been paid off; but the corporation is now under the neceſſity of applying to Parliament for authority to increaſe the Rates. The 25 pariſhes incorporated, are almoſt unanimous in wiſhing to have the corporation diſſolved; as they think they can maintain their Poor at leſs expence, and with more comfort, at home; but this meaſure is ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by a neighbouring gentleman.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

July, 1795.

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